THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Mail
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Gazetteer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 6
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Carli.—Chester
Chelmsford 2
Comw.—Covent.

Cumberland
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
Ireland 38
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
Oxford 2. Portf.
Reading—Salisb.
Scotland 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Sussex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Winch.—Worc.
York 3, Jersey

DECEMBER, 1807.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diary for Nov. and Dec. 1807, 1090
Heralds, &c. vindicated on Chandos Claim 1091
Encouragement to British Manufacturers 1093
Selections from Le Clerc's Bibliotheque, &c. 1094
Family of Ward—Rev. Dr. Clarke's Poems 1096
Hexham Church—Roman Urns discovered 1097
Antient Coccium—Chapter-house, Chester 1098
Sir J. Cass—Cherubim?—Hackney Church 1100
Imitations of Horace, Book I. Ep. XIII. *ibid.*
Epitaphs in Wetherham Church, Kent . . . 1101
Pedmore and Bockleton Churches—Altar . 1105
Antient Coins—Battle of Stamford Bridge 1106
Account of the Miracle of St. Winifred . 1107
Dr. Lettsom's Forty-fifth Letter on Prisons *ibid.*
Mr. Neild on Bristol City and County Gaol 1108
The Present State of the Cathedral of York 1111
Reasons for British Commerce—National Debt *ib.*
Northamptonshire Drawings by Mr. E. Blore 1114
Architect. Innovation—Guildhall . . 1115
Magdalen Hosp.—Holland House, Kingsgate 1116
On Resuscitation of Fish, by Col. Riddell 1117
Monument for Lady Wilh. Micklethwaite 1118
Dulwich College—Lysons' Magna Britannia 1119
Indenture relative to Lady Scrope of Masham *ib.*
Herfordshire Epitaphs on eminent Persons 1120
Alderman Benn's Epitaph—Family of Penn 1121
Anecdotes of Mr. Walker and his Writings 1122
The Projector, N° LXXVII. 1123
Spires of Lincoln Cathedral—Serjeant Miller 1126
Deaths at Philadelphia and New York . . . 1128
Regal Table—Unitarianism—Culinary Hint *ib.*
Review of New Publications; viz.
Royal and Noble Authors, by Mr. Park . . 1129
Whitaker's Sermon on consecrating a Chapel 1133
Coxe's History of the House of Austria . . 1138
Noble's Biographical History of England . 1140
Crosby's Complete Pocket Gazetteer . . . 1143
Ludlam's Essays—Letter to Granville Sharp 1144
Dodd's Sermon—Sparke's Concio, &c. . . 1145
Clubbe's Latin Version of "Farmer's Boy" *ibid.*
Starkie's Address—New Spanish Grammar *ibid.*
Index Indicatorius—Questions answered *ib.*
Select Poetry for December 1807, 1146-1149
Dr. Moseley on a Case of Hydrophobia . 1150
Interesting Intell. from the London Gazettes 1151
The Declaration of the Emperor of Russia . 1159
Abstract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 1160
Country News—Domestic Occurrences . . 1167
Additions & Corrections in former Obituaries 1169
Marriages and Deaths of eminent Persons 1172
Bill of Mortality—Prices of the Markets 1183
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 1184

Embellished with Perspective Views of Hexham-Cathedral, Northumberland; Pedmore and Bockleton Churches, Worcestershire; antient Coins, &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1807.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1807.

Meteorological Diary for November 1807. By Dr. Pole, Briſtol.

Days Mo.	Barom. M. 9 h.	Barom. G.heat.	Thermom. Inches 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	47	56	30- 2	cloudy, frequent rain
2	45	50	30- 0	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, very rainy, high wind
3	41	47	29-11	cloudy at times with rain, high wind
4	42	46	29-14	cloudy at times, ſome ſhowers
5	41	53	29-16	ditto
6	42	50	29-16	ditto
7	45	50	29-12	morn. moſtly clear, afternoon cloudy and ſhowery
8	41	46	29- 7	moſtly cloudy, frequent rain
9	35	44	29-12	morn. moſtly clear, aftern. cloudy, light rain, windy
10	34	37	29-13	heavy rain moſt of the day, ſome ſnow, high wind
11	40	41	29-11	tempeſtuous night, moſtly clear, high wind
12	30	35	30- 2	light ſnow in the night, day clear
13	26	34	30- 5	moſtly clear, even. cloudy, conſiderable ſnow
14	32	36	30- 5	ſnowy night, day very rainy
15	32	41	30- 5	cloudy
16	39	42	30- 4	cloudy, evening rainy, high wind
17	39	41	30- 5	cloudy, ſome very light rain
18	38	39	29-18	cloudy
19	29	33	29-13	morning very ſnowy, afternoon conſtant rain
20	35	35	29-18	cloudy, ſome light rain
21	30	33	29-11	cloudy at times, ſome ſnow
22	27	32	29-13	cloudy, drizzling
23	32	36	29- 7	cloudy, ſome drizzling
24	31	36	29- 7	morning cloudy, afternoon rain and ſnow
25	31	40	29-11	clear
26	33	37	29-14	moſtly clear
27	27	32	29-18	clear
28	21	30	30- 0	ditto
29	25	29	29-19	ditto
30	27	33	30- 0	cloudy morning, frequent ſnow.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 34 17-30; thoſe of the correſponding month in the year 1806, were 45 11-30; in 1805, 36; and in 1804, 42 1-10.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is 5 inches 44-100ths; that of the correſponding month, in the year 1806, was 3 inches 30-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 32-100ths; in 1804, 5 inches 44-100ths; and in 1803, 3 inches 80-100ths.

Meteorological Table for December 1807. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1807.
Nov.	°	°	°		
27	29	34	28	29,67	fair
28	27	33	36	,75	foggy
29	40	41	35	,62	cloudy
30	33	35	38	,80	cloudy
D. 1	35	37	35	,86	cloudy
2	39	43	42	,75	cloudy
3	32	37	39	,91	fair
4	39	47	41	,82	fair
5	45	47	44	,57	cloudy
6	35	42	33	,47	fair
7	32	35	30	,52	fair
8	22	24	32	,43	ſnow
9	33	36	33	,90	fair
10	26	30	24	,93	fair
11	33	39	38	,95	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1807.
Dec.	°	°	°		
12	37	41	39	30,17	cloudy
13	40	42	40	,18	fair
14	41	44	36	,15	fair
15	35	37	37	,11	cloudy
16	37	39	36	,06	cloudy
17	36	37	34	,04	cloudy
18	34	37	36	29,90	cloudy
19	36	38	32	30,09	cloudy
20	29	31	30	,20	cloudy
21	29	30	29	,35	cloudy
22	29	36	31	,22	fair
23	33	35	36	,11	cloudy
24	36	40	37	,12	cloudy
25	37	43	46	,01	cloudy
26	46	50	49	29,90	ſmall rain

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

For DECEMBER, 1807.

CHANDOS CLAIM.

Mr. Urban, *Nov. 5.*

THE long, and, I am sorry to say, improper article in your Obituary for October last, announcing the death of the Rev. Edward-Tymewell Brydges, the late claimant to the Barony of Chandos, has induced me to trouble you with this Letter.

Amongst the innumerable distinctions which (when compared with the Divine attributes) must always render even the most intelligent of mankind completely insignificant and contemptible, there is none, perhaps, more striking than the narrow limits within which all human knowledge is confined. In partaking, however, of this essential imperfection of our nature, we are, on the other hand, entitled to some grains of allowance for those purely unintentional errors, to which, from that very state of imperfection, we are hourly and unavoidably liable. To suppose that you, Sir, or that any man breathing, can have been personally acquainted with every individual whose existence or death is recorded in your valuable Register; or that you should be able from your own immediate observation to distinguish his true and real, from his false and groundless character and pretensions; would be to pay you a compliment which, I am sure, would neither be palatable to your sober and correct understanding, nor creditable to the good sense or veracity of the person who might profess so monstrous a supposition: and I am confident that you will have more reason to be pleased than offended with me for observing, that the generality of such articles as occur in your Obituary are not, and cannot be, the production of your own pen. You are well known, Sir, to possess a mild, quiet, and benevolent temper, wishing well to all men, and ill to none; and your readers, whose curiosity may be gratified, or memory refreshed, by so useful a record of events and dates, must be endowed with no common churlishness of disposition, if they did not cheerfully assent to your affording an harmless indulgence (whenever it is *really* harmless) to the overflowing tenderness and affection, the amiable partialities, and even the little vanity of those, who may feel a pleasure in offering up such biographical oblations to the *manes* of their departed friends.

But this indulgence, Sir, is not upon all occasions quite so *harmless* as might be wished.

In the case, for instance, of the above-mentioned *misguided* Clergyman, who (if report speak truth), with many excellent qualities which deserved a better fate, was tainted by the *silliest sort* of pride; which rendered him an easy prey to the artifices of others, and suffered him at last to be seduced into the adoption of a measure, which he was too weak, too undiscerning, and too indolent, to encounter; and who is generally, and, I have no doubt, *truly* believed to have been "more sinned against than sinning," in the very extraordinary conduct of his most extraordinary Claim—It is *not* harmless, I say, when, in adverting to that unfortunate gentleman, we are told (for it is impossible from the context to mistake the meaning of that expression, and to apply it, as one would naturally *wish* to apply it, against those who had made him their *stalking-horse*) that "there was one subject," forsooth, "on which his JUST indignation never subsided."

It is *not* harmless to impute the most infamous and diabolical motives to the persons who have been indecently called Opponents, whether appearing at the Bar of the House of Lords as the

the great Law Officers of the Crown, or in the more humble, certainly, but not less respectable situation, in point of moral character, of Heralds; whose duty is equally binding upon their conscience, and whose peculiar province it is to be vigilant in a case of Pedigree; to assist the fair and honest claimant with every heraldic evidence of descent, but to take care that no important evidence is *suppressed*, and that none which is *hollow* and *suspicious* in its nature should substitute the man of *low* and *obscure origin* for the progeny of our antient Barons of England.

It is *not* harmless, in short, to say that those miscalled "Opponents, by thirteen years of unexampled industry, and equally unexampled modes of proceeding, did every thing to *create* PREJUDICES, and then *pleaded* those prejudices as reasons for *abandoning all the general rules of evidence*."

I have already observed, Sir, that every article in your Obituary is not, and cannot be of your own writing. It is quite impossible, indeed, from the style and temper in which the article in question is composed, to mistake the quarter from which it has proceeded. That you have published it inadvertently, and without any evil intention on your part, I do from my soul believe; but surely, Sir, some peace-offering is due from you to the world; and I call upon you, therefore, as a friend to decency and order, as a respecter of the constituted authorities of the State, as a loyal subject to the King, as a lover of truth, and as a man of impartiality and fair character, to demonstrate the rectitude of your principles by publishing this Letter; and, as far as this feeble effort can avail, by administering the antidote to the poison.

In common, I believe, with all those of any charity in their disposition, who had witnessed the variety of strange incidents that occurred in this Claim with respect to the evidence produced; I had sincerely hoped, when the spirit of the late *deluded* Claimant should have winged its flight into other regions, and gone in search of that *heavenly* coronet, to which I am willing to trust that he had far better pretensions; that not merely his earthly remains, but that the subject of his earthly ambition, would have been consigned for ever to the peaceful silence of the grave. But, as the person who has now succeeded to his worldly estate has thought proper to *force* this matter again upon the notice of the publick, it is highly expedient that the publick should be put into possession of the real facts, and be enabled to understand the *truth*. For it is not fitting that the great Law Officers of the Crown, that the Heralds, and that all those who have incurred his displeasure by honestly exerting that portion of intellect which God has given them, and, under the influence of a settled conviction, refusing to acknowledge the Claimant as partaking of the blood, and entitled to the dignity of CHANDOS, should be continually abused by the *uncontradicted* assertions of the very person whose interest it is to describe himself as the object of unjust persecution, and to establish his own character (if possible) upon the demolition of theirs.

I have no inclination to rake up the ashes of the dead; nor do I desire to scourge the backs of the living. I had rather, a million times rather, that the iron rod of chastisement should always remain idle, than be brandished for a single instant by my hands. But there is a point of provocation, beyond which forbearance is impossible. If the same system, therefore, of *abusing* those, whose duty to the Crown enjoined them to direct their Lordships' attention to the *wilful concealment* of important Evidence, to the *extraordinary state* of the different Parish Registers, and to other circumstances of an equally *suspicious* nature; as well as to bring forward any such evidence within their own knowledge as might detect the *falsehood* of the Pedigree set up by the Claimant:--If the same system of *reviling* the Law Officers of the Crown, who were bound, in discharging the sacred trust reposed in them, to impress these circumstances upon the House; and which they did do, in terms that, however unpleasantly, from the very nature of the case, they might have sounded in the ears of the Claimant, might still be said to have tempered justice with MERCY:—If the same system be still persisted in—if the publick should still be molested, and pestered, and insulted by mischievous rhapsodies from the same quarter,—I may think it my duty, perhaps, to enter more fully upon this subject; and I trust I shall, in that event, be able, without much difficulty,

difficulty, to arrange the leading points of the caſe, and, without travelling much out of that direct path which the printed evidence has marked out for me, to demonſtrate clearly, firſt, what theſe Claimants are *not*, and, ſecondly, what they *are*. SUDELEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Dec.* 12.

I HAVE had ſo many inſtances of your kind attention to me, that I once more ſit down to trouble you, under a heavy impreſſion of the preſent times; ſuch they are as you and I never remember before. But, even heavy and calamitous as they appear, I truſt and hope we ſhall riſe ſuperior to all our enemies, and brave the ſtorm (which has been ſo long brewing) with fortitude and perſeverance, with ſuch vigour as to carry us through the tempeſt with confidence; lead and direct our attention to ſuitable reſources with firmneſs and energy; and take a *new* view of things: hoping, on the whole, it will turn out a great national advantage, and fruſtrate the deſigns of our inveterate Foe, who, by attacking our trade in every direction, hopes to mould us to his will, and make us his ſlaves for ever. For a moment reflect. When the Baltic was ſhut againſt us on the Armed Neutrality, in reſpect to the Iron trade only—the *non*-importation cauſed our own people to open their mines of iron ſtone: the coal-pits were opened to burn this ore; this gave bread and employment to hundreds, to thouſands, and has done ever ſince: various and extenſive iron-works were built, and very much iron has been raiſed and made ſince in this country, and it has been found productive to us; and iron, equal, as we are informed, to any imported from abroad, has been made, in ſo great a degree that half the quantity is not now imported that uſed to be; but, perhaps, I ſhould be nearer the mark if I were to ſay a quarter, or even leſs. This ſurely, Mr. Urban, is a wonderfully great advantage, and ſaves a wonderful exportation of caſh from this country, beſides the advantage of employment to our own people. From other matters I might adduce the like advantages that have ariſen in the Copper trade, as laid before Parliament ſome years ago by Mr. Williams, of the Parys Mine Company.

Theſe advantages are great: let us not ſtop here. I have the pleaſure to live in a County where both trades are carried on to a great extent; in Lancaſhire, a manufacturing county. It has been the cuſtom very long to *import* Linen-ſpun Yarn from various parts. Read Leland's Itinerary, under Liverpool; it was ſo many years ago, and not leſs now than formerly. Vaſt quantities of Hempen Yarn have been imported every year, for the manufactures of Manchester, Blackburne, Wigan, Chorley, Leyland, &c.: it is impoſſible for me to ſay how much. I cannot eſtimate it at leſs than 1,000,000l. ſay 750,000 l.; and if you deduct one-third for the flax imported, all from abroad; excluſive of duties, &c. it will leave 500,000 l. but ſay 400,000 l.: for ſpinning only, this, at 40 l. a family, would employ 10,000 families, and retain that amount for ſo much labour done, now *paid* to the labourers of other *foreign Nations*. This would be a great national advantage; inſtead of ſending ſo much money abroad, would give ſupport and employment to men, women, and children at home; ſay four to a family, is 40,000 ſouls.

Perhaps it may be ſaid we want Flax. Cultivate our waſtes: the waſtes of Lincolnſhire, and many other parts of England, might be incloſed, and employed in this way. It may be raiſed in Canada, by a little encouragement, aided with Engliſh ingenuity. And now that wages are very *low* with the manufacturers (for they are really now very low) it is the proper time to make the experiment. Cannot we ſpin this Linen by machinery, in which we rival the world in Cotton and Worſted? Much has been already done in ſpinning Linen*. No doubt, a few ſpirited people, a little encouragement from the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and a bounty from Government, might ſoon bring it about. Whoever contemplates what has been done in theſe laſt 30 years, cannot doubt it; and when it is noticed how many Cotton-ſpinning Manufactories are now unemployed, at what an eaſy expence the project may be tried in theſe uſeleſs buildings, meeting a ready market for our own conſumption! And, if carried

* It is already ſpun to anſwer as well to the full for the warps as Foreign, but too hard for the weft; ſo an eminent manufacturer and importer of Foreign Yarn aſſures me.

on

on with success, in the making of various sorts of *Russia, Saxon*, and *German* Linens, now exported in great quantities to the Colonies abroad! Thus may our labourers be employed at home, and much money which goes from hence for Russia and German Linens be retained in our own Country. Those parts or countries which Buonaparte has taken from the King of Prussia were principally the manufacturing countries, where a sort of stout Linens as well as Silesias were made, much valued in the West Indies. I presume we have resources within ourselves. We have fought the Tyrant, the Ruler of Europe, *single-handed*; and he has made no impression on us, but *knit* us more strongly *together*. We have, I trust, but one sentiment — which is, *resistance* to his designs, because they are arbitrary and tyrannical. Where he has power, he has shown it; and on us he would *wreak* his vengeance, if he were enabled to do it.

By œconomy and management, by turning our hands to other work, we can be supported as a Nation; by persevering in such means in every possible direction, and in every opening, and by every channel, derive support*. By this conduct shall we be enabled to support our beloved King, our Country, and *Constitution*; and hand it down, in the face of an admiring though subjugated European Continent, to our children and successors. Britons, then, will be the pride, the glory of the Nations upon earth; and this Nation of Shopkeepers be a Nation of Patriots, and, like the antient Swiss, preserve their Liberty beyond the time they had any virtue left. May we be virtuous and happy! M. G.

*** P. 911, l. 10, r. "Alkrington;" l. 27, "Dornirs Rasbotham."

P. 912, l. ult. r. "Matthew Gregson."

SELECTIONS *from* LE CLERC'S Bibliotheque Universelle et Historique.

(Continued from vol. LXXII. p. 27.)

No. II.

Reflections on the Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus. By the Rev. HENRY TEELMAN, Minister of Norden. Published at Amsterdam 1686.

THE exposition given of the Parable by this gentleman, and the application which he makes of it, are no less fanciful than singular, and will amuse our Readers. The author will have it that, in the literal sense, the wicked rich man represents the Jews, particularly the Pharisees, who were so noted for their pride, ambition, and avarice; that our Lord Jesus Christ is exhibited to us under the character of Lazarus; and that the design of the Parable was, to reproach the Jews for treating with contempt the grand doctrines taught by Moses and the Prophets; for laying the chief stress on outward ceremonies, and a splendid and pompous mode of worship; and rejecting the Messiah, because he appeared, like Lazarus, in the form of a poor man. This illustration Mr. Teelman endeavours to confirm by the etymology of the word Lazarus, which he derives from the Hebrew word *Eleazar*, which signifies *God my help*. By the *crumbs which fell from the rich man's table*, our author understands the poor despised part of the Jewish nation, for whose spiritual welfare our blessed Lord was so solicitous, and whom he *filled with good things*, while the *rich were sent empty away*. By the dogs which licked the sores of Lazarus, he understands those Gentiles who embraced the Gospel. We read that Lazarus and the rich man both died. Thus the Messiah was crucified, and Jerusalem was taken and destroyed: the Jewish polity, civil and ecclesiastical, was subverted; and the haughty Rulers who had gratified their malice and revenge against Jesus by putting him to death, soon came to nought. The Parable makes no mention of the burial of Lazarus, because the death of our Lord, so far from being injurious to his cause, was the source of all the blessings he is exalted to bestow; and so far from causing the death of his doctrine, proved the means of diffusing it over all the earth. But the rich man, we are told, was buried: in like manner the Jewish Commonwealth was buried in ruins by the Romans. Since which period, though they have remained a separate people, they have been vagabonds in every part of the world, exposed to hatred and contempt. They would fain have *lifted up their eyes in their place of torment*, under

---

* Notwithstanding the recent stoppage of the Continental trade in Birmingham, and there were six houses that shipped 800,000 l. of Birmingham goods to the Continent *per annum*, and now not 1000 l. a-year amongst them is shipped; the Workmen have turned to other work, all are employed, and scarcely a house to let! the

the government of Adrian; but, instead of having their sufferings mitigated, they were augmented: and there was so great a gulf fixed between them and the land of Canaan, that they could not regain the possession of it. The reason why Abraham, in the Parable, refers the rich man to Moses and the Prophets is, we are told, because the Jews, after the reign of Adrian, became more than ever attached to their traditions; and, in process of time, was composed the *Talmud*, which was set in competition, nay, by many, preferred to the Scriptures.

In the application of the Parable, Mr. Teeman endeavours to shew that it may be considered as having a reference to the state of the Christian Church at different periods. He considers *Dives* as representing all those nominal Christians who, since the time of Constantine, have been induced to enter into the Church by mere worldly motives. He also supposes that the same persons are described under the images of Jezebel, of Tyre, and of Babylon; and he asserts that it is owing to the ambition and avarice of such professors of Christianity, that the reign of Ignorance and Tyranny has been so long upheld, and so many corruptions of doctrine and worship been introduced into the Church. This society of worldly-minded, sensual Christians has often heard Christ knock at their gate through his faithful Ministers, but without effect; they aspire to no higher or purer gratifications than *to be cloathed in purple and fine linen, and to fare sumptuously every day.* Our author, with true Protestant zeal, felicitates the sincere followers of Christ on the deadly blow which was given to the Anti-Christian Hierarchy of Papal Rome in the sixteenth century; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable aspect of the times (1686), he trusts that, sooner or later, the Pope will share the fate of Barcocheba and his deluded followers—to which the Correspondent who transmits this article subjoins, heartily—Amen.

Leicestershire. SCOTO-BRITANNUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 21.

IN my last letter there are two mistakes (of the press, I believe), which seem to me of importance to require correction. I am made to say (p. 1030, col. 2), in reference to my own account of my conversation with Mr. Le Mesurier, at Oxford, that "I represent him as in no respect inferior to myself, and in *no one instance* I admit him to have expressed a very important proposition in such a discussion, more accurately than I had done." It should have been, "*in one instance*," without the negative. The whole force of the argument consists in this admission of something like a partial superiority in him. Your readers, if they turn to your Magazine for July (p. 604, col. 2), will readily see my allusion. The other error is less material. It occurs in p. 1031, col. 2, where I mention my contingent purpose of taking notice hereafter, in another form, of his fresh attack upon me in his last pamphlet. It is accidentally printed, "*such* notice," instead of "*some* notice." Whether I may be able to execute what I intended, consistently with my numerous and various occupations, is at present uncertain; but I wished to give your Readers this caution, that, because I have not troubled them with a single word on this subject, they may not suppose me to admit any thing which Mr. Le Mesurier has said, or may say, relative to it.

As a note on my third letter, I meant, but in my haste omitted, to subjoin a passage, perhaps two, from Stobæus. With your permission, Mr. Urban, I will supply them here, not as necessary to the illustration of the correspondence which is now closed, but for the sake of submitting a conjectural critic'sm upon one of them to your learned readers. They are both taken from the *Eclogæ*; the least known, but in some respects, perhaps, the most valuable of the author's works. You will find them in the 7th chapter of the second book, which treats of the ethical branch of philosophy. The first is plain, clear, and express: it gives the different definitions or descriptions of good according to the Stoicks; and the first of them is as follows:

Ἀγαθόν ἐστιν ἀφ' οὗ συμβαίνει τὸ ὠφελεῖσθαι· ᾧ δὲ πάντ' ἐφίεται τὰ λόγου ἔχοντα προηγουμένως.

"Good is that from which comes what is expedient or beneficial for us; and which is the principal object of desire to all rational beings." I do not translate for you, Sir; and shall make no apology to you for quoting the original. After going through this and the other chief

chief topics of ethical philoſophy, in detached points, Stobæus proceeds to give a methodical view of the whole ſyſtem of the Stoicks and Peripateticks; and I would direct the attention of the curious to the former, becauſe it is moſtly compiled from the loſt writings of Zeno, Chryſippus, and Cleanthes the founder of the ſchool, and his immediate ſucceſſors, and becauſe it contains a fuller and more ſcientific expoſition of their doctrines than is any where elſe preſerved to us. In the courſe of his ſummary he has occaſion to revert to the ſame topick of *good*. The paſſage is exceedingly confuſed and corrupted in the common editions. The laſt Editor, Mr. Heeren of Gottingen, has done much for the text, but even he ſeems to have given up one part in deſpair. He reads it thus:

Τὸ δ' ἀγαθὸν λέγεσθαι φασι πλειοναχῶς· τὸ μὲν πρῶτον, οἷον πηγὴς ἔχον χώραν, ἔπειτ' ἤτοι ἀποδίδοσθαι, ἀφ' ὃ συμβαίνει ὠφελεῖσθαι, (τὸ δὲ πρῶτον εἶναι αἴτιον) ἢ ὑφ' ὃ τὸ δύτιμον, καθ' ὃ συμβαίνει ὠφελεῖσθαι· κοινότατον δὲ, καὶ ἐπιδιαῖτον καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ προηγμένα, τὸ οἷον ὠφελεῖν.

What is included in the parentheſis he is almoſt perſuaded to reject, as a marginal gloſs crept into the text. I would propoſe by a ſlight correction to ſubſtitute ἀρχὴν for αἴτιον; and the whole will be accurately conformable to the known doctrines of the Stoicks on this head, and the parallel paſſage in Sextus. The general ſenſe (without meaning a literal tranſlation) will then be: "They ſay that good is variouſly denominated: The firſt ſort is that, from which iſſues, like a ſtream from a fountain, or immediately out of which is derived, what is expedient for us; and at the head of this claſs they place virtue; the next is that, according to which we obtain what is expedient; and the moſt common and comprehenſive, extending even over both the former, is that which is capable of conferring what is expedient." This metaphor of the fountain was a favourite image of the Stoicks. So Zeno deſcribed the moral character as the fountain of life and conduct, whence all our particular actions flow. F. Laurence.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 18.

YOUR Obituary for March 1805, p. 283, announces the death and ſome particular account of Charles Ward, eſq. a native of Warwickſhire, in which he poſſeſſed a handſome patrimonial property. It is there ſaid, that he was the repreſentative of one of the moſt antient families in Great Britain, who were of conſiderable note in the days of Egbert, from which remote period Mr. Ward (as he ſuppoſed) had manuſcripts in his poſſeſſion at the time of his death.

The inquirer, your preſent Correſpondent, bearing this antient and reſpectable name, and having in his poſſeſſion alſo a pedigree of Ward up to Sir Simon in the time of Edward II. is particularly deſirous of receiving ſome more authentic account. Nor will you deem this requeſt an idle curioſity, to be informed into whoſe hands at preſent theſe MSS. have fallen, from the difficulties attending your own Antiquarian reſearches. Any communication of ſuch requeſted intelligence will oblige an *Autockthone* Ward.

Mr. Urban, *Shrewſbury, Dec.* 10.

OBSERVING in your vol. LXXIII. p. 33, a requeſt for ſome Poems of the Rev. Dr. Clarke, rector of Belbroughton, I am induced to ſend the following *Impromptu* on his Curate, an infirm man, who went to *viſit* a gentleman who fancied himſelf dangerouſly ill of the gout; but, after ſome agreeable chat, they ſat down to cards till a late hour; and it was ſaid, the Curate found ſome difficulty in getting home.

IN the good time of yore, to the ſick man's bed-ſide
The Curate was ſummon'd to pray;
To the ſick man's bed-ſide does our Curate ſtill ride,
But it is not to pray, *but to play.*
No penitent there
He finds in deſpair,
Requeſting the prayers of the ſick;
But one with the books of *Old Nick*;
And inſtead of confeſſing, more likely to ſwear [trick.
At a twinge of the Gout, or the loſs of a
Not a knee 's on the ground,
Tho' his friends be all round,
But they 're only all round a Card-table,
Where this true ſon of Heaven
Sits down till eleven,
And gets home as well as he 's able!

Nov. 5, 1788.

Dr. Clarke was a pleaſing and inſtructive companion, and an excellent Clergyman, who ſtrictly adhered to the duties of his high calling. He was particularly fond of Poetry, though I never underſtood that he wrote any poem of much length. Many of his friends are in poſſeſſion of his poetical productions, who, I hope, will be induced to depoſit ſome of them in your pages. D. P.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. Dec. 1807. Pl. I. p. 1097.

BEXHAM CATHEDRAL, NORTHUMBERLAND. N.W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

I SEND you a North-west view of the Cathedral Church of Hexham, Northumberland, as it appeared in 1774, to illustrate the account of that place already given in your valuable Publication for 1755, vol. XXV. p. 297; and see an older *North* view of it in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. II. p. 90.

Yours, &c. C. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Breightmet Hill, October* 9.

IN a field in this neighbourhood, there have been found at different times fmall Roman Urns, or Pots, containing the afhes of thofe who lived in lefs polifhed, though not perhaps in lefs turbulent times. The prefent proprietor of this land aflures me, that he himfelf, a few years ago, found twelve Urns which retained their original fhape, but which, upon being expofed to the external air, foon dwindled away into duft; fo that it was not poffible to take any drawing of them, in order to afcertain their correfpondence with other Urns found in different parts of the Ifland. The defcription of them, however, feems to be this: they lay in a ftratum of earth not much more than a quarter of a yard in depth, in a regular form, fomething like large jars in the lower fhelves of an apothecary's fhop; and it was very evident, I am told, that they contained the afhes of the dead. Many perfons have, I underftand, difcovered at different times, in the fame ground, Urns of this nature; and a farmer has juft told me, that he remembers having feen, in digging and ploughing this land, fmall particles of Bones which were evidently human: and in one fpot in particular, he fays, there may be found at any time, in a certain direction, the ftrongeft proofs that can be given, that this field was, fome time or other, a place of fepulture for the dead. Camden mentions, I believe (as I have not his book by me, I fpeak merely from recollection), that in this neighbourhood was fituated the antient COCCIUM fpoken of by Antoninus; a noted fettlement in the time of the Romans. It appears, therefore, very probable, that it was this part of the country (Breightmet Hill) to which he alludes; and that this field, containing the remains of human bodies, was appropriated by the Romans as a place of burial for their dead. It may not, perhaps, be amifs here to obferve, that about a quarter of a mile from this hill, on the Bury road, there is a hamlet or village called *Cockey Moor*, or, according to fome old maps, *Cockley Moor*, in the township of Ainfworth, and parifh of Middleton; and, perhaps, it may be no very violent ftretch of conjecture to fuppofe that this place derived its name from its proximity to the antient Coccium, if it did not once form a part of that fettlement. It is very certain, however, that Camden makes mention of this place, as he fpeaks of the "little old wooden Chapel furrounded with trees;" and I think he adds, he faw this Chapel when he was fearching for the remains of the antient Coccium.

The twelve Urns which I have mentioned were fomewhat of a cylindrical form, in appearance very much refembling thofe earthen pots which farmers ufe in this country to keep their cream in, previous to its being churned, or applied to other ufeful purpofes. Every Urn contained (which is very remarkable) in the top part of it a fmall Bone about two inches in length; and this Bone appears to have been placed, not accidentally, but defignedly, upon the afhes of the deceafed within the pot. Whether this may have been done in conformity with any religious, or rather fuperftitious, cuftom of the Romans, I cannot fay; but certainly fo much regularity would not have been obferved in the difpofition of thefe Bones, had it not intimated to us, that fomething more was meant by it than we are acquainted with at prefent; and which, from the remotenefs of the period when thefe interments took place, muft ftill, I am afraid, remain in darknefs, and be left undecided.

We know very well that the lower orders of people among the Greeks and Romans did not always burn the bodies of their deceafed friends entirely into afhes; and, therefore, they made ufe of larger Urns, fufficiently capacious to receive the unburnt bones, as well as afhes, of the dead; but in this inftance there were but twelve bones; and each Urn contained *one bone only* on the top part of it.

What I have before obferved, however, does, I conceive, fufficiently prove, that a Roman fettlement muft have been in this neighbourhood; and we are authorifed to conclude, that it muft

HEXHAM CATHEDRAL, NORTHUMBERLAND, N.W.

must have been the antient COCCIUM; and that this Coccium, or, as it is spelt in the old maps of Lancashire, COCEIUM, must have been situated in that part of the county called Breightmet Hill. ALFRED HADFIELD.

P.S. Since I wrote the above, I have had an opportunity of consulting Dr. Whitaker's History of Whalley, Mr. Whitaker's History of Manchester, and a few other authors upon the same subject. It is very remarkable that they all differ in opinion. The first learned gentleman maintains the antient COCCIUM to be the same with the RIGODUNUM of Ptolemy; and he gives us some very ingenious reasons for thinking so: the second fixes it at Blackrode; whilst almost all the other writers are equally as hazardous in their conjectures as they are positive in their conclusions. Camden (the first-mentioned Whitaker says) sought for Coccium at Cockey; from whence we may infer, that he had an idea that it might have been situated in this neighbourhood; and indeed its distance from the MANCUNIUM, not to say any thing of other circumstances more recently discovered, seems to warrant the supposition. But, however that may be, it is very certain that some Roman station must have been in this part of the country; and I know not what other name to give it but the COCCIUM, leaving the RIGODUNUM to be the present Ribchester, or the Ribble, or BELISAMA of the Antients. After all, Mr. Urban, much, doubtless, may be said on both sides of the question; and I know not whether we shall derive any very considerable advantage from the discussion of a subject which seems to give birth only to conjecture, and to supply materials for dispute and contradiction.

The old Roman road, or Watling-street, has been traced by Mr. Whitaker through the parishes of Prestwick, Ratcliffe, and Bury; and perhaps it may be well to inform those who are not acquainted with the exact topography of the country, that Cockey is but about three miles from the last-mentioned place, on the public road to Bolton. A. H. *Nov.* 16.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 16.

THE following Inquiry is submitted to the consideration and opinions of your *Architectural* Correspondents; and I shall feel highly gratified in seeing the subject discussed through the same medium by which it is now offered to their perusal. S. D. D.

Remarks on the CHAPTER-HOUSE *at* CHESTER; *with an Enquiry into the time of its Erection.*

THE present Cathedral Church, or Abbey of St. Werburg, within the City of Chester (which arose upon the site of a Religious foundation of great antiquity) is generally supposed to have been erected in the reigns of Henry VI. VII. and VIII; more especially during those of the two latter; very few parts of the *original* structure being now in existence. The Cloisters, of which three sides of the original quadrangle only remain, are esteemed to have had an earlier foundation than the Nave of the Abbey Church, to which they adjoin, having experienced alterations and improvements from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VIII. (the arms of Wolsey impaling those of York, with the Cardinal's Cap, being yet discernible.) The chief part of the Nave before alluded to was erected shortly previous to this latter period; and the Western end, which is more highly decorated than the rest of the Church, was begun in 1508. In the Eastern Cloister stands the Chapter-house, a building of considerable beauty, and upon the date of its erection arises the following Enquiry. I have deemed it necessary to be thus particular in pointing out the various data above stated, as they may afford us hereafter useful grounds of inference.

The approach to this Chapter-house is through a low-arched Vestibule, 33 feet in length by 27 in breadth, and 12 feet in height. This is supported by four columns, each surrounded with slender pilasters, which, converging at the top of the columns, spread over the roof. Around the room are plain stone seats. On entering the Chapter house it displays a lightness and elegance in its construction which cannot fail to strike the Architectural Amateur with the most pleasing sensations; its dimensions are 50 feet in length, 26 in breadth, and 35 in height; at the Eastern end is a large window of five lights lancet-shaped, and on each side of the room* two others of smaller dimensions. The roof, like that of the Vestibule, arises also from slender pillars projecting from

* Mr. Pennant is mistaken in saying *one* only.

the walls, ornamented with neat capitals.

Such is the building which Mr Dallaway*, Mr. Pennant†, and other topographical writers, pronounce to have been erected at so early a period as the year 1128, the credit of its foundation being given to Randulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester, nephew to Hugh Lupus, the first who bore that title. My first object is, therefore, to shew the state of Architecture prevalent in this kingdom at the period above mentioned; and, secondly, I shall endeavour to prove that, by a succeeding style so nearly coinciding with it, the erection of this Building has been considerably ante-dated. The style of architecture introduced at the Conquest, which may be called Anglo-Norman‡, is usually thought by Architectural writers to have been declining in fashion, and to have yielded its claims to early English or semi-Norman about the conclusion of the twelfth century. Its chief characteristics were the more enlarged dimensions which it assumed over its predecessor, with a general air of massive grandeur, the arches principally semicircular, and of greater amplitude than those of the Saxons; frequently two smaller are found under one large. A single specimen will be sufficient to point out the style of this æra; namely, Durham Cathedral, which Mr. Dallaway§ mentions as having been (with a slight exception) wholly erected during this period‖. Some instances of Pointed arches have certainly been found contemporary with it, but which are supported with heavy massive columns, and hardly deserving the name of such¶. How much nearer does the style of this structure assimilate itself with that which had gained ground during the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. when the Circular arch had yielded to the Pointed one, and the massive column to the slender pillar, surmounted with a graceful capital; the roofs, varying from plain strong groining, became high pitched, and the springers, diverging from the impost, spread themselves over the vault. If English Architecture, like other arts and sciences, attained that degree of perfection to which it ultimately arrived by slow and progressive advances (which was certainly the case), how can we reconcile to ourselves a supposition so contrary to a generally received opinion, as to imagine that at a moment when the heavy and ponderous style of the Saxons was only *gradually* expiring**, a building should be erected possessing almost the delicacy of a Grecian edifice? This, in some degree, would reconcile us to the ridiculous theory which many have urged and adopted, that the Architecture of this Country was imported from foreign parts in *regular* shapes, rather than that it advanced to a state of maturity *by degrees* in our own.

I am ignorant to what uses Chapter-houses were originally adapted; but should imagine that they served to the Monks, purposes similar to those for which they are now applied, namely, the transaction of business. Is it therefore a natural supposition that a place of this kind should be deemed a proper sepulture for the remains of such distinguished personages as the Earls of Chester††? My ideas upon this subject, however erroneous they may appear, are these: that the present Chapter-house was erected upon the site of an antient Chapel, or other sacred edifice, originally founded by Randulph de Meschines, at a period subsequent to what has been above stated, by nearly a century, to which its principal architectural features so exactly correspond.

S. D. D.

Mr. Urban, *Nov* 14.

VIATOR, p. 726, requests some information concerning Cats, a Dutch poet. I can inform him that he came over to England as Ambassador from the States of Holland in the reign of King William, who knighted him.

* Observations on English Architecture, p. 49. [illegible] Wales, vol. I. p. 177.

‡ Britton's Nomenclature, in *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. I.

§ Observations on English Architecture, p. 49.

‖ See this fully described in the "Beauties of England and Wales," vol. V.

¶ Bentham's Ely, p. 32.

** Mr. Bentham observes, "I think we may venture to say that the circular arch, round-headed doors and windows, massive pillars with a regular base and capital, were universally used to the end of Henry the First's reign, 1134. Ely, p. 34.

†† We are informed that every Earl of the Norman line, save one, was interred here, and many Abbots also.

L. Advocat

L'Advocat says, in his *Dictionnaire Biographique*, it was during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell; which must be a mistake, as he never attempted to confer the honour of Knighthood. Sir John Cats's Poems are much esteemed by his Country, and are sold at a high price. He was born at Brouwerhaven in Zealand; after many voyages, settled at Middleburg, and acquired so high a reputation by his pleadings, that the City of Dort chose him Pensioner, as did that of Middleburg soon after. He was appointed also Pensioner of Holland, and West Friesland; afterwards elected Keeper of the Seal to the same States, and Stadtholder of the Fiefs; but resigned all his employments some time after, to enjoy the repose his advanced age required. He, however, went on the embassy to England; and on his return retired to his beautiful estate of Sorguliet, where he passed the remainder of his days in tranquillity. He left a great number of Poems, chiefly on moral and religious subjects. The last edition of his works appeared in 1726, 2 vols. folio, adorned with fine cuts. See L'Advocat's Dictionary, translated by Cath. Collignon.

In my turn, I wish to be informed of the Origin of the Cherubim being represented as only Winged Heads. No foundation for it can surely be traced in Scripture; and from the Rabbinic traditions (as I suppose) they are imagined to be the second order of Angels. Why then are they painted and carved in so diminutive and defective a form, if I may so speak?

Much has been said, and justly, by your Correspondents, on the tawdry decoration of Churches.—Permit me to observe one *true decoration* of Hackney Church, which is simply elegant in its ornamental parts, the Communion table, Font, and Pu'pit. I mean, a due provision of Seats for the Poor, and Books of a good size and print lent to those who have none, containing the directions for behaviour in public worship, and marked Middle, North, and South Ailes.

Yours, &c. EUSEBIA.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

Book I. Epistle XIII.

To Vinius Asella.

THAT the honest fellow to whom this short letter is addressed was called, not Vinnius, but Vinius, we will readily take on Dr. Bentley's word, without squabbling with him whether or not his reason, "we know indeed of a Roman family of the name *Vinia*, but no *Vinnia*," will hold true; for this Vinius at least seems not to have been a man of family. His proper name was C. Vinius Fronto, says the old scholiast of Cruquius; but, his father having borne the nick-name *Asina* (the she-ass), that name, altered into *Asella* (little, or young she-ass), descended by inheritance to the son. As to his descent and condition, I entertain not the smallest doubt that Torrentius has hit it with a needle's point, when he supposes, that Vinius or Vinnius Asella was neither more nor less than a simple Sabine countryman in Horace's neighbourhood, to whom he used to give his letters to Rome, and whom he dispatched this time with the particular commission to deliver a copy of his collected works to Augustus.

The whole Epistle turns upon a jocular quibble in relation to the name Asella, to which the clownish, honest, and short-witted Sabine rusticity of poor Vinius seems to have furnished the matter, and his surname the dress. It is an instruction how Asella should proceed in this business; but with a humorous gravity, and a good-natured air, to warn him of blunders, exactly so composed as Horace must have made them had he intended to send on an errand to Rome a real Ass, who had no other advantage over his brethren but the gift of speech, and two arms instead of the fore-legs. I know of nothing more droll in this way, in which it is so easy to miscarry, and in which they only can succeed who are perfectly sure of their wit in a moment of humour. But I recollect what Cicero somewhere puts into the mouth of Cæsar: *Ego omni de re facetius posse ab homine non inurbano, quàm de ipsis facetiis, disputari.* Since then it is more hazardous to discourse upon a good joke than even to joke well; let the reader determine how much or how little taste he can allow to this witticism of Horace.

Signata volumina.] The two books of his Sermones, the book of Epodes, and the three books of Odes, as consisting of all the works he had at that time published. It is not to be imagined (though it is very possible) that Augustus had not already seen these works

works singly: but as he had them not all together, he might probably have intimated a desire to possess a complete copy, and—to have it from himself, though Horace's writings were to be had at a reasonable price of the Sosii of the time.

Ut vinosa glomus furtivæ Pyrrhia lanæ.] An allusion to a low comic character in a farce then generally known, who had the two failings, of being apt to drink, and apt to steal. In a fit of drunkenness she had filched some skains of yarn; but, as people are wont to be bold and thoughtless in their cups, she forgot that the yarn was stolen, and carried it away so publicly under her arm, that, to the great delight of the upper gallery, the *tunicati popelli*, it must of necessity be immediately detected.

Ut cum pilevolo soleas conviva tribulis.] As most of the guilds of the Roman citizens were *tribus rusticæ*, and a great part of the members actually lived as boors in the country, so they longest adhered to the old simplicity of manners. When, for example, one of these plain good people was by chance invited to dine with a principal member of his guild, in town; he went bare-foot, and carried his sandals, to prevent them from being dirtied, under his arm. Accordingly, when a Roman countryman was seen trudging along with his sandals under his arm, every one knew that he was invited to dinner; and herein lies the *tertium comparationis*.

Oratus multa prece, nitere porro.] According to the contexture and style of the whole passage, I thus understand it, with Baxter: Let people intreat thee never so much to tell them what business thou art upon; do not be seduced, but silently press forwards through them. "I have now given thee sufficient orders: do thou mind to do thy best." Whether this be not the true import, let the reader, *qui nasum habet*, determine. That *porro* sometimes signifies as much as *forwards*, is well known. W. T.

Monumental Inscriptions in Westerham Church, Kent.

(Concluded from p. 908.)

On mural monuments in the North aile:

1.

To the memory of Mrs. Eleanora Paynter, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Seyliard, second baronet of that antient family, and of the lady Frances his first wife, sole daughter and heir of Henry Wyat, esq. eldest son of Sir Francis Wyat, of Boxley Abbey, knt. who departed this life May the 4th, 1726, in the 43d year of her age. The monument is erected by her most affectionate husband Robert Paynter, esq. son of Alington, son of William, son of Anthony, son of William Paynter, esq. Clerk of the Ordnance to Queen Elizabeth, and Lord of the Manors of East-Court and Twydall, in the parish of Gillingham in this county.

To Virtuous Love this monument is rais'd,
For Love and Virtue ever should be prais'd.
The pious actions that adorn'd her life,
As Christian, Sister, Neighbour, Friend, and Wife,
Shall still survive, her merits to proclaim,
If marble can perpetuate her name.

Robert Paynter, esq. dyed the 18th of August, 1731, aged 64.

2.

Here lies interred the body of Thomas Knight, late of Westerham, esq. who departed this life the 9th day of October 1708, in the 52d year of his age, being Clarke of the Assize for the Norfolke Circuit, and had held that place 18 years. He married, first, Katherine daughter of Mr. Crisp, late of Maidstone, and second, Jane daughter of Mr. Blome, late of Seaven Oake; but left noe issue. Here lies alsoe interr'd Jane wife of the said Thomas Knight, esq. who departed this life the 15th day of June, anno Dom. 1708, in the 45th year of her age; she had noe issue.

Quidnam sibi saxa cavata,
Quid pulchra volunt monumenta,
Nisi quod res creditur illis
Non mortua sed data somno?

Anglice:

What meane those stones y^t hollowed are so deep,
Or those fair monuments, but that they keep
A thing not dead, but laid downe for to sleep.

3.

M. S. Mariæ Street, quæ generosâ prosapiâ in agro Hertfordiensi orundæ, filia nempe Joannis Garrardi, Equitis Aurat. et Baronett. nuper de Lammar demortui, Henrico Street, gente antiquâ in agro Oxoniens. edito, Metaxario Londinat. nupt. elocata, cum dote haut contemnendâ, IV annos, mens. V, cum illo vixit concorditer, liberosq. ei peperit III, Janam, Hen'. Ed.; quorum superst. unic' Edvard. Cum ab urbe Vesterhamiam venit, ægriæ vitandæ causâ quâcu' arcta illi erat necessitudo et affinitas (en specimen vicissitudinis rerum nostrarum, Vi-

ator!)

ator!) hæc (ita ſuperis eſt viſum) revaluit, illa febre, proh dolor! in ipſo adventu correpta, vices cum affine mutavit, de morbo graviter laboravit, et (humanis præſidijs nequicquam adhibitis) infra quatriduum ab incunte morbo obijt, maritoq. ejus acerbiſſimum ſui deſiderium reliquit, matrona innocentiâ eximiâ, ſanctitate præcipuâ, formâ excellens, pietate in Deum, affectu in maritum, cultu in religionem, nulli poſtponenda, prid. calend. Novemb. anno Chriſtiano CIↃDCLI. cum vixiſſet annos XX. menſ. I. d. XVII.— C. P. M. epigraphen hancce ſacrand. eſſe voluit, idem qui è regione cippum erexit, conjux ejus amantiſſ. H. S.

4.

In memory of Mr. Edward Miſſenden, of London, merchant, an affectionate huſband, an indulgent father, a ſincere friend, a good Chriſtian; died the 13th of April, 1727, aged 67; and is interred in a vault in this North-eaſt corner of the Church, with Suſanna his wife, who was a perſon exemplary for every Chriſtian virtue, and worthily reſpected by all her acquaintance; died April 6, 1706.

5.

Near this place lies all that is corruptible of Mrs. Mary Hardy, youngeſt daughter of Mr. John Dalling, ſen. of this pariſh, and beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Hardy, citizen of London. Her whole ſhe ſpent in acts of piety and charity, and in the exerciſe of all other Chriſtian virtues; the beſt of wives, the tendereſt of mothers, and beloved by all her acquaintance. Heaven, whoſe ſovereign will muſt be obeyed, would not permit her huſband to enjoy ſo great a treaſure longer than three ſhort years; in which time ſhe bore him two daughters, Mary, and Anna-Maria. The former is now with her Mother among the Saints; the latter ſurvives to be the ſoft comfort of her mourning Father. She died, in full aſſurance of a bleſſed reſurrection, on the 2d day of Septemb^r 1716, in the 33d year of her age. In the ſame place lieth the body of Miſs Anna-Maria Hardy, ob^t 23d July, 1740, æt 25. In the ſame place lies the body of Mr. Thomas Hardy, citizen of London, who erected this monument to the ſacred memory of his moſt dearly beloved wife, Mrs. Mary Hardy. He departed this life on the 16th day of Septembe^r, ann. Dom. 1747, in the 72d year of his age*.

6

Near this place lies the body of John Dauling, eſq. counſellor, of the Inner Temple, London; well ſkill'd in the Engliſh Laws, particularly in drawing of Special Pleadings and Conveyances, and well learn'd in all liberal ſciences; one of the Juſtices of the Peace of the Quorum in Surry to his late Majeſty King Charles the Second, and alſo one of the Clerks of the Petty-Bag-office in the High Court of Chancery. He was pious towards his God, and kind to his friends; a moſt affectionate huſband, an indulgent father, and a ſtrenuous aſſerter of his Country's liberty. Who dies, greatly lamented, the 24th day of May, ann. Dom. 1698, aged 75 years. In the ſame place are interr'd his grandfather and grandmother, his father and mother, and his two wives, with other near relations. Mary Brecknock, his eldeſt daughter by the ſecond wife, dedicated this monument, anno Dom. 1723, to the pious memory of her dear father, who intends herſelf to be interr'd here. The aboveſaid Mary Brecknock died Feb. 15, 1734-5, aged 71 years.

On ſlabs in the North aile:

1.

In a vault near this ſtone lieth the body of Mrs. Anna-Maria Chilwell, wife of Mr. Jonathan Chilwell, who died April the 22d, 1784, aged 45 years. Alſo Mr. Jonathan Chilwell, who died June the 20th, 1796, aged 67 years. In the ſame vault lies interred the remains of the Rev. Philip Delagarde, who departed this life October 31ſt, 1798, aged 51 years.

2. T. F. 1750.

3.

C. W.† died January ye 18th, 1766, aged 73.

4. E. S. 1698.

5. (remains.)

... Here alſo lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Taylor, wife of the aboveſaid John Taylor, and daughter of the aboveſaid John and Mary Dalling, who died March the 19th, 1766, aged 59 years.

6.

Here lieth interr'd the body of Mr. John Dalling, who died on the XIII day of July, MDCCXXXIX, aged 30 years. Alſo under this ſtone lieth interred the

* Below this monument is a braſs plate, 30 inches by 21, containing an extract from the Will of the aboveſaid Thomas Hardy, citizen and haberdaſher of London (dated 21 Nov. 1744, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 16 Sept. 1747, by John Davy of Spittal-ſquare, ſole executor) wherein he bequeaths to the Miniſter, Churchwardens, and ſix of the principal Inhabitants of Weſtram, 100*l.* South Sea Ann. to keep his monument clean and in repair; and the overplus of intereſt to be divided among the poor of the pariſh.

† Charles Weſt. See the Table of Benefactions.

body

body of Mr. John Dalling, ſen. of this pariſh, gent. father of the abovemen-tioned John Dalling; who departed this life the 12th day of October, 1750, aged 73. Here alſo lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Dalling, wife of the above Mr. John Dalling, ſenior, who died March the 27th, 1759, aged 73. Here alſo lieth the body of Mr. John Taylor, of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, who died June the 9th, 1759, aged 64.

7.

Here lyeth interred ye body of Samuell Dalling, gent. who died the 18th day of May in the 77th year of his age, in ye year of our Lord 168... Alſo the body of Mrs. Ann Dalling his wife, who died ye 31ſt of March, 1687, in the 73d year of her age, who had iſſue three ſons and four daughters. Here lyeth alſo interr'd the body of Samuell, ye ſon of John Dalling, gent, who departed this life ye 29th of March, 1706, aged 30 years.

8.

Here lyeth interred the body of Mr. John Dalling, late of this pariſh, who departed this life the 29th of April, 1711, in ye 60th year of his age. He married ye only daughter and heireſs of Mr. John Elwin, late of the town of Milton in Kent, by whom he had iſſue three ſons and two daughters. Two of his ſons, Samuel and Thomas, died before him, and lye buried near this place. His mourn-full relict and executrix, with John, Ann, and Mary, ſurviving.

9.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Andrew Daulinge, citizen of London, ſon of Richard Daulinge, rector of Ringewold in Kent; was married to Ann Dalling, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John Dalling, of Weſterham in Kent, gentleman. He had iſſue by her ſeven ſons and two daughters, and left great with child. He departed this life the 25th day of June, 1714, in the 41ſt year of his age.

10.

Memoriæ ſacrum. Sub hoc marmore jacet Virtutis ſpeculum, Pietatis exemplar, Amoris turtur, Prudentiæ Sapientiæque theſaurariu', Elizabetha una filiaru' Richardi Wight nuper de Pickeringe Grange, in parochiâ de Ibſtocke, in comitatu Leiceſtrenſi, generoſi, defunct. nuper uxor Joannis Daulynge de hâc parochiâ de Weſterham in comitatu Cantij generoſi, quæ Deo reddidit animam circa ætatis ſuæ meridiem 29 die Auguſti, anno ſalutis MDCLXI. *Virtus poſt funera vivit.*

Hoc in memoriem chariſſimæ ſuæ conjugis poſuit dilectiſſimus dolentiſſimuſque maritus J. D.

Here lies the body of John Daulinge, eſq. to whom a monument adjoyning is erected 1723, by his eldeſt daughter Mary Brecknock, who herſelf intends to be interred here.

A. C.
11. 1663.

12.

F. C.

Here lieth buried Francys ſon of Richard Cooper, who died the ..... MDCLVIII.

13.

Hic jacet corpus Mariæ uxoris Johannis Heath, que mortem obijt viceſimo octavo die Aprilis, an'o Dom'i 1694, an'oq; ætatis ſuæ 37. Ac etiam corpus Johannis Heath prediſte Marie mariti, qui mortem obijt decimo tertio die Auguſti an'o Do'ni 1706, an'oq; ætatis ſuæ 750. Ac etiam corpus Gulielmi Heath de parrochiâ Leigh gen. unici filij prediſt. Johannis Heath et Mariæ uxoris ejus, qui obijt ſeptimo die Novembris, anno Domini 1745°, ætatis ſuæ 58°.

14.

M.

CAROLI THO. LAMBARDI, ARM.
FILIOLI SEPTIMANARIJ
MENS. IVN. CIↃ IↃCLII
NATI RENATI DENATI.

15. (Partly hid by pews.)

.... eſurgendi
.... hoc marmore
.... SCEO
.... æ Streee
.... cujus
.... manibus
.... ejus mœſtiſſim'
.... pariete
.... regione
.... ſæ Cenotaphij
.... entavit.

16.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Lewis, A. B. ſtudent of Chriſt Church Oxford, ſon of the Rev. Marmaduke Lewis, rec' of Lullingſtone, and Bridget his wife; a youth of a moſt amiable diſpoſition and promiſing genius, and who, had it pleaſed the Supreme Being to have granted him length of days, would probably have been an ornament to that ſociety of which he had the honour to be a member. But Death was permitted to blaſt the hopes conceived of him, ere he had attained his twenty-firſt year, ſnatching by a fever this their dear and only offspring from the arms of his affectionate and diſconſolate parents, on 6th day of November 1782.

Mr. Eraſmus Lewis ob. April ... 1782, æ. 61.

Rowland Lewis, rector of Perrivale, Middx, ob. March 19, 1785, æ. 56.

Mrs. Hannah Lewis, ob. June 13, 1786, æ. 70.

17.

17.

Sub hoc tumulo, tribus deſignato, primum occupavit locum Suſanna, uxor Edwardi Miſſenden, unigenita filia defuncti patris Thomæ Manning de hoſpitio Lincolnienſi, armigᵗⁱ, quinto poſt mortem die pridie idûs Aprilis anno Domini MDCCVI. ætatis XXXVII. — Edwardum maritum et Thomam filiolum (quem unicum enixa eſt) reliquit ſuperſtites.

De ſuis omnibus optimè merita,
Ab illis nunquam obliviſcenda.

M. S. Edwᵈⁱ Miſſenden, qui obᵗ Apˡⁱˢ die 13°, A. D. 1727, æt. 68. A teneris unguiculis haud obſcura præbuit ingenij acuminis indicia, quæ pullulantia Schola Cantuaˢˡˢ irrigavit, dein maris iram rabiemque aſpernatus, Mercaturæ (nec inauſpicatò) incubuit, huic tamen haud penitus operam dedit, ſtabile pacis anhelans aſylum. Egregiè doctus, egregiè pius, ab maris ſtrepitu ſe ſubduxit, potiora aucupans, et Deo et ſibi vixit. Cætera qualis fuit, dicat deſiderium ejus apud eos quibus maximè notus fuit.

On a braſs plate, now kept in the Veſtry:

Richard Potter, late of Weſtra', eſquier, buried here, had by his iii wives Elizabeth, Ane, and Alice, xx children, whereof he lefte alive at his deathe the tiuith of Maye, 1563, iij ſonnes and v daughters.
I ſlepe in duſte, untill the morning.
Come, lorde Jeſus, come quicklye.

At the Weſt end of the South aile are the King's arms, painted in the reign of Edward VI. as appears by the letters "R. E." and "D'n'e Salvu' fac Regem;" and in the North aile is another bearing the date 1662.

The Font is handſome, being an octagon, on a ſhaft of alternate niches and buttreſſes. Each ſide has a quatrefoil receſs with a ſhield in it.

On the front of the Gallery at the Weſt end of the Nave are four tables, containing the following account of Benefactions.

First Table.

Mr. Nicholas Manning, gent. gave the Branch next the Gallery on Whitſunday 1723. Mr. Peter Kelk, citizen of London, gave the ſcarlet cloth for the Communion Table ye 19th July, 1730.

Second Table.

Mr. Charles Weſt, anno 1765, left the intereſt of one hundred pounds Old South Sea Annuities to the poor of the pariſh for ever.

Ralph Manning, eſq. late of this pariſh, A. D. 1786, left the intereſt of one hundred pounds, Three pʳ Cent. Conſolidated Annuities to the poor of this pariſh for ever.

Third Table.

Erected aᵒ 1712; Ranulph Manning, jun. Bryan Burton, Churchwardens.

Edward Colttherſt, of Gingmontney in Eſſex, gent. gave the houſe and land called Wimble, aᵒ 1572.

Alice Plumley, of Weſtᵐ, widow, gave 20 ſhillings pʳ *ann.* for ever, to be equally diſtributed to ten poor people on Chriſtmas and Eaſter day, aᵒ 1584.

John Bronger gave three ſhillings and four pence pʳ *ann.* to the poor for ever, aᵒ 1615.

Arthur Willard, of Weſtᵐ, gave the meſſuage called Triborns to the Poor for ever aᵒ 1615.

John Trott, citizen and haberdaſher of London, gave 26 ſhillings pʳ *ann.* for ever to the Vicar and Churchwardens, to buy ſeven penny wheaten loaves every Friday for ſo many Poor that come to Church and hear divine ſervice, aᵒ 1629.

Gartrude Style of Weſtᵐ, widow, gave 20 pound to ſecure 20 ſhillings pʳ *ann.* for ever, to be equally diſtributed to 20 poor houſholders on Good-Friday aᵒ 1635.

William Holmden, yeoman, of Weſtᵒ, gave two croſts called Farlyes, to the Vicar and Churchwardens, for the poor for ever, aᵒ 1640.

Nicholas Criſp, eſq. gave a ſilver Salver aᵒ 1692.

Sir John Criſp, bart. gave the marble pavement at the Altar aᵒ 1702.

Thomas Knight, eſq. gave a ſilver cup aᵒ 1708.

The Right Hon. Edward Earle of Jerſey, gave the cedar Altarpiece aᵒ 1709, and beautified at ye charge of ye pariſh aᵒ 1712.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, citizen of London, gave two ſilver plates for the uſe of this Church March ye 25th, 1720.

Nicholas Manning, gent. and his wife, gave a ſilver flagon, to be uſed in the Church of Weſterham, aᵒ 1720.

Fourth Table.

Mr Thomas Hardy, citizen of London, May 28th, 1721, gave the branch next the Chancel.

Mr. Richard Turner of this pariſh, by will proved Feb. 3d, 1800, after bequeathing ſeveral Legacies, gives the reſidue of his property, amounting to ſeven hundred pounds, Three *per Cent.* Conſolidated Annuities of the Bank of England, to Mr. Henry Green and Mr. Richard Green, in truſt to apply yearly ten pounds of the annual dividend, in putting out to ſchool ſo many poor children of this pariſh as the Truſtees ſhall chooſe ſucceſſively for ever; and the reſidue of the ſaid yearly dividends (deducting the Truſtees coſts and charges) in putting out and binding apprentices ſuch poor children of the ſaid pariſh as they ſhall chooſe ſucceſſively for ever.

W. Hamper.

Mr.

PEDMORE, WORCESTERSHIRE, N.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

BUCKLETON, WORCESTERSHIRE, N.W.

Mr. URBAN, *Stourbridge, Nov.* 4.

I SEND you a drawing of Pedmore Church, Worcestershire (*See Plate II.*) which is described by Dr. Nash, in his vol. II. p. 240.

Yours, &c. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

ABOUT four miles distant from Tenbury, in Worcestershire, is situate the Parish Church of Bockleton (*See Pl. II.*) which is a plain building of stone consisting of one aile irregularly pewed. On the North side of the chancel there is a mural marble monument, with the following inscription:

M. S.
Carolus Baldwyn,
Cancellarius Dioc. Hereford,
filius et hæres Samuelis Baldwyn,
Equitis Aurati, Regi Car. II^do^
servientis ad Legem,
et Eliz. filiæ Rich. Walcot, arm'.
Uxorem duxit
Eliz. filiam unicam et hæredem
Nich. Acton de Bockleton, arm',
et Mariæ sororis et cohæredis
Edwini Skrymsher de Aqualat
in agro Staff.;
ex quâ suscepit filios quatuor:
Edwynum, Actonum, Carolum, et Samuelem,
et unam filiam Eliz.
Obijt IV die Jan. MDCCVI.
ætatis suæ LV.

In the old chancel there is a mouldering tomb, ornamented on the sides with several coats of arms, having also on the top a male and female effigy as large as life; the male in armour with helmet and gauntlets. The wall to which the tomb adjoins is ornamented above with five small male figures in relievo, and in the attitude of prayer; three of which are represented in armour; the other two are smaller in dimensions. Opposite to these are four female figures in the same attitude, one of which is smaller than the rest. Between these groups of figures is a plain stone, bearing the following imperfect inscription:

Hic jacent sepulti
corpora Ricardi Barnebi,
armigeri, qui obiit die . . . .
. . . . an'oque Domini . . . . .
et Maria uxor ejus, primagenita, unaque filiarū
et cohæredum Ricardi
Abingtoni, armigeri,
et Jocosæ uxoris ejus,
filiæ et hæredis Edmundi
. . . . urlei, armigeri;
quæ Maria obiit 9 die
Julii, anno Domini 1574.

If you think the above inscriptions worth inserting in your Magazine, perhaps some of your Correspondents can give a more full account of these families. [See Nash I. 117.] J. L. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

ONE of my sons, digging in my garden at Carlisle, found the accompanying Roman altar (*fig.* 3) which I beg the favour of your ingenious correspondents to elucidate.

Yours, &c. ALTER SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

I SEND you with pleasure the inclosed sketch; and shall be happy if any of your learned Correspondents either sanction my conjectures, or refute them by an account of greater probability.

My own collection of the curiosities undermentioned is but small. The Coins are, however, in good preservation. I have sent, for the use of your Engraver, a few of those I consider as most valuable; viz. a coin of King Athelstan, a head of King Edward the Elder, and two other pieces of the York mint, but engraved by an ignorant workman*.

I have sent also a small piece of what I consider as part of a silver stirrup, of a smaller size, but similar shape, with some in the original collection; and also the piece of silver chain undermentioned.

On the 14th of Sept. 1807, a leaden box, containing about 270 Silver Coins, and some pieces of Silver, the latter weighing about two pounds, was turned up by the plough, in the parish of Bossall, in the county of York, at a farm occupied by Benjamin Wright, and belonging to Henry Cholmley, esq. near the Lobster-house, and eight mile-stone on the road from York to Malton. Most of the Coins appear to have been struck at the Mint of St. Peter at York. From several Coins of Alfred, Edward the Elder, and Athelstan, having been found with the St. Peter's penny, it is conjectured they were struck in the reigns of those Mo-

* The two latter of these we have engraved in Pl. II. figs. 4 and 5. Those of Athelstan and Edward the Elder are not uncommon. EDIT.

narchs;

narchs; depoſited in the treaſury of the Cathedral of York, in King Athelſtan's time, and taken from thence previous to the battle between Harold and the King of Norway in 1066. They have the name of the Maſter of the Mint, or of the City of York, on the reverſe; and are in perfect preſervation, ſeeming almoſt freſh from the Mint, and at all events cannot have been in much circulation, if any. From the contiguity of the ſpot were they were found to Stamford-bridge (about three miles), and from the above and following circumſtances as connected with Hiſtory, it is almoſt manifeſt that this treaſure was hidden ſoon after the memorable battle fought at Stamford-bridge on the 23d of September, 1066, between the great armies of Harold and the King of Norway in conjunction with Toſto, Harold's brother, who had invaded the kingdom, and ſhortly before been in poſſeſſion of York. It appears evident, from the pieces of Silver found with the Coins, that the whole was the plunder of a field of battle. Some of theſe appear ſeparated or chopped off from others of them, and to be pieces of ſtirrups. Others ſeem to have been ornaments for horſes. There is alſo a ſmall piece of a Silver Chain of coarſe workmanſhip, which, no doubt, was either part of a bit, or of the headſtall of a bridle. In addition to theſe was a plain Silver Ring, curiouſly twiſted at the joinings, and ſome broken ones, and a ſmall Silver Crucifix.

If there is weight in the above concluſion (and no other battle of adequate antiquity to the Coins ſeems to have been fought in the neighbourhood), we may reaſonably conjecture, from the freſh and perfect ſtate of the money, that it had been plundered by the invaders from the Mint at York when they had obtained poſſeſſion of the City; and that, after their defeat, it had been found upon their perſons in the field of Stamford-bridge, as the ſpoil of battle, by one of the neighbouring ruſtics, who had very probably been marched away by Harold to oppoſe William the Norman, who in the midſt of his rejoicings, he heard, was already landed near Haſtings. It is to be obſerved, that the ground in which the above were found was an uninclofed moor until about half a century ago, and had been once part of the foreſt of Gawtry; and it ſhould not be omitted, that there are ſome antient foundations of a cottage within a few hundred yards of the ſpot.

A ſhort account of the turbulent period above referred to may, perhaps, be acceptable on this occaſion; and it will be found to agree in ſubſtance with our Engliſh hiſtories, and more eſpecially with the relation of it given in Drake's Hiſtory of York, from whence it is briefly compiled.

Edward the Confeſſor died on the 5th of January 1065, when the Throne was uſurped by Harold. Toſto, the violent brother of the latter, being in Flanders at the time of this event, determined on the news of it to invade Harold's poſſeſſion; and, after a ſmall failure with his own forces on the Lincolnſhire coaſt, he procured the aſſiſtance and co-operation of the King of Norway. They entered the Humber, ſailed up the River Ouſe in the Autumn of the ſame year, and landed within a ſhort diſtance of York, which City they ſoon gained poſſeſſion of. Harold quickly marched a large force to oppoſe them; upon the news of which the Invaders, retreating from the City, entrenched themſelves in a peculiarly ſtrong poſition at a place called Steangford Bridge (now called Stamford Bridge), about eight miles from the City, having the river Derwent in their front and right, and having their left protected by the river Ouſe beyond its confluence with the former, and where they had alſo left their Navy. Harold, finding them in this ſituation, proceeded on the 23d of September in the ſame year, 1066, to force the narrow paſſage of a wooden Bridge immediately in their front. He at length ſucceeded; although it is recorded by all the Hiſtorians, that the paſſage was obſtructed by the valour of a ſingle Dane for three whole hours, in the courſe of which the hero ſlew 40 men with his own hand. Each of the armies conſiſted of the then prodigious multitude of 60,000 men; and they fought with the utmoſt fury from ſeven in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, when Harold enſured the victory. The invading army was almoſt wholly deſtroyed, and their eminent leaders Toſto and the King of Norway ſlain. Great rejoicings were made at York on the occaſion; but in the midſt of them Harold heard of the landing of William the Norman on the coaſt of Suſſex. He collected all the forces he could raiſe throughout the

the country, and marched without delay againſt the new Enemy, whom he met with at the diſtance of about five miles from Haſtings. A deciſive engagement enſued, at a place which from the circumſtance has ſince been called "Battle;" and Harold in this loſt his crown and his life upon the 14th of October, which was not a month after the Battle of Stamford Bridge, in which he had been the victor.

An engraving of ſeveral Daniſh and Saxon Coins may be ſeen in the Appendix to Drake's Hiſtory of York, p. civ. There is an exact repreſentation of ſome of theſe at figure 40; and one ſide of ſome of the reſt is deſcribed in ſeveral of the other figures.

For ſome farther particulars of the foregoing Battles ſee Drake's Hiſtory of York, pp. 82, 83, and 84.

Yours, &c. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 9.

AS Dr. Milner has undertaken to advocate the truth of the Miracle ſuppoſed lately to have been performed at St. Winifred's Well, and would adduce freſh teſtimonies in favour of the Church he belongs to, from the cure ſaid to be effected by the waters of that place; I imagine he is equally ready to defend the original Miracle which, according to the tradition of the Church of Rome, gave virtue to that holy Well. And as, perhaps, ſome of your readers are ignorant of the hiſtory of St. Winifred, whoſe feſtival was celebrated by the Church of Rome on the 3d of November, and the hiſtory then read in the Leſſons in the courſe of the ſervice of that day, I have tranſcribed part of it for their amuſement or edification.

"Now after St. Winifred's head was cut off by her Britiſh lover, it came tumbling down the hill into the Church among the aſſembly; and being carried up the hill again, where her dead body lay, and joined to it, by the prayers of the Church, ſhe aroſe, and lived again; and no ſign remained of her ever having loſt her head; ſave only that where the head was rejoined to the body, there appeared a white thread, which continued to all her life. And as for him that did the fact, upon the prayer of the holy man that God would puniſh his deteſtable crime, he immediately fell down dead; and, which was more ſtrange, his body preſently diſappeared, and many ſay that it was ſwallowed up by the earth, and with the wicked ſoul ſunk into hell. And in the very place where her head fell, immediately ſprung out of the earth that famous Well which took its name and virtues from the miracles which were ſhown upon her."

Yours, &c. ANTIPHONA.

LETTER XLV. ON PRISONS.

"Doſt thou, in all thy addreſſes to him, come into his preſence with reverence, kneeling and religiouſly bowing thyſelf before him?"

DUPPA's Rules to Devotion.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Dec.* 10.

IN ſome parts of the kingdom, an excuſe may be urged in extenuation of the bad ſtate of the Priſons, from the want of pecuniary means of effecting improvement, as was obſerved on another occaſion. In the opulent City of Briſtol, a juſt plea on this ground cannot be ſuſtained; and yet, ſince the firſt viſits of Howard* and Neild†, not any real improvement has been effected, except the attempt to exclude the rats from moleſting the priſoners. In this City, where a Burke publicly delivered his ſublime apoſtrophe on the labours of Howard, no ſymptoms of emulating his good works have yet appeared. Even the dungeons of their Newgate are equally filthy, and the air of them is not leſs noxious. In a ſea-port town this is particularly dangerous and reprehenſible; for a perſon iſſuing from theſe ſources of contagion may enter on board a veſſel, and, without apparent diſeaſe, may be ſo embued with infection, as to endanger the whole crew‡.

Among the other evils which attach to Briſtol Newgate, I cannot forego to notice the little attention paid by the Priſoners to their worthy Chaplain, in abſenting themſelves from Divine Service on the Sabbath day, and the diſregard to decency in polluting the place of worſhip§ by making it a drinking-place in the week days. If the Supreme dwell not (not circumſcribed) "in temples made with hands," yet there ought ever to be maintained a

* November 1776, State of the Priſons, p. 402.

† About the year 1800.

‡ See Howard's State of Priſons, Sect. 1, p. 6.

§ See Priſon Letters, XI. XII. XVII. and XVIII.

devout

devout demeanour in ſuch places where the object of aſſembling is to addreſs the Creator in awful humility and reverential hope of forgiveneſs. Among thoſe we have denominated Idolators, the temples in which the Deity was wont to be invoked were always reſpected, and every thing indecorous excluded. Even the Pſalmiſt, invelled with regal dignity, declared that he would "rather be a door-keeper in the Temple, than to dwell in the tents of wickedneſs*," awfully obſerving, as he addreſſed the Creator, "in thy fear will I worſhip toward thy holy temple†." If this temple is wantonly polluted, that humility and reverence which ought to influence the creature in appealing to the Creator, muſt be previouſly extinguiſhed; and unfelt muſt be the ſacred fear inferred by the Pſalmiſt. In a ſtate ſo loſt, depraved, and hardened, powerful and impreſſive indeed muſt be the pious exertions of the Paſtor to convey feeling to a heart of ſtone. J. C. LETTSOM.

BRISTOL City and County Gaol. Gaoler, *William Humphries*; ſalary 200 l. Gown-money 21. a-year. Fees: Debtors, firſt action 6 s. 8 d. ſecond, and every ſubſequent one 3 s. 4 d. a London action 9 s. Felons 13 s. 4 d. Tranſports 5 l. each when delivered at Portſmouth. Priſoners Allowance: Debtors, none; Felons, a three-penny loaf of ſtandard wheaten bread, weight, December 16, 1801, 1 lb 5 oz.; Sept. 20, 1806, 1 lb. 3 oz. Garniſh aboliſhed. Number of priſoners Dec. 16, 1801: Debtors 18, Felons, &c. 26; October 4, 1803, Debtors 24, Felons, &c. 26, Deſerters 2; Sept. 20, 1806, Debtors 33, Felons, &c. 27. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Day*; duty, ſermon every Sunday, and prayers on Wedneſday and Friday (ſee Remarks), ſalary 35 l. Surgeon, Mr. *Safford*; ſalary none, he makes a bill.—Remarks. This Newgate is built upon a declivity, and ſtands in the midſt of the City. It is very old, and much too ſmall for the general number of priſoners. The lower rooms are dark. For Debtors there are fifteen large and airy rooms, two of which are *free wards* for poor Debtors, who find their own beds. Thoſe on the Maſter's ſide pay 2 s. 6 d. *per* week each; two ſleep in a bed. No proper ſeparation of men and women. Only one court-yard (called the *Tennis-court*), ſufficiently large for air and exerciſe; it is thirteen yards by ſix, and into which Debtors and Felons are, at different hours of the day, ſeparately admitted. In this court is a convenient bath, but ſeldom uſed, and a pump with good water. Men Felons' [illegible] -oms. To the firſt, which is 15 feet by 13, and 7 feet 8 inches high, adjoins a ſleeping-room about the ſame ſize, which has no air but what is admitted through the iron-grated window of the day-room; there is a ſmall court adjacent, 20 feet by 12, very cloſe. On one ſide of this court, up 12 ſteps, is a ſick-room for Felons, 18 feet by 6½, and 7½ high, with iron-grated and glazed windows and a fire-place, a ſmall aperture in the door 14 inches by 11, and a ventilator. The ſecond day-room is 24 feet by 18, and 8 feet high, with a fire-place and two treble iron-grated windows which nearly exclude the light; this room has two ſleeping-cells 11 feet by 7, with arched roofs, and a very ſmall court with the ſewer in it. The condemned-room is 18 feet by 13, and 9 feet high, with a double iron-grated window, which looks into the Felons Yard. Their dungeon, the *Pit*, down 18 ſteps, is 17 feet diameter and 8½ feet high; barrack bedſteads with ſtraw in canvas beds: and ſome benevolent gentlemen in the City occaſionally ſend a few rugs. It is cloſe and offenſive; only a very ſmall window with lights ſufficient juſt to make *darkneſs viſible*. It is at preſent (1801) chiefly appropriated to convicts under ſentence of tranſportation; and ſeventeen priſoners ſleep here every night. The Turnkey told me, he was ſo affected by the putrid ſteam which iſſued from the dungeon when he unlocked the door in a morning, it was enough to ſtrike him down: at my viſit, Oct. 1803, only one man ſlept there. When Turnkeys are ſo affected by only opening the doors, what muſt the miſerable wretches confined the whole night in ſuch putrid hot-beds of diſeaſe, ſuffer! Sir George Paul juſtly obſerves, that "a Gaol, being the place of ſafe cuſtody of the diſturbers of our peace and property, rarely attracts our attention as an object of our pity and benevolence; gratified with the thought that it reſtrains the daring murderer, we overlook the gloomy liſt it oppreſſes." The Female Felons ward is at the top of the houſe,

* Pſalm lxxxiv. 10.
† Pſalm v. 7.

houſe, 44 yards by 8, and 6 ½ feet high; it ſerves the purpoſes of a day-room and ſleeping-room, and overlooks the Men Felons Court; it had four windows, but two of them are ſtopped up. There is a ſink in it, but no water but what is brought from below by the Keeper. Near it are two rooms ſet apart for infirmaries. There are many narrow paſſages; and the utmoſt attention is requiſite to keep the priſon healthy. I found it clean at my ſeveral viſits, conſidering it was ſo crowded and ſo cloſe. It is ſcraped and whitewaſhed once a year. The Act for Preſervation of Health is hung up in the Chapel, which is commodious, and has a gallery. The Clauſes againſt Spirituous Liquors hang up at the entrance of the Gaol. No employment whatever: ſuch, indeed, is the confined ſituation of the Priſon, as to preclude the poſſibility of work! No Table of Gaoler's Fees. Beſides the ſervice noted in its place, there are thirteen ſermons a-year, for which the rector of the pariſh receives 4 l. from a Legacy.

Mr. *John Heydon* left 100 l. to be lent to two merchants, each paying annually to the Corporation for the Debtors, as the intereſt of his moiety, 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Mr. *Freeman* left 4 l. 9 s. to be laid out in bread and beef, and diſtributed on Chriſtmas-eve, to priſoners of all deſcriptions. To this Legacy Mrs Freeman annually makes an addition of eleven ſhillings.

The churchwardens have for many years paſt annually paid 4 l. 2 s. two thirds of which are given to the Debtors, and one third to the Felons. This I apprehend to be the legacy of Mr. *Aldiſworth*, mentioned by Mr. Howard. There is no memorial in the Gaol of any legacy.

A perſon arreſted by an action from the Tolzey Court here, may at the next Court confeſs the debt, and at the firſt Court after (which is held monthly) be charged in execution, and become immediately entitled to his ſixpences or ſuperſedeas.

The Debtors attendance on Divine Service is optional, and I was ſorry to obſerve only 9 out of 33 preſent; nor were the Criminal Priſoners ſo attentive as I ſhould have expected from the devout and ſerious manner in which the duty was performed by the worthy Chaplain. So little regard is paid to the Chapel as a place of worſhip, that I have frequently ſeen the priſoners drinking, ſmoking, and chewing tobacco in the galleries, the filthy effects of which are viſible on the floor. An Act was paſſed ſeveral years ago to build a new Gaol; and it is much to be regretted that it is not carried into execution by this rich commercial City; for really the preſent Gaol is a diſgrace to it.

Briſtol City Bridewell. Part of it is in the Keeper's houſe, on one ſide of the ſtreet, and part on the other ſide. In the Keeper's houſe the Maſter's-ſide Criminals have a day-room on the ground-floor 5 yards ſquare and 10 feet high, and up-ſtairs two rooms, to which the Keeper furniſhes beds at 1 s. *per* night. In theſe three rooms the following notice is painted: "Whoever ſhall write againſt or daub the walls in any manner will be puniſhed as the Magiſtrates ſhall think proper." The Common ſide, the Bridewell, over the way, conſiſts of two parts ſeparated by a court 50 feet by 15, in which there is a pump and ciſtern for hard and ſoft water. The firſt part has on the right hand two cells for vagrants on the ground-floor, each 16½ feet by 6½ feet, an iron-grated window to the Court, and a moſt offenſive ſewer in one corner. The ſleeping-room above large and airy, but the ſtraw on the floor was ſhort, dirty, and almoſt worn to duſt. On the left hand is a room for Fines, 22 feet by 17, and 10 feet high, with an iron-grated window to the Court, and a ſewer not offenſive. Up ſtairs is a room the ſame ſize. The ſecond part has on the ground-floor right hand two cells 16½ by 6½, and 9 feet high to the crown of the arch, with an aperture a foot ſquare to admit light and air, and an iron grating over each door. The ſewers being near the river are not very offenſive; but they are ſo terribly infeſted by rats, that a cat was kept in each to prevent their gnawing the priſoners feet. Over theſe cells is the Infirmary-room, 22 feet by 17 and 10 feet high, with a fire-place and glazed window. On the left hand is the Woman Vagrant's day-room, 18 feet by 16 and 10 feet high, with a large iron-grated window to the Court; and over it a ſleeping-room the ſame ſize, the ſtraw on the floor had ſerved two ſets of Priſoners; and the floor itſelf was in a more filthy ſtate than I can decently deſcribe. The Court being quite out of ſight of the Keeper's houſe, he does not ſuffer the priſoners

priſoners to uſe it, nor the pump in it, but three times a week in the middle of the day; yet ſome are impriſoned here three years, and during that time in irons. No employment. Neither Act for Preſervation of Health, nor Clauſes againſt Spirituous Liquors, hung up. Fees 3s. 6d. for which the priſoners may be detained. Keeper, *Thomas Millward*, afterwards *John Parſons*; ſalary 30l. At my viſit 1806, I found *Thomas Evans* appointed Keeper with a ſalary of 50l. *per ann.* The rats were prevented from annoying the priſoners, the floors mended, the cells whitewaſhed, and the whole priſon very clean. There is no religious attention paid to the priſoners. Surgeon, *Mr. Safford*; he makes a bill. Allowance, a three-penny loaf of houſhold bread *per* day, which I weighed 1lb. 5oz. This priſon was built in 1721. Number of priſoners Dec. 17, 1801, 8; Oct. 4, 1803, 16; Sept. 20, 1806, 5.

My dear Friend,

It was very natural for me to enquire why new Priſons were not built in this rich commercial City, eſpecially when an Act has been obtained for that purpoſe, and they have ſo excellent a model and example ſet them by the County of Glouceſter (Lawford's Gate) ſcarcely out of the town. I was informed that the lower and many of the middle ranks of people were in ſuch a ferment about the rates to be impoſed, that the more liberal and enlightened inhabitants thought better to poſtpone it. I am, my dear Sir, yours gratefully,

JAMES NEILD.

Dr. Lettſom, London.

PRESENT STATE OF YORK, 1806.

(*Continued from p.* 821.)

THE CATHEDRAL.

SOUTH Front. Divided into three great parts, the Nave, Tranſept, and Choir. The work of the right ſide of the Tower of the Weſt Front is returned on this South Front, marking the firſt feature of the line thereof. On the right of this return the work rather declines in richneſs, being a kind of preparation to that of the Nave. The Nave, as uſual, is raiſed in two ſtories, in the ſide aile, and upper tier of windows. It is highly pleaſing to contemplate on the art here diſplayed in the change, or, more juſtly ſpeaking, the neceſſary retrenchment of ornamental profuſion, ſo as to conſtitute a ſecondary claſs of elevation, to be, as it were, a ſubſervient character to the prime object, the Weſt Front. The line of the Nave is in ſeven diviſions; between each are elegant buttreſſes: the firſt ſtory of them riſes conſiderably above the parapet of the ailes, ſhewing compartments and niches filled with whole-length ſtatues: they are crowned with pinnacles. The windows to this ſtory carry on the ſame forms as thoſe on the Weſt Front; their architraves finiſhing with pediments. The parapet is compartmented with circles, and the cap of it has an indication of minute battlements; and between each are human heads. The windows of the ſecond ſtory are alſo in uniſon with thoſe on the Weſt Front. The entablature, on which ſtands the battlements, has an enrichment of finials, a circumſtance peculiar to this Church: theſe battlements have circular perforations with pinnacles at each diviſion. Some few feet before the ſixth and ſeventh diviſions, ſtands a ſmall building of two ſtories; the deſign is in the Tudor manner. The lower ſtory is for Record-offices, and the upper ſtory is the Library: in the former ſtory, two of the windows out of the three have been broken into, to make two modern door-ways*. The original paſs was from the inſide of the South Tranſept. Say, theſe inlets are more ready for entrance than walking a few yards about into the Church; but are our Antiquities, for ſuch a trifling conſideration, thus to be ſported with? Comfortable reflection notwithſtanding, this Innovation is but as a drop of water thrown into the ſea! At the back of the pinnacles to firſt ſtory, and againſt the breaks between the windows of ſecond ſtory, are preparations for flying buttreſſes, ſaid never to have been completed. This opinion I cannot aſſent to, as it muſt not be preſumed ſuch conſummate Artiſts as thoſe of the 14th century would have left their work in ſuch an imperfect ſtate; I therefore judge that this apparent neglect is no neglect, but the effect of a dangerous ſaving, or wanton havock perpetrated in later times, upon ſome neceſſary repairs being found expedient to be done to this part of the building. It is eaſier to cut away work intirely, and cheaper, than to

* No part of the preſent improvements, but done ſome few years paſt.

make

make good certain particulars not directly held *of importance* or generally *seen*."

The Transept is a superb object indeed! and of a style prior to that of the Nave; the date 1227, during the episcopacy of Archbishop Walter Grey. It presents three grand parts, the centre one for the great Aile, and the smaller ones for the side ditto. The first particular to be noticed is the Porch, and parts over it, containing the clock, which parts extend to the sill of the great window. These said parts have been *restored* (but not in the present attempts of this nature) some few years ago. The first effort of these Innovators was, to remove the antient clock, containing two wooden statues in the coslumic armour of Henry VII.* which struck the quarters, &c. The next attack was, to re-construct several of the decorations of columns, arches, pediments, &c. making what they called *improvements* in the alteration of the mouldings, ornaments, &c. It cannot be denied but here is much to censure, and nothing to praise. Between the three grand divisions, as above, are two octangular turrets; at the angles of the Transept are corresponding Turrets. These latter objects have a finishing of a later date in Architecture: they are said to be modern studies from some of the Edwardian work about the Church.

Besides the three stories of windows (the great centre one and side ditto) and the circular one in the pediment, are five, or more, tiers of recesses, with columns and arches; and the whole upright terminates with a pediment. That this front is of the date alledged is certain, as there are no mullions or tracery to the windows but in the centre light, which cannot be well accounted for (otherwise than as some later insertion:) the architraves are filled with Saxon diagonals, and there are no crotchets to the pediments, &c. The forms in the great circular window, taking a circular course round the centre, are columns with arches in two rotary tiers. This is a very beautiful decoration, and not very uncommon in our remote architecture, and owes its origin to the Saxon style, as in many buildings of that order are to be found these circular windows, commonly called "St. Catharine's windows †." On the point of the pediment is a pinnacle, with (by way of a finial) a man playing on a violin: it is hardly necessary to say this is some ridiculous addition, and perhaps by those who tried their experiments on the Porch below.

The Choir carries on the general design in height, and in the most prominent features of windows, buttresses, pinnacles, parapets, and battlements; and was the work of Archbishop Thoresby, who still went on with the Edwardian mode; but in the course of so long a reign varieties eventually took place. It bears nine divisions of windows, buttresses, &c.; that window at the fifth division, with a similar one on each side West and East, rises the whole height of the building, and at the same time projects from the main line of the Choir, giving a small or second Transept—another peculiar character attending the architecture of the Church, and has altogether a most admirable effect. The upper part of this second Transept has undergone a reparation and some touches by way of improvement, and is, I believe, the first trial of skill of the present workpeople. Sincerely I cannot believe that praise with regard to correctness, as I am so ready to allow for what has been done on the West front, in respect to the masonry; as to the sculpture, here are the substitute "ducks" we mentioned in our last paper. The tracery to all the windows takes a change from the ornamental turns in those of the Nave; that is, they are purely architectural. The pedimental finishings to the architraves of the lower windows are changed from those of the Nave to sweeping or ogee forms.

Beyond the second Transept, the four upper-story windows have a decoration before them of an open screen; this evinces a third species of architectural accompaniment, only to be met with in this fabric. The effect is prepossessing to a degree, and affords a half light to this part of the Choir and Our Lady's Chapel, presenting the happiest opportunity for the glorious East window to be seen in all its due splendour. Recollect the paltry and clumsy modern expedients to give a centrical effect of light to the Eastern parts of St.

* They are now in the Vestry.

† Barfreston Church, Kent; Hedingham Church, Essex; &c. &c.

George's

George's Chapel, Windsor; Litchfield, and Salisbury Cathedrals, &c. by absolutely blocking up the side windows, and painting, on said blocking-up, mock quarries of glass, &c. Before the first five divisions of the first story are other low buildings of a later date, giving the Treasury, inner and outer Vestries. The mullions to the windows of the Treasury lately knocked out, and to the outer Vestry a modern door-way has been stuck in. This latter innovation has altered the antient arrangement of the Church; clerical attendance being so exact and precise, even to the last toll of the prayer-bell, that certainly the walk round and through the Transepts to the stalls would have been too tedious, and become a sort of race against Time. At the Eastern extremity of this front, unbounded ideas of profuse workmanship again begin to appear, which will be more immediately cognizable on the East Front, where they are returned with increased magnificence.

The Centre Tower, lording it over the whole pile in proud magnitude and state, is certainly coeæval with the West Towers, in their upper halves; each being in all the true character of the Tudor Order. A double large window, with two tiers of mullions, and bounded on each side by compartmented buttresses, are the principal features. The heads of the windows have to the architraves sweeping pediments, as have also the different heights of the buttresses. The battlements are perforated by rich masonic compartments. At the angles of the parapet some imperfections seem to occur; or, more probably, the altitude of this Tower never owned a complete finish, as an indication of an arch springing meets the eye, and which seems to set all architectural conjecture at defiance. But the hour for checking Cathedral construction in all its full plenitude of pomp was fast approaching; therefore, on this high point of the Architect's labour he paused, and paused to work no more!

J. C.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

WHILE Buonaparte and his Russian Ally are threatening to open an inland Commerce from France to India, and from St. Petersburg to Kamschatka and China; the British Ministers should spread the Map of the terraqueous Globe before them, and direct their attention to the element which in a peculiar manner presents itself to their embrace.

The physical difficulties which must occur to the projectors of a universal inland Commerce, though nearly incalculable, are not wholly insurmountable.

The Emperor of Trebizond, towards the decline of the Grecian Empire, acquired immense wealth, and sufficient power to maintain himself for a considerable space of time against the attacks of the ferocious Bulgarians, by the trade which he carried on with India by way of the Caspian, whence they descended the river Jihor or Amu, and at length reached the Indus by a land conveyance; and although this circuitous traffick was extremely tedious, yet by means of the Genoese, Venetians, and Pizans, who entered the Euxine, and waited at Trebizond for the Indian trader's return, the greatest part of Europe were supplied with the spices and luxuries of the East.

This route, and that from Egypt by way of the Isthmus of Suez, embracing the interior commerce of Asia and Africa, in addition to that of Europe, have long been favourite objects with Napoleon; and the facility of opening a trade for Russian and French commodities between France and Russia, Kamschatka and China, is by no means a visionary project, and was unquestionably one of the principal incentives to the Treaty of Tilsit.

But, while these magnificent projects are carrying into execution, we must not become supine. That part of Asia over which this inland commerce is to traverse, is by no means populous; and years, if not ages, must elapse before an inland commerce of such extent and difficulty can be conducted upon terms of advantage; numerous towns must be built, various stations must be rendered practicable, mountains must be levelled, deserts fertilized, and rivers rendered navigable; and after all, the conveyance of the coarser articles of trade will become so enhanced in price, as to be above the purchase of those who most need them: add to which, the great Projector himself may, while this *modern Babel* is erecting, crumble into atoms; and that great heart which now agitates the globe, become food for worms.

To British commerce none of these difficulties

difficulties occur; the Ocean is open to us from the utmoſt bounds of the mundane horizon. *That* Kamſchatka, which Bonaparte ſo proudly pointed out to Alexander, for opening the keys to China, is within *our* graſp. Its only good harbour, St. Peter and St. Paul, in the Bay of Awaſka, may be ſecured by a 50 gun ſhip, and two or three ſloops of war; from thence, by the Iſle of Oonalaſka, and down the North-weſt coaſt of America, the fineſt furs in the world may be obtained. With theſe furs, the China trade may be ſecured, and teas taken in payment would prevent the exportation of 300,000 l. to 400,000 l. in ſilver annually; while ſome ſtout ſhips might explore the ſea of Okotſk, the Weſtern coaſt of the Kurile Iſles, the Sea of Korea, Whang Hay, and the Weſtern coaſt of Japan; and, under proper encouragement, a trade might not only be opened between the North of China and Japan, by Britons, but the whole of that wealthy unknown track be fully and completely explored.

What an infatuation then muſt it be, to continue monopolies originating from the barbarous ſyſtem of ſuperſtitious Papal uſurpation, which arrogantly granted one half of the navigable globe to Portugal, the other to Spain! And theſe abſurd grants* ſtill prevent a free trade to theſe wealthy regions, which, however remote, in reality are much nearer our graſp than an inland trade to India, China, or Kamſchatka, is to that of Napoleon and Alexander.

It is time then to avail ourſelves of the advantages of our ſituation and naval ſtrength. Excluded from the European ſhores, let us direct our commercial operations to thoſe of Aſia, Africa, and America, not in the old beaten tracks, but to thoſe which the God of Nature has opened to us—to the Pacific Ocean—to its Eaſtern and Weſtern ſhores—to its innumerable Iſles ſhould our views be directed. The ſeas abound with articles of profitable commerce, and the inhabitants of either Hemiſphere ſtand ready to hail our approach.

Let us not lay up our ſhips to rot in our harbours: let us not relax in our efforts, nor ſuffer our habits of induſtry to become paralyzed. New fields for enterprize are open to us: the oils, the furs, the ſhells, the drugs, the timber, the ſpices of the whole terraqueous globe may freight our veſſels, while our ſeamen by thoſe diſtant voyages muſt become the braveſt and hardieſt mariners in the world.

STAR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

IN page 1071, it is ſaid that the ſum buried was in value *at the time* about equal to 1000 l. *now*; but, calling each piece of money a ſilver threepence, I was conſidering what theſe might have done in an active ſtate.

They have been hidden in the earth above 500 years. Suppoſe that for only half that time, ſay from ſome part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, theſe had been employed as our Commiſſioners for the National Debt uſe Money, this trifling ſum of 62 l. 10 s. would ere this have grown to the amount of our whole National Debt!

I am not one of thoſe who think lightly of great national expenditures; but, I confeſs, every gloomy notion concerning our maſs of debt has paſſed away, being firmly of opinion that at leaſt 200 millions of debt will be a convenience to the publick, and attach the *ſecret* good wiſhes of Foreigners around us to the proſperity of the realm. The year 1786 is well in my remembrance: ſo are the ſcoffs of many in London at the projected effect of Mr. Pitt's plan then commencing. In this day the matter reſolves into a queſtion exhilarating enough. If one million, &c. for 1786, have in 21 years bought up 130 millions, what may not be predicted from five millions, &c. (taking credit for no more) in other 21 years?

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

YOUR laſt number contained an article intituled "Mr. Blore's Works;" which ſeems to me very imperfect; and I hope ere long to give you ſeveral additions to it. In the mean time an imperfect liſt of the works of his ſon, Mr. Edward Blore, will, perhaps, be amuſing to ſome of your Readers, and cannot fail to be intereſting to the learned Author of "Britiſh Topo-

* The fact is, that all the Powers of Europe, Proteſtants as well as Catholics, acquieſced in theſe ridiculous grants: the Indian monopolies, &c. are veſtiges of this barbarous policy.

Topography," and other lovers of Engliſh Antiquities.

Amongſt the Northamptonſhire drawings*, I have ſeen above fifty churches in that county, including all the hundreds of Rothwell and Corby. The houſes of the Earl of Cardigan at Deane, Mr. Finch Hatton's at Kirby, Lord Sondes' at Rockingham, Lord Cullen's at Ruſhton, Sir John Palmer's at Carlton, Mr. Hungerford's at Dingley, the old Manor-houſe at Stoke Albini, the Market-houſe at Rowell, the Croſs at Geddington: the three grand monuments of the Montague family at Warkton, the monuments of Judge Montague and Sir Edward Montague at Weekley, the monuments of the Watſons at Rockingham, the monuments of Judge Brudenell, the Ducheſs of Richmond, and others at Deane, the monuments of the Judges Yelvertons at Eaſton Mauduit, all the monuments (but the large one of Viſcount Fitzwilliam) at Marham, Sir Anthony Mildmay's monument, and a more antient nameleſs one, at Apthorpe, the Lord Ruſſell's monument at Thornhaugh, the monuments of the Cecils at St. Martin's, Stamford; all the monuments at Luffwick, including four views of the ſplendid one attributed to Ralph Greene, and two of that of the Earl of Wiltſhire [the bird's-eye of the Earl of Wiltſhire's, and a braſs of Henry Greene's, from another perſon's drawings, are given in Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments"]; the picture of the Founder of the Church in one of the windows, the monuments of Sir Geoffry Palmer at Carlton, the monument of Judge Nicholls at Faxton, the Charlewood monument at Maidwell, the monuments at Ruſhton, the monument of Sir John Hanbury at Kelmarſh, the monument of Lord Chief Baron Ward at Stoke-Doyle, of Juſtice Powys at Achurch; and delineations on a large ſcale of every part of the Weſt front of Peterborough Cathedral, including a drawing by exact admeaſurements of the Chapel between the arches: ſpecimens of the laſt-mentioned article may be ſeen at Mr. Lowry's, Upper Titchfield-ſtreet, Portland-place.

This is not, I think, a perfect liſt of the Northamptonſhire drawings: you ſhall have a liſt for another county, as I took it ſome weeks ago, if this finds inſertion in your Miſcellany. O. G.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 1129.

Architectural Innovation. No. CXV.

Guild Hall, London.

Surveyed 1807.

THIS Hall appears to be a work coæval with Weſtminſter Hall (1411); that is, thoſe particular parts ſubſtituted on the original erection of Rufus, by Richard II. in the North and South Fronts, tiers of windows on Eaſt and Weſt ſides, &c.; the walls below being of the firſt deſign. In Guild Hall, then, we trace the hand of the ſame Architect in his larger decorations: and the detail of ſmaller parts, in the mouldings and ornaments, ſtill more forcibly corroborate the ſimilitude of deſign. The grand Porch or Façade of entrance on the South Front, erected in the reign of Henry VII. (of which on its exteroir nothing now remains but the columns and arch to the entrance) was alſo a noble elevation. It certainly is a ſubject of wonder, conſidering the firſt injury this Hall ſuſtained in the great fire 1666, next its haſty repair within three years, and laſtly its worſe than repair, the *improvements* done ſince the year 1788, that we have the leaſt particle left of the old fabric, either as ſome confirmation of its former ſtate, or to afford documents of the ſtyle of Architecture which prevailed in the 15th century.

The features added in 1669 are not to be held as any thing very ſtrange, conſidering the rage of the day againſt Engliſh Antiquities, iſſuing from the Wrenéan ſchool; but in our return of admiration (I will not call it an affectation) for the remaining works of our Anceſtors, to witneſs the preſent façade, ſet up by way of a grand South entrance, is certainly a matter not to be reconciled either to a ſyſtem of unreſtrained whim, or the general ſuppoſed uſeleſs and nominal purſuits of an F. A. S.

I have more than once declared my diſinclination to become a Fellow of that honourable Body; have often given, or endeavoured to give, my reaſons, why, and wherefore, but not perhaps in the moſt intelligent way; but in the inſtance before us, to be ſenſible a follower of the noble ſcience has benefited ſo little from his ſtudies may ſet this matter right, and explain the cauſe of my remaining aloof, and continuing ſhy of the captivating appellation.

South

South Front. To ſpeak of the Façade, or grand entrance (ſtanding ſome feet before the main line of the Hall) as it ſhewed in 1788, there was in the centre a beautiful arch-way ſupported by double columns, and the ſpandrils to the arch full of fine tracery. On each ſide of the arch-way firſt roſe a baſement with two diviſions of compartments incloſing ſhields; above them rich niches; and within each, ſlender pedeſtals ſupporting the ſtatues of "Diſcipline (or Religion), Fortitude, Juſtice, and Temperance;" expreſſed by four elegant and delicate females; the firſt in the habit of a nun; the ſecond had an upper garment compoſed of ring armour, and in the left hand a ſhield; the third, crowned, and in the attitude of adminiſtering juſtice (the ſcales gone); the fourth, deprived of its arms, and of courſe no ſymbols remaining; but the attitude was moſt expreſſive of the character it aſſumed: indeed each ſculpture ſhewed the like happy effect*. In the ſtory above, two grand niches with ſtatues of two ſages, one recognized as repreſenting Law, and the other Learning. Round theſe decorations were compartments, windows, &c. Over theſe objects were ſome of the additions of the Wrenéan ſchool, ſuch as an entablature with compartments, a large armorial baſſo relievo, ſcrolls, circular pediment, &c. On the right of this centrical part of the Façade was a door-way, various compartments, windows, &c. The counter-part of this aſſemblage, on the left, when I took my ſurvey and ſketches, had been recently pulled down, preparatory to the *improvements* about to be entered upon.

The line of the Hall itſelf is in two ſtories, the firſt containing the original windows, with buttreſſes between each, and the windows to the upper ſtory, with the entablature and parapet, Wrenéan additions.

The whole of the Façade has been demoliſhed, excepting the centre arch-way and columns; and it now becomes my taſk, and an unpleaſant and difficult taſk it is, to endeavour to deſcribe the preſent ſubſtitute. Does it ſhew a deſign on our antient model, Roman, or Grecian plan, or Eaſt Indian ſtandard? No. And yet there is a vain preſumption to *touch* upon each *ſeparately* and *conjunctively*. Here are pointed arches to the windows of the earlieſt acute form, not correſpondent to the more obtuſe pointed arches of the Hall, with turns within them alſo, but of *eight* ſweeps, while thoſe of the Hall take but *ſix* ſweeps. The fact is, our antient window-heads never take more than ſix ſweeps, and we often find four ſweeps in ſuch ſituations than the greater number ſix. All theſe mighty *imitations* then are worked without any *mouldings* or other indiſpenſable particulars, and the Pointed arches are the only attempts to bring forward any thing ſimilar to our antient Architecture. Numberleſs running compartments with flowers, and an attic pedeſtal, leans to the Roman, and fluted pilaſters, honeyſuckle ornaments, and inverted arch parapets, to that of the Grecian manner; and the terminations of the ſaid pilaſters immerge into Eaſt Indian pinnacles and fire-boſſes; but without the true details of either of theſe three foreign modes of building. The upright, in its own degree, gives three parts; a centre and two ſides (right and left) each divided by the pilaſters as juſt mentioned. In the centre, above the original entrance, are two tiers of windows, three in a row; on the ſides, four ſtories of windows of all proportions, three in a row. In ſhort, to behold *thirty* windows crammed into a ſpace that, rationally ſpeaking, ſhould have had no more than *five*, one in the centre, and two right and left, is certainly an Architectural trait of genius reſerved for the preſent day; and as ſuch let us cloſe this firſt part of our Survey, which will be reſumed in a ſecond paper.

AN ARCHITECT.

* Theſe Statues (which were given to Mr. Banks the Statuary) are ſaid to be ſtill in being, and to have been more than once expoſed to ſale, but bought in, as bidders did not come up to the expected price. They are engraved in Antient Sculpture and Painting.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

IN order to be convinced of the real benefit ariſing from the different eſtabliſhments inſtituted for reforming the characters of the perſons relieved by them, it would be highly pleaſing to the Subſcribers, and other benevolent people, could they be informed, that a great portion of the objects, after they left the Aſylums, were living in an honeſt and reputable way. To aſcertain this circumſtance is, no doubt, a very difficult taſk in many inſtances, and a taſk which muſt be performed with great caution and delicacy, leſt the

the persons should be distressed by the disclosure of the circumstance of their having been in those places. An inquiry of this sort was, we are happy to learn, made some years ago, respecting those who had left the Magdalen Hospital; and the result was very favourable, as appears by an account given with the printed statement of Admissions, Expences, &c. for 1806, and other years.

"In the year 1791 great pains were taken to trace out the situation of all those women who left the house during four years, from May 1786 to May 1790, and the result of that inquiry, which was made with the utmost accuracy, shews that during that period, ABOUT TWO THIRDS of the whole number of women admitted, were *permanently reclaimed*.

"Discharged in the said four years, of every description, 246; then behaving well, 157; behaving ill, 74; infants in confinement, 4; dead, 1; situation unknown, 10.

"The women when discharged from the house are for the most part UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE; and it is an invariable rule not to dismiss any woman (unless at her own desire, or for misconduct) without some means being provided, by which she may obtain a livelihood in an honest manner."

In the same paper we perceive that, in 1786, gratuities were given to *seventeen* young women, who had continued one year in service with a good character; also gratuities to *sixteen* young women who had been several years in service, &c.: these last were rewarded out of the bounty of a Friend to this Institution. The number of young women discharged with credit that year 58; a larger number than for many years past before.

A CONSTANT READER.

P. S. Some months ago a letter appeared in your Magazine, purporting to have been written by one of the young women who had been admitted into the Magdalen: was this letter ascertained to be a genuine one? The well-known "History of a Magdalen," written by Dr. Dodd, has the appearance, if we judge only from the title-page, of a real story, and not a fiction?

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 4.

THE following particulars of Holland-house, Kingsgate, will doubtless be acceptable to your readers.

Henry, the late Lord Holland, shortly after his marriage to Georgiana Carolina, eldest daughter of Charles, the then Duke of Richmond, in 1744, came, through the entreaties of his brother, the Earl of Ilchester, to Kingsgate, for the benefit of his health; and immediately after his recovery, he built that once famous mansion, but which has been for some years past in a state of ruin. The house, with its extensive gardens, which occupy upwards of 20 acres of land, was, a few weeks ago, purchased by two professional gentlemen from London (a Mr. Clifford, an eminent Architect, and Mr. Spottiswoode, a Gentleman of the Law), for half the sum mentioned in the London prints; and since the purchase, they have been offered four thousand pounds for their bargain, as the vast quantity of lead and copper will clear all the purchase money. The wings are not to be pulled down, as reported; they and the grand saloon will be left standing, as they are re-covering the roof with copper.

It is the intention of the purchasers to form the right wing into an Hotel and Coffee-room, with a covered gallery leading to the grand saloon, which will be converted into an Assembly Room; the former entrance to the saloon being through a circuitous passage, which will be stopped up. The left building on the right wing is to come down, together with several useless offices. The right wing will be converted into a Lodging-house, and the great dining parlour into a public Library and Reading-Room. The excellent Doric portico, which is supported by twelve columns of Portland stone, about twenty feet high, with rich entablature and Piedmont, resembling the columns of the Pantheon in London, will come down, as well as the centre house, which, on examination, was found greatly decayed from the want of care; and a modern-built house, with a grand entrance, will be erected instead. Several other buildings will be erected fronting the sea, which will form a beautiful crescent. The garden, which will be made a public one, will be laid out with a fine lawn and gravel walks, and is at present so well lined with trees, scarce shrubbery, &c. that very little is to be done, occupies about six acres of ground, well walled in, and in the centre between Ramsgate, Margate, and Broad-stairs; and there is no doubt but it will be the evening retreat of the fashionables at those places. At the upper end of the gardens there is a beautiful column of black Kilkenny marble

marble, which was erected to the memory of the Counteſs of Hillſborough, who died in the year 1767, at Naples, with a ſuitable inſcription, which will not be diſturbed; and, in order to preſerve its ſecurity, a railing will be put round it.

The houſe ſtands about 20 yards from the Gate, in a low valley, well ſecured from the North, Weſt, and South winds, and was built under the direction of the late Sir T. H. Wynne, afterwards Lord Newborough, grandfather to the preſent Lord; and contained, during Lord Holland's life, one of the fineſt libraries in England. The grand ſaloon was much admired for its beauty; the cieling was painted by Haville, and repreſents the Hiſtory of Neptune, with various columns and pilaſters, and *ſcagliola of porphyry*, which is to remain; and was well ſtored with antique marble buſts, vaſes, &c. brought from Italy, and beautiful fine paintings, the *chef d'œuvres* of the Flemiſh and Italian ſchools. This eſtate was bought by the late Lord Holland, of a Robert Whitefield; and at his Lordſhip's death it was bequeathed to the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, who diſpoſed of it to James Powell, Eſq. and which, by marriage, became the property of Mr. Roberts, who ſold it to the aforementioned Gentlemen a ſhort time ſince. Mr. Roberts and the Counteſs of Dunmore reſide in the Nunnery, on the right of this building; and Mr. Holford, ſon to the late Maſter in Chancery of that name, occupies the antient Caſtle. It was on that ſpot, or rather on the ſummit of the hill, that the dreadful battle, in the year 853, was fought between the Saxons and the Danes, when Earl Alcher, at the head of the Keptiſh men, and the Earl of Hunda, commanding the forces of Surrey, were defeated, with the loſs of their two Generals.

Kingſgate is about three miles from Margate, and was formerly called Bartholomew's Gate; but took the name of King, in conſequence of King Charles II. with the Duke of York, landing there. The following Latin diſtich is affixed in braſs letters on the gate:

"Olim porta fui patroni Bartholomæi;
Nunc Regis juſſu Regia Porta vocor.
Hic aſcenderunt Car. II. et Ja. Dux. Ebor.
30 Junii 1683.

Yours, &c. M. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheltenham, Dec.* 8.

MY new ſyſtem of Medicine I conſider as ſo important to mankind, and a diſcovery which will hereafter be fully acknowledged as a bleſſing, that I am confident you will be much ſatisfied with the part you have taken toward diffuſing more generally the knowledge of its exiſtence. Indeed the proofs I receive of the extenſive efficacy of medicines ſo combined and adminiſtered, even to the ſucceſsful reſiſtance of Poiſons, have been ſometimes ſubjects of aſtoniſhment to myſelf; and at the ſame time they are ſo perfectly innocent, as to permit their being taken with the utmoſt ſafety by infants, or the moſt delicate conſtitutions. The world has lately been preſented with a melancholy caſe of Hydrophobia; and, as this is a peculiar ſpecies of fever, I cannot help wiſhing that I had been fortunate enough to have had it under my immediate management, to have fairly tried the effect of a more powerful weapon than has, probably, yet been wielded againſt it. [See p. 1150.]

I will now, Mr. Urban, relate ſome of my late experiments on the reſuſcitation of Fiſh, to which I was led by an accident to thoſe in my own pond. Theſe experiments have, indeed, been related in ſome daily prints, by perſons who were witneſſes to the tranſactions; but I ſend them to you, that in your Repoſitory they may be more permanently preſerved than in thoſe ephemeral productions. To many perſons theſe facts may appear in a ludicrous light; but to the obſervant, they will convey more information than appears on the firſt face of the ſtory.

In the beginning of October, a Woman brought to my houſe a baſket of Carp for ſale. She had walked with them above ten miles, and they were therefore all apparently lifeleſs; but, conceiving it poſſible that ſome of them might be reſtored, I had them put into tubs of water. Two or three of them only ſhewed ſome faint ſigns of life, and they were put back into the baſket; but, taking a brace of the beſt, I filled their mouths with my Powder, and returned them to the water: they ſoon began to recover, and a ſecond doſe completely reſtored them. I then ſent to requeſt that Lord Redeſdale, who was near the place, would favour me with witneſſing the proſecution of the experiment; and taking three more, the ſame adminiſtration of the medicine

cine reſtored theſe likewiſe to life and activity. Lord Redeſdale now deſired his Lady and Children might be preſent at ſo ſingular an exhibition; and one more was taken from the baſket; this required more time and medicine, but was at length recovered. The remaining four being now put in a freſh tub, one of them diſcovered ſome ſigns of life; and this Lady Redeſdale undertook herſelf to reſtore without the aid of medicine, which, to her Ladyſhip, appeared needleſs; the three inanimate fiſh were left to my management, and though there was not the leaſt appearance of life in either, I forced open their jaws, and filled their mouths with the Powder. One out of the three faintly began to open its mouth, when I doſed it a ſecond time, and to the aſtoniſhment of many ſpectators, it began to move about, ejecting the powder from its mouth in a very extraordinary manner! A third doſe ſo completely revived it, that it ſwam about as if it had never been out of the water. Lady Redeſdale's fiſh, unfortunately, made no progreſs towards life; but fell a ſacrifice to her Ladyſhip's ſcepticiſm. The experiment, Mr. Urban, has this advantage in the relation of it, that, had there been the leaſt trick or deception in it, the attempt could not have eſcaped detection by the enlightened minds of the noble witneſſes, whoſe attention was excited to its utmoſt acuteneſs.

A ſhort time ago, being in the market at this place, I ſaw a Tench apparently quite dead: I aſked a Gentleman preſent if he thought it was poſſible to reanimate it; the anſwer was, a bet of a hundred guineas to a farthing, that it was not. The fiſh weighed a pound and a half, had a large wound in its body, and was otherwiſe injured: the trial was, however, undertaken, and the fiſh brought to my cottage; well knowing, that if a ſingle vital ſpark remained, it might be rouſed into ſome action, but would not ſay that it could be ſo far reſtored as to ſwim with freedom: this, the wounds in the body, and the ſevere froſt at that time, appeared abſolutely to forbid. The gentleman agreed to witneſs the experiment; and I began upon it, with the Powder, at one o'clock: half an hour was ſpent in fruitleſs endeavours to produce any ſign of life; the cold was ſevere, and the improbability of ſucceſs induced my companion to leave me, in the full belief that no power whatever, leſs than divine, could produce the leaſt motion. I would not determine, however, to give it up, but continued my attention to it, and increaſed the doſes, making a cradle alſo in the tub with forks, to keep the fiſh in a proper poſition: and at two o'clock, I had the ſatisfaction to ſee my patient wag his tail, and diſgorge ſome of the Powder; by three, it grew rather lively, and at times afterward, made ſuch exertions as almoſt forced it out of the cradle. I went now in ſearch of the Gentleman who was my firſt witneſs, and did not return with him till after four. Its motions were then languid, but fully ſufficient to denote the preſence of life; which produced in my companion the greateſt aſtoniſhment; but, on taking leave, he declared he would not eat the medicated fiſh for a thouſand guineas: I was, however, of another opinion, and had it dreſſed the next day for my dinner.

Although the courſe of nature can never be oppoſed with any ſucceſs, yet this example affords a ſtriking proof of the ſurprizing powers of excitement which this medicine contains.

Yours, &c. JOHN RIDDELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Dec. 7.*

AS an admirer of the works of Art, I truſt you will be kind enough to inſert the following brief acount of a very elegant monument which has been lately erected in the pariſh church of Sprowſton, near this City, in memory of the Lady Wilhelmina Maria Micklethwait, wife of Nathaniel Micklethwait, eſq. of Beeſton Hall in the County of Norfolk, who died * in child-birth in February 1805.

On the lower part is the figure of the Lady, in a ſuppliant poſture, reſigning her child into the hands of Providence; near her is a book open at this paſſage: "This is the Victory, that overcometh the world, even our FAITH." 1 John, cap. v. ver. 4.

A little higher is an urn with ſmall figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, decorating it with flowers. Above is the Lady, attended by Angels, aſcending into Heaven.

The whole is very neatly executed by that ingenious artiſt, Bacon jun.;

* According to your vol. LXXV. p. 995, Lady Micklethwait died at Naveſtock in Eſſex.

and

and below is this inſcription:

"To the memory of
the Right Honorable the Lady Wilhelmina
Maria Micklethwait,
wife of Nathaniel Micklethwait, eſq.
of Beeſton Hall, in the County of Norfolk;
eldeſt daughter of George, 4th Earl of
Waldegrave.
Born July 13th, 1763;
died Feb. 20th, 1805.
I quære, Lector, an non fit lucrum mori;
cum moriens vitam dat et accipit,
mortalem nato, eternam ſibi."

Yours, &c. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

THE Churchwardens, Truſtees and Superintendents of Public Buildings (as I alluded to before), ſhould be extremely careful to preſerve, or correctly repair, Armorial Bearings, &c. I am led to theſe remarks from viſiting Dulwich College. On the tomb of Edward Alleyn in the Chapel, what are there put for the arms of his wife Joan, daughter of Philip Henſlowe, Eſq. one of the ſewers of the King's chamber, are: Per feſs ..... ſemi de lis....., in baſe a talbot paſſant .....; inſtead of, Gules, a Lion of England, a Chief Azure ſemé de lis Or: ſo that her coat ſeems to have been compounded of the arms of France and England united. The creſt of the worthy Founder is incorrectly exhibited throughout the building, if Edmondſon's Heraldry, vol. II. can be depended on; who thus blazons it on a wreath of the colours: "An arm couped at the elbow and erect, holding a human heart, the arm iſſuing out of flames of fire, all proper." In the Latin inſcription over the entrance Edward Alleyn is ſtyled Eſquire; but in the iron work over the gate, a Knight's helmet obtrudes itſelf, thereby falſely announcing the founder to be Sir Edward Alleyn, Knight. H. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

MR. Lyſons having begun to publiſh the Antiquities of the different Counties in England, a Subſcriber to his former work, the Environs of London, hopes, that in the progreſs of his new work, he will ſo order his arrangement in the articles of Kent, Surrey, Eſſex, and Middleſex, that the former work ſhall not be rendered uſeleſs. This, it is apprehended, may eaſily be done by keeping the additional Towns in the above Counties ſeparate; and with this requeſt it is hoped he will have the goodneſs to comply. The writer of this has the higheſt opinion of Mr. Lyſons's induſtry and abilities, and wiſhes him ſucceſs and health to finiſh the arduous work he has undertaken. J. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Dec.* 1.

THOMAS Lord Scrope of Maſham (who ſucceeded to the title on the demiſe of his Father 34 Hen. VI.), it appears from Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 660-1, died 15 Edw. IV. (but the preciſe period is not ſtated), leaving Thomas his ſon and heir, aged 15 years, and three other ſons, with as many daughters. The following inſtrument was executed ſoon after that event; and, as it records the name of the firſt Thomas's wife (not mentioned in Dugdale) may be intereſting to Genealogiſts; and I think the document ſufficiently curious to excite the attention of your Readers in general. The original, in the higheſt preſervation, having the autograph and ſeal of Richard Duke of Glouceſter, is in the poſſeſſion of Yours, &c. Σ.

"R. Glouceſtre.

"This indenture, made the xiiij day of January the xvth yeare of the reign of Kyng Edward the iiijth, betwene the right high and mighty Prynce Richard Duc of Glouceſtre on the one p't, and Elizabeth late wyff to Thomas late Lord Scrope of Maſham on the oy' p'tie, witneſſeth, y' it is coven'nted, accorded, and agreed betwene ye ſaid p'ties in man' and fforme ffollowynge; y' is to ſay, the ſaid Elizabeth agreeth, p'mytteth, and by theſe p'ſente indentures g'unteth, y' Thomas her Son now Lord Scrope ſhall frohenſfurth be byleſte, w'helde, and reteyned w' the ſaid Duc, and hooly be at his rule and guydyng; and alſo y' all her ſ'rvants, tenants, and inh'itants in and upon any of the lands late her huſbonds, ſhall be heraft' at all tymes belongyng to the ſaid Duc, and to hym geve yeir faythfull attendance; ffor the which the ſaid Duc agreeth, and by theſe p'ſents graunteth to be good and lovyng lord to the ſeid Elizabeth, Thomas her Son, and all her ſaid ſ'vants, tenants, and inh'itants, and to echone of yem, and yeym in yeir rights ſupport, ſocoure, and aſſiſte at all tymes. In witneſſe whereof the p'ties aboveſeid to theſe p'ſent indentures ent'chaungeably have ſette yeir ſeales the day and yeir aboveſeid."

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 6.

I SEND you two epitaphs from the Collections of Paul Wright, who meditated

meditated a new edition of Chauncey's Hertfordſhire, though he does not ſay whether either of them is actually put up in the reſpective churches.

In memory of
HENRY ETOUGH, M. A.
almoſt twenty-three years rector
and faithfull paſtor or this pariſh:
a firm integrity
placed him above fear;
and a ſtrict love of truth,
above all diſſimulation.
His eager beneficence
was tempered only by his own
abilities, and the indigent wants of others.
He was the warmeſt friend in private life;
but his only paſſion was
a diſintereſted love of the publick.
With a robuſt conſtitution,
through a ſingular habit of body,
he lived many years
without the uſe of animal food,
or any fermented liquid.
He died ſuddenly, Aug. 1757,
in the 70th year of his age.

H. S. E.
JOHANNES SAVAGE, S. T. P.
hujuſce parochiæ per 39 annos
rector non indigniſſimus:
qui
domi malè habitus
ad exteras regiones annis plus octo
ſponte exulavit;
unde
totâ fere Europæ perilluſtratâ
reverſus,
Ædes rectorias in formam anguſtiorem
extruxit;
aream, hortos, horrea, ampliavit, decoravit;
Templum etiam hoc Deo ſacrum,
ſi vires illi ſuffecerint,
aliquando exornaturus.
Obiit 24° die Martii, anno ſalutis
MDCCXLVII.
et hanc ſibi epigraphem
vivus deſignavit.

On the ſame credit I add this third:

"In the memory of PULTER FORESTER, eſq.
Hence, flowery Fiction: on this modeſt ſtone
In ſacred Truth let real Worth be ſhown;
Eſteem'd through life, how honour'd is thy end! [Friend!"
Peace mourns a Guide, and Liberty a

All Saints, Hertford. In a North window of the Chancel:

Propè in Cœmeterio
dormit
DANIEL HALLOWS,
Divinâ Providentiâ
hujus eccleſiæ per quadraginta annos
Rector indignus.
Obiit 6to die Octobris anno ætatis 71,
anno Domini 1741.
Dawn, glorious day, when Chriſt ſhall ſay,
'Awake, and be new dreſt;
Reſume thy ſpirit, and for my merit
Be thou ENTIRELY bleſt.'

This inſcription was by his own appointment.

A pyramidal monument, adorned with a buſt placed on a pediment above a ſarcophagus. On the pyramid is this inſcription:

"Beneath this monument
are depoſited the remains of
EDWARD HARRISON, eſq.
third ſon of Richard Harriſon,
of Balls,
in the County of Hertford, eſq.
to which ſeat, the eſtate of the family,
he ſucceeded upon the death of his elder brother.
He was born on the 3d of Dec. 1674,
and married Frances daughter of
Reginald Bray, eſq.
of a very antient and noble family
ſeated at Barrington in Gloſterſhire,
by whom he had one ſon and three daughters,
which all died in their infancy except
Ethelreda,
married to Charles Lord Viſcount Townſhend.
He ſpent his youth in the ſervice of the
Eaſt India Company,
wherein he was raiſed to be Governor of
Fort St. George in the year 1711;
in the diſcharge of which important truſt
he preſerved great reputation for ability;
the eſteem of the Company he ſerved;
and the affection of the people he governed.
Upon his return to England
in the year 1721,
he had the honour to be elected by the
Corporation of Hertford one of their
Repreſentatives in Parliament;
and in the year 1726
he was appointed Poſt-Maſter General by
his Majeſty
King George the Firſt.
He died on the 28th of November, 1732,
aged 58 years.

Beneath the ſame monument are alſo depoſited,
by her own direction,
the remains of his widow
FRANCES HARRISON.
She was born on the 25th of Feb. 1674,
and died on the 12th of May, 1752,
aged 78 years.
To the neceſſitous ſhe was a conſtant
benefactreſs;
to her dependants a benevolent friend;
to her family an affectionate parent;
and to the world a perfect example
of that tranquillity and happineſs of mind
which

which always accompanies the practice of Virtue."

"Near this monument,
in a family vault, are interred the remains
of William Benn, esq.
Alderman of the City of London,
President of Bridewell and Bethlem
Hospitals,
Sheriff of this County in the year 1739,
elected Sheriff for the City of London 1742,
and with dignity and applause filled the
high station of
Lord Mayor 1747:
a true Christian, a sincere friend, an
untainted patriot,
Sensible of his approaching end,
he calmly resigned his breath,
in hopes of a joyful resurrection
through the merits of his blessed Saviour,
August the 10th, 1755, aged 53 years.
In regard to whose memory, and as a
lasting testimony
of affection, this monument was erected
by his surviving brothers."

D. H.

WILLIAM . . ENN
DYED THE 12
OF MARCH IN
THE YEAR OF
OUR LORD
1591

This flat grave-stone measures 5 feet 2 inches by 2 feet, and the size of the letters is 1 inch and ¼ high. Its site is in the passage betwixt two pews in the chancel of the Church at Mintye in Gloucestershire. Mintye bordered on Braydon Forest, and was the burying-place of many persons of the Forest. There is a farm-house, probably built on an antient site, and still called Penn's Lodge.

William Penn of Pennsylvania went thither in 1681, and died 1718; and if you give him the age of 25 years at the period of his going out to Pennsylvania, the age at which he died would be 62; and if you take 62 from 1718, his birth would be about 1656*; and his Father, Vice-admiral Penn, *might* have been the son of the William Penn buried at Mintye, who is traditionally spoken of as the ancestor of the American Penn; and it is not improbable but that the person buried at Mintye, was the Penn keeper of Penn's Lodge in the Forest, which was dismissed in the time of Charles II.

* It appears by his Life in the Biographical Dictionary, that he was born in 1644. EDIT.

The arms on one of the windows are Sickles (which are the arms of the Hungerfords, proprietors of all that neighbourhood formerly), and in others Dog-couples and Escalop Shells. Also, there is in one window a small Escocheon thus: A, a chevron engrailed Sable, between three trefoils Sable; and a stone one of the same upon part of a truss. The only families of note in the parish now traceable are the Hungerfords and the Browns.

The above grave-stone is copied exactly; and there was both before and after washing it, besides the two Ns, a faint appearance of an E, but the P is quite defaced, though the space exactly allows the conjecture that the name is Penn. The stone is broken below the inscription.

H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Dowgate, Oct. 5.*

THE perusal of your excellent Obituary often affords me the highest gratification; for few celebrated characters depart this mortal life, without some satisfactory account being given of them. To the youthful mind in particular the biographical memoirs of great and good men, contained from time to time in your pages, must be of vast utility. It excites their admiration for praiseworthy deeds, and raises their emulation to imitate them. To every class of readers, however, the attention you pay to your Obituary must prove highly acceptable, especially when the individual described has been united to them in friendship, and has been remarkable for his abilities and his virtues.

I confess, Mr. Urban, it was with peculiar delight that I glanced at the short account of my once honoured and respected tutor, Mr. John Walker, teacher of Elocution, contained in your Magazine for August, p. 786. It is indeed a faithful, though a very brief, epitome of his character; and I feel unspeakable pleasure in adding my small tribute of respect to his memory. I am conscious, however, that his name will not only be reverenced by me, but by numbers who have experienced the benefit of his instruction, and enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance. I am in no danger, Mr. Urban, of incurring the censure of being too profuse in my expressions of praise, but rather that I am incapable of sufficiently pointing out the traits of his

his excellence. It cannot be ſaid of ſuch a man, that he is ſpoken well of from ill-grounded partiality; but the moſt minute features of his long and uſeful life, the more they are ſcrutinized, will redound to his eternal honour. I am aware that his reputation has been already ſtamped with well-earned fame; but I am unwilling that he ſhould ſink into the ſilent grave without receiving from me that humble acknowledgment of reſpect and veneration, which is due to one of his ſuperior worth.

Mr. Walker, you have juſtly remarked, was eſteemed by the moſt celebrated characters of the age, as a man of profound knowledge. The works which iſſued from his pen would alone be ſufficient proofs of that aſſertion, and fully convince us that he ſpared no pains to make his learning extenſively uſeful. His "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" will long continue to adorn the library of the polite ſcholar; and his "Key to the Critical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names," with the accented Vocabulary of Scripture Proper Names, and Obſervations upon Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, will enable the moſt common capacity to read the Scriptures and antient authors with eaſe and propriety. I ſhould, however, perhaps firſt have noticed his "Elements of Elocution;" a work which will ever raiſe him high in the eſtimation of every true lover of correct pronunciation and good delivery. In this work he has laid down a plan for modulating the voice entirely novel, which, upon the invitation of ſome of the Heads of Houſes at Oxford, he introduced to the attention of the Students of their reſpective Colleges, through the medium of private lectures; but it has ſince been of more general uſe, from a circulation in its preſent ſhape. The labour it coſt him muſt have been aſtoniſhing; and thoſe who knew his modeſty, can give him every credit, when he declares that "thoſe only who are thoroughly acquainted with the ſubject, can conceive the labour and perplexity in which this taſk engaged me."

Theſe works prove that he was a perfect maſter of the ſcience of Elocution. He has, however, left behind him ſtill others, which tend to advance his reputation, and ſhew that he failed not to apply his talents in any way wherein he conceived they might be uſeful; and much does he deſerve the thanks of his countrymen for theſe exertions. His "Rhyming Dictionary" is a valuable aſſiſtant to the Orthographer and the Poet; and both Tutors and Students are conſiderably indebted to him for his "Rhetorical Grammar;" "Teachers Aſſiſtant in Engliſh Compoſition;" "Outlines of Engliſh Grammar," and "Academic Speaker." It would ſwell theſe lines perhaps to an unjuſtifiable length, were I to ſtate the peculiar excellencies of theſe publications; and, indeed, it would be unneceſſary, ſince they are ſufficiently known to ſtand in no need of any encomiums from me. It is, at the ſame time, a great conſolation to reflect, that his unremitting endeavours have not been in vain; for I think it may well be affirmed that, as no one could have beſtowed greater diligence and indefatigable zeal to accompliſh the eſtimable objects he had in view, ſo no one has been more ſucceſsful in elucidating the principles of Rhetoric and Elocution, and promoting the extent of their knowledge among the community at large.

Methinks, Mr. Urban, I now ſee the worthy man, rendered venerable by his years, but ſtill more ſo by his virtues and conſummate ſkill in his profeſſion, ſtanding in the midſt of his pupils (who are liſtening with ſilent reſpect and attention) in the very act of communicating his inſtruction; and ſurely no object could be more grateful to the ſight, or pleaſing to the feelings. His noble deportment, ſound underſtanding, dignified action, and juſt enunciation, united to render him the ſubject of eſteem. But, above all, the moral and pious tendency of his tuition cannot be too much extolled and admired. He never omitted any opportunity to improve the heart, at the ſame time that he was initiating his pupil in the ſcience of Elocution. For this purpoſe he was particularly partial to their compoſing of themes upon moral and uſeful ſubjects, and reciting or reading them before him—a practice which cannot fail to produce eſſential benefit to the riſing generation, eſpecially when under the guidance and correction of ſuch an inſtructor. It is an employment which, while it expands the mind, and exerciſes the judgment,

judgment, improves the underſtanding, and inſenſibly leads it to the love of great and meritorious actions.

To ſuch valuable purpoſes then was the life of Mr. Walker devoted. He will continue to live in the hearts of thoſe who knew him; and the works which he has bequeathed to poſterity will of themſelves rear the proudeſt monument to his memory. Like Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who needed no other memento to record his renown to future ages, than the aſtoniſhing beauty and grandeur of St. Paul's Cathedral, Mr. Walker will be as much honoured by the good effects which his labours will produce in after-times, as if the trophies of his worth were ſculptured in marble; and when his productions are opened and diſplayed around the view of the admiring ſtudent, the ſame inſcription which was placed upon the grave of that Architect will be ſufficient to immortalize his name:

"Si quæras monumentum, circumſpice!"

Yours, &c. GRATUS.

THE PROJECTOR. Nº LXXVII.

——"Not to know at large of things remote
From uſe, obſcure and ſubtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wiſdom." MILTON.

FOR ſome weeks paſt I have had reaſon to be alarmed for theſe my lucubrations. So great a number of new PROJECTORS have ſtarted within that time, that, had they proceeded in their various plans, it would have probably been out of my power to retain my ſituation any longer, as I have no inducement to propoſe to my readers equal to what they have been pleaſed to hold forth to their ſubſcribers. I have even received ſundry letters from my correſpondents, deſiring to know to which of the Joint-ſtock Companies I gave the preference; and ſome have been pleaſed to expreſs a ſort of complimentary ſurprize that they have not yet ſeen my name as committeeman, director, or chairman of any of the Projects which held out the proſpect of procuring the neceſſaries and luxuries of life for nothing, and being paid for the trouble of conſuming them. But my worthy correſpondents have ſurely forgot that, in a very early ſtage of my PROJECTORATE, I formally diſclaimed all connexion with mechanical ſchemers; and from the experience of the laſt ſix weeks, I have certainly had no reaſon to repent of a determination which enjoins me, as every man ought to be enjoined, to keep within the ſtrict limits of my own province.

Yet, notwithſtanding all this, I would not have my readers to ſuppoſe that I am leſs capable of embarking in theſe vaſt undertakings than the greater part of the ſubſcribers who have been eager enough to put down their names, and wiſe enough to make their depoſits. Indeed I am not ſo diſpoſed to depart from the dignity of my predeceſſors as for a moment to admit that their ſucceſſor, however unworthy in other reſpects, might not have made a very good figure as a joint brewer, a joint linen-draper, or a joint wine-merchant. On the contrary, I very much queſtion whether the moſt ingenious of thoſe gentlemen who have made a diſtinguiſhed figure at the head of theſe Projects, be abſolutely more clever fellows than the leaſt of my predeceſſors: or whether as much ſkill is not neceſſary to write an eſſay with genuine wit and humour, as to brew porter with genuine malt and hops. But, however this may be, it is incumbent upon me to inform my correſpondents, that I have not the honour to belong to any of the new ſchemes of which a liſt, amounting to thirty-nine, now lies before me; and that, whatever amuſement or benefit I may be able to contribute in my preſent progreſs, I do not conceive that I ſhall ever have it in my power to inform the publick how they may be fed, cloathed, intoxicated, or poiſoned, at a cheaper rate than the price current of the markets uſually affords. And I am moreover humble enough to hope that there will never be any thing found in my Projects, which may give the Attorney General occaſion to move the Court of King's Bench againſt me, or my vehicular friend Mr. Sylvanus Urban.

But now that I have mentioned the learned Law Officer, I cannot help noticing in what different lights the ſame ſubject may ſtrike different perſons. I need not mention the light in which Mr. Attorney General has viewed this matter, nor how he ſharpens his indignation by appealing to Acts of Parliament; but to me, the whole, or the greater part of the Projects to which I allude, ſeem to be part of a curious experiment,

periment, alluded to in a former paper, the object of which experiment I take to be neither more nor less than this; namely, to institute a *census*, or enumeration of all the fools in the kingdom, and, by throwing out a variety of lures, to divide them into different classes according to their respective weak sides. The experiment, indeed, is not absolutely new: it has been carried on by slow degrees, and perhaps ingenious, though imperfect attempts, or, as the saying is, by fits and starts, at various intervals, ever since the year 1720; such as the woman that was with child of rabbits, the man who was to sing a song in a quart bottle, and the Cock-lane and the Vauxhall ghosts. But I own the original merit of our late attempts lies in combining such a confederation of deception as might have brought the question to the speediest issue possible, had they not been interrupted by the Crown Lawyers, who seem to have but little relish for such experiments. Still let not those to whom this question is a matter of serious inquiry, be disconsolate because the Attorney General chose to interpose his authority, when the experiment was proceeding upon this grand scale, and might have brought on a very speedy solution. It will always be going on in some quarter or other, were there no other agents employed than quack-doctors and lottery-office keepers to fill our church-yards and jails.

One principal encouragement which such agents have, is the calculation they always make (and I am afraid upon very accurate principles), that out of an hundred men, not ten, or perhaps five, whatever other profit they may seek after, are at all desirous to profit by EXPERIENCE, which brings me to the more immediate subject of this present Lucubration. "Experience," an old proverb says, "teaches fools," which seems to imply that her's is a very flourishing school; but whether she has altered her plan of education, or is deficient in what all education requires, namely, a suitable and strict discipline; whether she gives too long vacations, or so many holidays, that her pupils forget to-day what they were taught yesterday; whether any or all of these be in fault, I know not: but certain it is that her school has very much fallen off in point of reputation, and that many of the scholars, who have paid the highest prices for their education, appear to have been just so much money out of pocket, without any advantage or improvement.

My attention was drawn to this subject from reading in the papers a few days ago that three or four persons had lost their lives by venturing to skait on the ice in the Park, when it was unfit to bear their weight. Now to one who knows a little of what Experience can tell, it would appear at first sight, that no such accident as this had ever happened before; that the Parks were never left open before on *Sundays* for such experiments; or, perhaps, that these incautious skaiters were so young as neither to know their own weight, nor the strength of the ice. But, upon inquiry, I found that they were persons somewhat advanced in years, that they had heard before of similar accidents, and that if the question had been put to them, they would have unanimously pronounced that a man is in danger of breaking the ice which is unable to bear his weight. Yet so soon are the lessons of Experience forgot, that they had no scruple in appearing novices, where they might have made a much better figure as expert scholars.

Some teachers, aware of the vast expence which attends lessons in the school of Experience, recommend that, instead of going to that school ourselves, we should borrow from those who have been educated there. And this advice is certainly wholesome, as well as antient. An old Poet sweetly sings:

"Learn to be wise from others' harm,
And you shall do full well."

But others are of opinion that this cheap experience never answers the purpose; that it is in this as in matters of luxury, we never set a value upon what does not cost dear, and in many instances we have indeed no other criterion of what is excellent or fashionable, but a high price. All this I allow to be true in a certain degree; and there are, no doubt, many persons who have profited by a dear-bought Experience, that would not have prized it much had they either borrowed it, or got it for a trifle. But, on the other hand, Experience, like every thing else, may be bought too dear, or the purchaser may not have very long time to enjoy his bargain, as when a man

happens

happens to be drowned, or to break his neck—events which occur so frequently, that I am afraid, instead of considering them as the lessons of Experience, we are apt to read of them with indifference, as mere matters of course, and of little other value than to furnish a paragraph for the newspapers.

And while I mention these vehicles of intelligence, to which our first meal is so much indebted, let me do them the justice to say, that they would afford admirable and constant lessons of Experience, if read with that view. Many days in the year, for sixpence only, a man may learn to avoid three or four different ways of losing his life or limbs; and if some of their readers would pay as much attention to what daily passes in the streets and highways of this kingdom, as they pay to the transactions of the cabinets and camps of Europe, I am persuaded, they might in the course of a few months lay up a very profitable stock of Experience, both good and cheap.

They would learn, for example, that what happened the other day in the Park is not the first thing of the kind within the memory of man; that it is not the first time that weak ice has given way; and that persons who remain long under the water were in former days in danger of losing their lives. They may also collect some very curious and useful particulars respecting horses; as that a horse that is not suitably prepared to draw in a chaise, will sometimes run away with it, and sometimes overturn it, or both; and that unbroken horses, and what are called "bits of blood," are too mettlesome and fiery for the many objects which the streets of London present to frighten them. It may also be gathered from the experience of sundry young, as well as old gentlemen, that a man who is accustomed to drive horses has some few advantages over one who has perhaps seldom taken the reins in his hand, or who endeavours to manage four horses, not because he knows how, but because it looks genteel. These may appear to be very simple instructions; but there is reason to think they may now and then be useful.

Another lesson which may be learned at these *day*-schools is, that a certain number of persons collected in one place constitute a mob; that the parties are very apt to squeeze one another, without reflecting that every man requires a certain degree of room in order to perform the common functions of life; and that when such squeezing or compressing takes place, the bills of mortality have been increased in a very surprizing manner. It may also be inferred from the same narratives, that the female sex is least able to combat the dangers of mobbing, although it appears that that they have no little inclination to make the attempt, and that, in taking the poll on such occasions with as much accuracy as possible, caps have been known to exceed hats. As for children, particularly those at the breast, some very useful lessons of experience may be derived from reading the newspapers. But whether it be that their mothers cannot read, or that they have become converts to certain new doctrines about the mischiefs of a too great population, certain it is, that many of these babes are indebted to mobs, kicks, and cart-wheels, for a happy release from worldly cares.

With regard to the management of gigs, and other carriages, and boats, we learn that many persons never think themselves so fit to drive, or to row, as when conviviality has deprived them of sight and recollection. But the newspapers, who in this may be credited, for it is no party matter, assure us that such persons are now and then very much mistaken; that, upon the whole, intoxication has no direct tendency to qualify a man for clearing a way-post, or a coal-barge; and that in all cases where life may be endangered, it would be requisite for him who manages such matters to possess rather more senses than fewer. I own that many young gentlemen, and some old ones, are very tardy in admitting these facts; and it is for that reason that I wish to recommend to their study a course of casualties, such as may be found in any newspaper. Perhaps, too, our bills of mortality might be rendered more useful, if they recorded these accidents more frequently and more particularly; how many were killed by a horse, how many departed this life in a boat, how many went to their long home in a barouche, and how many passed through the Serpentine River in their way to the other world.

Why Experience, when it presents itself in such various shapes, should be often neglected, is a question on which

I shall

I ſhall not at preſent enter. If it be thought to be owing to any rapid decay of memory, we have ſtill ſuch frequent opportunities of being reminded, that I ſhould hope this cannot have any very great effect. If it be owing to a contempt for the Experience of others, and a deſire to poſſeſs a ſtock of our own, I can only ſay, the means will never be wanting to accumulate ſuch a ſtock; but, as already hinted, this ambition may be carried too far; and that, to inſtance only in one caſe, when a number of thoughtleſs perſons have periſhed by venturing to ſkait on thin ice, it is not of much conſequence to wiſh that it had been thicker.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

IT is acknowledged that your Obituary forms a valuable part of your Magazine, and will ſo continue as long as truth is adhered to; as the worth of the record depends upon its veracity. You will, I truſt, pardon me for requeſting you to inſert the following ſtatement, in juſtice to the memory of a worthy man, who, although not a commiſſioned officer, was a good ſoldier, whoſe venial fault, I apprehend, did not call for ſo humiliating a puniſhment as was inflicted upon him by his ſuperiors. In your preſent Volume, p. 784, the death of Paymaſter Serjeant Miller is mentioned; but the cauſe is miſ-ſtated, for his Regimental Accompts were correct; few men were more exact, or wrote a better hand. The fact is, that ſome would-be-thought Martinets can find fault where they cannot inſtruct. Miller, a few days prior to his death, came upon parade ſomewhat later than uſual; for this he was ordered upon drill by his ſuperior officer; the old ſoldier's pride was ſo much hurt, that he could not brook it: his underſtanding was ſubdued; and the fatal cataſtrophe, as ſtated, took place. As a ſlender reparation to his widow and three children, the Officers of the Regiment, including the noble Commander in Chief, have ſubſcribed a ſum ſufficient to enable her to open a ſhop for her ſupport. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Wolverton, Dec.* 20.

I SAW the other day in the newſpapers a pompous account of an *enormous* Turnip from Leiceſterſhire, which meaſured 30 inches in the girth. But, for the honour of Norfolk, I think it right to inform you, that Turnips of that circumference are not uncommon; and that two pheaſants and a hare have been often forwarded by the coach in one hollowed for the purpoſe, and ſafely conveyed to London. To-day, however, two have been brought in, one meaſuring 34 inches, the other 38 in the circumference, and 36 in the depth. I think I may venture to defy a Leiceſterſhire farmer to produce one like it. W. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

AS ſome months have now elapſed ſince the antient and beautiful Spires which for ſo many centuries were a part of our venerable Minſter have been taken down, although on examination they were found to be in a ſtate which needed little if any repair; and as no public notice has yet been taken of this very queſtionable tranſaction; I hope I may be allowed to ſtate a few opinions on a matter in which, as a Layman, I believe myſelf to have a deep concern: chiefly, however, in the hope that ſome more able pen will undertake the cauſe of a large Dioceſe, againſt thoſe who have wilfully and unneceſſarily deſtroyed a moſt conſpicuous part of our much and juſtly admired Cathedral.

That the Minſter was originally erected as a Mother Church for the Dioceſe, out of funds granted for that expreſs purpoſe by William the Conqueror, aided by the pious gifts of our anceſtors, and by the produce of a tax extorted from every pariſhioner in it for more than two centuries, are facts which all perſons verſed in the eccleſiaſtical antiquities of this country are well acquainted with.

That the fabric ſo erected was demiſed to the Chapter even before it was completed, is well known: we Laymen are of opinion that it was demiſed in Truſt for the uſe of the Dioceſe; which, in reſpect to its Mother Church, is conſidered, both by the Canon and by the Common Law, as one great pariſh, of which the Cathedral is the pariſh Church.

That the Chapter who have been entruſted with the care of this public edifice (endowed with extenſive funds, aſſigned for their own maintenance and for its ſupport) are bound to keep it in repair, is proved by the uniform practice of this and of all other Chriſtian countries, where Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, Convents, and Abbeys, have been

been heretofore and ſtill continue to be maintained and ſupported, at the charge of thoſe perſons who derive their incomes, or receive their maintenance, from the revenues allotted to the ſupport of their reſpective inſtitutions.

That the Chapter of Lincoln have demoliſhed two Spires, and diſpoſed of the materials of which they were built; that theſe Spires had ſtood for many centuries on two of the fireples of Lincoln Minſter, and that no material decay in them was even ſuſpected when the ſcaffolding was raiſed for the purpoſe of taking them down; are matters which will not be denied.

That when the North Spire was in part pulled down, a piece of timber taken from it was exhibited in the Minſter as a proof, by its being rotten, of the propriety of the demolition; and that it was placed in a ſituation where the congregations who attended divine ſervice during the race-week could not avoid ſeeing it; are matters which were much commented upon at the time. It is, however, well known, that this piece of timber was not, when in its place, of any eſſential importance in ſupporting the ſtructure of which it made a part; that the Spire might have ſtood for centuries to come, had this timber been entirely deſtroyed; and, moreover, that when the ſcaffolding was fixed, it might have been removed and replaced at the coſt of a very few pounds.

If theſe facts are correctly recited—and they will no doubt be contradicted if errors of any kind have inadvertently crept into the ſtatement—here is an example of a Chapter having aſſumed and exerciſed the right of pulling down and demoliſhing an integral part of the Cathedral committed to their care. If they can legally do this, a Chapter of Canons, deaf to the voice of public opinion, and deſpiſing the claim of the whole inhabitants of the Dioceſe to have their Mother Church preſerved entire for their uſe, may alſo pull down the Steeples on which the Spires ſtood; and even the Nave and Aiſles of the Church itſelf: but we muſt confeſs that if any Chapter hereafter ſhall happily ſucceed in completing this great work, they may, by boxing themſelves up in their Choir, ſcarcely ſo large as an ordinary pariſh church, enjoy every convenience requiſite for the performance of their eccleſiaſtical duties, and at the ſame time create no inconſiderable advance in the amount of the temporal revenues they now appropriate to their own uſe.

It is ſaid that the Laity and the Parochial Clergy in all thoſe parts of the Dioceſe where the people are in the habit of reſorting to the City of Lincoln, are much moved by this conduct of the Chapter; and that animadverſions on the ſubject, always ſevere, and ſometimes acrimonious, are continually thrown out at their ſocial meetings. It is admitted that in ſome other Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches reductions of the fabrick have been occaſionally made: but the legality of all unneceſſary demoliſions is in every caſe doubted; and it is not known that ſo wanton and ſo unwarranted a deſtruction as this has been hazarded by any other Chapter in any caſe heretofore.

Surely ſome means ought now to be deviſed of bringing this point, if it is a conteſted one, to an iſſue between the Chapter and the Dioceſe. If the Chapter can bring forward any good reaſon for the extraordinary conduct they have purſued, or exhibit any legal authority by which they are empowered to pull down and deſtroy; it will be well done of them to calm the minds of their neighbours, by making theſe things in ſome way publicly known. If this is not done, and if they perſevere in their claim, for which they have now eſtabliſhed a precedent, to deſtroy at their pleaſure any part of the Minſter which does not ſuit their ideas of taſte and beauty, and to ſet aſide all claim of the Dioceſe at large of retaining any kind of intereſt in the entirety and perfect preſervation of a building erected at their coſt and for their uſe—it will ſurely be neceſſary that meaſures be taken to place this great and very intereſting queſtion in a fair and proper channel for legal inveſtigation and final deciſion.

P. S.

(From the Stamford *Mercury.)*

Mr. URBAN, *York, Dec.* 9.

I AM in the habit of collecting from our periodical publications what I call my *aurea fragmenta*, among which I ſhut myſelf up every morning after breakfaſt. The other day I depoſited there ſomething, which, I ſuppoſe, I want wit to underſtand. It is from your Magazine. Now, as in virtue of your office of Editor, you muſt be an infallible judge of good things, will you favour me with your opinion on this

this queſtion? How is it a jeſt on the whole Clerical Order to ſay, that one of the body was thought by many to have done right in quitting the Bar for the Church? For my part, as a plain old man, I ſee neither jeſt nor ſlander in it; but I do not much like theſe changes of profeſſion in the individual who makes them.

Yours, &c. ECCLESIATICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Philadelphia, Nov.* 10.

FROM the weekly Bills of Mortality by the Board of Health of Philadelphia and New York, appears the following ſtatement of Deaths for the laſt eight months, from 27th Dec. 1806, to 29th Auguſt laſt, 1807.

	Adults.	Childr.	Total.
Deaths in New York - - -	862	688	1550
Deaths in Philadelphia	796	591	1387
Greater number of Deaths in New York	66	97	163

Deaths in New York by Conſumption during the abovementioned period, above one-fifth of the whole, 304.

Deaths in Philadelphia by the ſame diſeaſe, in the ſame time, above one-ſixth of the whole, 207.

More deaths in New York by Conſumption 97.

1550 deaths in New York in 35 weeks, average *per* day, 6 1-3d.

1387 deaths in Philadelphia, in the ſame time, average *per* day 5 2-3d.

The population of Philadelphia and its vicinity, within the Bills of Mortality, is ſuppoſed to be 120,000*. The population of New York, within ſimilar bounds, is ſaid to have been aſcertained to be 82,000, but ſay 90,000*; then Philadelphia, with the ſame degree of health as New York, would have one-third more deaths than New York; whereas Philadelphia has one-ninth leſs total deaths, and nearly one-third leſs deaths by Conſumption; or, in other words, New York has one half more deaths by Conſumption than Philadelphia, and one-eighth more of total deaths.

Yours, &c. A. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

IN your Magazine, vol. LXXI, p. 511, three Chronological Tables of the Lives, Reigns, and Pedigree of Britiſh Sovereigns are inſerted, with remarks as to the place in which our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign then ſtood in two of them. In the firſt Table there is an error, which I have not ſeen noticed, as to the duration of the life of Henry the Firſt, which was not 77 years, but only 67. Six years have elapſed ſince thoſe Tables were drawn up; and, ſubject to the above correction, I would obſerve that His preſent Majeſty has this day (Dec. 12) *lived* longer than all the reſt, *except one*; and likewiſe *reigned* longer than all the reſt, *except two*.

Yours, &c. W. L.

* Both ſeem over-rated.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

YOUR Correſpondent, p. 904, who takes it for granted that Unitarianiſm is on the decline, merely becauſe ſo few of their Places of Worſhip are to be met with, in the Metropolis and vicinity, is not perhaps quite correct in his inference; as it is a well known fact that a great number of Socinians have embraced the extraordinary opinion of the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, who ſtrenuouſly contended that an attendance on Public Worſhip was unneceſſary and unſcriptural.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 29.

THE following may be worth knowing. When the aliments from intenſe heat, or long keeping, are likely to paſs into a ſtate of corruption, the ſimple but pure mode of keeping them ſound and healthful, is by putting a few pieces of charcoal, each the ſize of an egg, into your pot or ſaucepan where your meat is to be boiled: the effect of this is, that your ſoup will be good, and that the fiſh or fleſh will be both ſound and agreeable to the taſte. We had occaſion to try this at Blandford in the hot weather this ſummer, 1807: a perſon had a turbot of ten pounds weight ſent from Plymouth; when it arrived, it was in ſo fetid a ſtate they were fearful it was too far gone to be eatable; the cook, as adviſed, put three or four pieces of charcoal, each the ſize of an egg, under the ſtrainer in the fiſh-kettle; after boiling the proper time, the turbot was brought on the table perfectly ſweet, and cut firm. Perhaps putting a few pieces of charcoal into ciſterns of water would keep the water in a very pure ſtate for a long time, particularly rain water; and would it not keep water in caſks ſweet at ſea?

Yours, &c. D.

141. *A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland. *With Lists of their Works. By the late* Horatio Walpole, *Earl of* Orford. *Enlarged and continued to the present Time. By* Thomas Park, *F. S. A.*

THE "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors" is too well eſtabliſhed in public credit to require any elogium; but the preſent Edition brings the work ſo prominently forward, that it cannot be paſſed unnoticed.

The intelligent Editor of "Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ" having undertaken the arduous charge of preparing an extended edition of this valuable book, to accompany a ſeries of Portraits engraven for its decoration; the extent of aſſiſtance from private libraries, communicated or proffered, ſo far exceeded his previous expectations as to ſuggeſt the idea of enlarging on Lord Orford's plan of giving a Catalogue only of Titled Authors, by adding ſhort ſpecimens of their performances; a taſk which Mr. Park has performed, not leſs to the Reader's entertainment than the Author's fame.

"Thankleſs as the toil may be to cater for a multitude of palates," ſays Mr. P. "mine has been the venturous eſſay of annexing an irregular colonnade, in a plainer ſtyle of architecture, to Lord Orford's gorgeous temple of Patrician fame."

Among the coadjutors who have afforded moſt material aid to the ſedulous endeavours of the Editor, are named, "Iſaac Reed, Eſq. whoſe biographical accuracy and bibliographical knowledge are rendered almoſt proverbial; George Ellis, Eſq. who has introduced the Bards of older time to courtly halls and ladies' bowers; Samuel-Egerton Brydges, Eſq. who has imparted the animation of hiſtoric portraiture to his 'Memoirs of the Peerage;' and Richard Gough, Eſq. the Camden of modern Britain."

"What perſonal health has permitted, and family cares have allowed, what a love of literature partly incited to attempt, and what plodding perſeverance has enabled me to accompliſh, is ſubmitted with deference to the award of candour; not without apprehenſion of being blamed both for deficiencies and redundances, for having done too little or too much, according to individual bias for particular characters. . . . The future ſuggeſtions of the intelligent will be acceptable, and may conduce toward the formation of an intended ſupplementary volume."

From the ability with which the original articles in theſe volumes are compiled, to ſay nothing of the valuable additions and illuſtrations annexed to almoſt every article in the former edition, we cannot but expreſs a hope that Mr. Park will not diſappoint the expectations he has raiſed, of publiſhing another volume. Confident we are, that the communications he may receive will not be treated with the capricious neglect which he thus notices in his Noble Prototype:

"From the oral teſtimony of Mr. Reed, and from a letter of Lord Orford's to Dr. Lort, it would ſeem that his Lordſhip was more thankful for communications tendered, than deſirous to let the contents of them be ſeen. Such at leaſt was the caſe with Mr. Reed's own remarks, which extended to many pages of manuſcript, and never were inſerted or noticed in his Lordſhip's work. This ungracious inattention, added to a *vis inertiæ* that ſometimes ſeemed to prevail over Lord Orford's ſtudious propenſities, has ſerved to ſtimulate his Editor to more perſevering exertion; and greater induſtry in the occupation of gleaning, or the labour of arranging, is all the humble merit he aſpires to: though, as Dr. Birch experimentally obſerved, "The difficulty of attaining, in any tolerable degree, the *ſeries junctuaque* recommended by Horace is ſcarcely conceivable by any but thoſe (the only proper judges on ſuch an occaſion) who have made ſome trial of this kind."

The "Additions" by Mr. Park ſhall be exemplified in the following well-drawn character:

"Daniel the ſon of Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, was born in 1647, and ſucceeded his father in his honours and poſſeſſions. On the death of Charles the Second, he was one of the privy counſellors who ſigned the order for proclaiming the Duke of York, but kept at a diſtance from the Court that whole reign. When the Convention met, on King James's abdication, he was the principal Manager of the debates in favour of a Regent, againſt ſetting up another King; yet he obſerved, that if one was made, he would be more faithful to him than thoſe who made him could be, according to their own principles. When William and Mary were advanced to the throne, though he declined the office of Lord Chancellor, he accepted that of Secretary of State*;

* "Macky ſays, he was made Secretary of State to oblige the Church, of which he ſet up for a mighty champion. Characters, p. 23."

in which ſtation he continued after the acceſſion of Queen Anne, when both Lords and Commons voted him highly deſerving the great truſt her Majeſty repoſed in him: yet he went out of office in 1704, and accepted no other till George the Firſt came to the crown, when he was made Preſident of the Council; but in 1716 he finally retired from all buſineſs to a ſtudious courſe of life, and died in 1730. "All the Finches," ſays Dunton *, "have been famous for their wit and learning; and this noble Earl is a maſter of eloquence: yet his ſpeeches in Parliament were never known to falter with the ſecret gloſſes of double or reſerved ſenſes; and when his name is traduced (as has been the fate of the beſt favourites), his innocency bears him out with courage. He is a Peer of ſtrict and remarkable juſtice, an excellent paymaſter, and a moſt accompliſhed gentleman." Macky repreſents him in his habit and manners very formal, with an exterior air of buſineſs, and application enough to make him very capable. His Lordſhip's polemic compoſitions are unpropitious to ſelection."

From the original articles in this improved edition two ſhall be ſelected; the one conciſe, the other ample.

"Isabella Byron, *Counteſs of Carliſle*, daughter of William fifth Earl Byron, was born in 1721; and married Harry fourth Earl of Carliſle in 1743, by whom ſhe had the preſent Earl. Her Ladyſhip died on Jan. 22, 1795; and is the reputed authoreſs of a volume on the Education of Daughters, and of the following poem in Peach's Collection, vol. I. p. 319, "The Fairy's Anſwer to Mrs. Greville's Prayer for Indifference."

"Without preamble, to my friend
Theſe haſty lines I'm led to ſend," &c.

"Horatio Walpole, *Earl of Orford*, the youngeſt ſon of that celebrated Miniſter Sir Robert Walpole, more eminent for his literary than his political career, has given unqueſtionable proofs of ingenuity in criticiſm, talent in poetry, and taſte in the *belles lettres*. His propenſity for ſuch purſuits he was well enabled to gratify from having inherited the patent places of Uſher of his Majeſty's Exchequer †, Comptroller of the Pipe, and Clerk of the Eſcheats in the Exchequer, for life ‡. But his birth and death, ſays Mr. Pinkerton, might have been limited to a monumental inſcription, if his mind had not opened a path to a ſuperior emanation of fame. He was born in 1717, and educated at Eton School, where he formed his acquaintance with Gray, a name ever to be reſpected while genius and literature are honoured by mankind. About 1734 Mr. Walpole proceeded to Cambridge, and entered of King's College. His verſes in memory of the founder, King Henry the Sixth, dated February 1738, may be regarded as his firſt production, and no unfavourable preſage of his future abilities. In 1739 he prevailed on his father to let him travel for a few years, and took his route to France and Italy, accompanied by Mr. Gray; but upon their return, in May 1741, a diſpute aroſe at Reggio, of which Mr. Walpole aſſumed the blame, and they ſeparated. On his return to England, he obtained a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, of which he continued a member above 25 years; and, after he cloſed his public part in politicks, was a firm and ardent ſupporter of the cauſe of Freedom till the French Revolution, or Subverſion (as Mr. Gibbon emphatically ſtyled it), ſhook and embroiled all the former opinions of mankind. In 1747 he purchaſed a ſmall tenement at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, which he afterwards altered and enlarged in the Gothic taſte of building. In 1757 he there opened a printing-preſs, and firſt exerciſed it on the two ſublime Odes of Gray, with whom he had renewed his acquaintance in 1744. Theſe were followed by the tranſlation of a part of Hentzner's Travels, and the firſt edition of the preſent work, which is undoubtedly the moſt agreeable, though not the moſt perfect, of his literary performances §. In the year 1749 his life was nearly cloſed by the piſtol of Maclean the highwayman, which went off by accident ‖; but he lived to inherit the title of Orford on the death of his nephew in

* "Idea of a new Life, p. 425."

† "This ſinecure office, according to Pinkerton, was worth 3000l. a year; and other poſts ſoon followed, to the farther annual amount of 1700l. Biographical Sketch prefixed to *Walpoliana*, vol. I."

‡ "See Collins's Peerage, vol. V. p. 50; where a ſpecimen is given of his filial piety, in an epitaph to the memory of his mother."

§ "A caprice, ſometimes mingled with affectation, and a prevalent deſire of ſaying a witty thing rather than a wiſe one, will be obvious to the conſiderate reader. But his Lordſhip had a livelineſs in the manner of conveying his ſentiments, an intelligent pertinence in his obſervations, and a brilliant ſmartneſs in his mode of paſſing critical judgment, which appear to have compenſated for many defects."

‖ "See the ſtory pleaſantly told by Lord Orford in N° 103 of "The World."

1791. It was some time, however, before he would sign or assent to his new title; and he never took his seat in the House of Peers*. His new honours, the gout, and French Revolution, conspired with old age to teaze him; and his two last years were unhappy to himself, tormenting to the patience of his servants, and disastrous to some of his old and valued friendships. On the 2d of March, 1797, he expired at his house in Berkeley-square, in the eightieth year of a life prolonged by temperance, and rarely corroded by care, or disturbed by passions. Avarice and vanity appear to have been his leading foibles; affability and a companionable temper his most distinguishing virtues.

"Lord Orford, we are told by his Biographer†, was of a benignant and charitable disposition; but no man ever existed who had less the character of a patron. He has said, with much *sang froid*‡, that "a poet or a painter may want an equipage, or a villa, by wanting protection; but they can always afford to buy ink and paper, colours and pencils." As to artists, he paid them what they earned; and he commonly employed mean ones, that the reward might be the smaller. The portraits in the Anecdotes of Painting disgrace the work; and a monument consecrated to the Arts is deeply inscribed with the chilling penury of their supposed patron. As to authors, it would be truly difficult to point out one who received any solid pecuniary advantage. His praise was valuable; but the powers of his voice were not extensive, and never called forth distant echoes. Chatterton could not reasonably expect what neither Gray nor Mason, nor other favourite men of genius, had ever experienced. Lord Orford's miscellaneous compositions are too copious and too well known to require enumeration. Those most likely to be reprinted in after-times are, "The Mysterious Mother," "The Castle of Otranto§," the "Anecdotes of Painting‖," and his Epistolary Correspondence; much of which appears deserving of selection from Mr. Cole's MSS. in the Museum, and of being added to the splendid edition of his Lordship's Works, published the year after his death, in five quarto volumes.

"The following diffident statement of his merits and pretensions as an author occurs in a letter to Mr. Pinkerton, dated October, 1784, and forms an interesting picture of his own mind, though some of the features will be found a little incongruous with the subsequent prefix to his Works**. "To anticipate spurious publications by a comprehensive and authentic one, is giving a body to scattered atoms; and such an act, in one's old age, is declaring a fondness for the indiscretions of youth, or for the trifles of an age, which, though more mature, is only the less excuseable. It is most true, that, so far from being prejudiced in favour of my own writings, I am persuaded that, had I

* "On becoming Earl of Orford, he thus wrote to Pinkerton: 'A small estate, loaded with debt, and of which I do not understand the management, and am too old to learn; a source of law-suits amongst my near relations; endless conversations with lawyers; and packets of letters every day to read and answer; all this weight of business is too much for the rag of life that yet hangs about me. For the empty title, I trust you do not suppose it any thing but an incumbrance, by larding my busy mornings with idle visits of interruption, and which, when I am able to go out, I shall be forced to return. Surely no man of seventy-four, unless superannuated, can have the smallest pleasure in sitting at home in his own room, as I always do, and being called by a new name.' *Walpoliana*, vol. I. p. 19."

† "Biographical Sketch, *ut sup.* p. xxxv."

‡ "Vide Preface to his Anecdotes of Painting, p. vii."

§ "This had long been the most popular of his writings, from its fascinating influence over the lovers of the marvellous; but they have since been satiated with luxuries more highly seasoned in the same way. Lord Orford said to Pinkerton, 'I wrote *The Castle of Otranto* in eight days, or rather nights; for my general hours of composition are from ten o'clock at night till two in the morning, when I am sure not to be disturbed by visitants.' *Walpoliana*, vol. I. p. 22."

‖ "A modern author," says Pinkerton, "need never hesitate to rest his chief fame on so useful a compilation as the "Anecdotes of Painting in England." It is true, the materials were chiefly collected by Vertue; as those of Voltaire's *Histoire Generale* were by a Benedictine monk. Private curiosity may collect materials, and form plans; the merit lies in offering them to general use; the perpetual praise in securing their perpetual existence. In our estimate of those works which have survived expiring generations, and withstood the shock of discordant centuries, utility goes hand in hand with genius. The useful page of the antient compiler is placed on the same shelf of antiquity with the original creation of talent." Biog. Sketch, p. xxix.

** "The Preface of Mr. Berry informs us, his Lordship had actually begun to print a quarto edition of his writings so early as the year 1768."

though

thought early as I think now, I should never have appeared as an author. Age, frequent illneſs, and pain, have given me as many hours of reflection, in the intervals of the two latter, as the two latter have drawn from reflection; and, beſides their ſhewing me the inutility of all our little views, they have ſuggeſted an obſervation that I love to encourage in myſelf, from the rationality of it. I have learnt and have practiſed the humiliating taſk of comparing myſelf with great authors; and that compariſon has annihilated all the flattery that ſelf-love could ſuggeſt. I know how trifling my own writings are, and how far below the ſtandard that conſtitutes excellence; for the ſhades that diſtinguiſh mediocrity are not worth diſcrimination; and he muſt be very modeſt, or eaſily ſatisfied, who can be content to glimmer, for an inſtant, a little more than his brethren glow-worms. Mine, therefore, you find, is not humility, but pride! When young, I wiſhed for fame, not examining whether I was capable of attaining it, nor conſidering in what lights fame was deſirable. There are two parts of honeſt fame: that attendant on the truly great, and that better ſort that is due to the good. I fear I did not aim at the latter, nor diſcovered, till too late, that I could not compaſs the former. Having neglected the beſt road, and having, inſtead of the other, ſtrolled into a narrow path that led to no goal worth ſeeking, I ſee the idleneſs of my journey, and hold it more graceful to abandon my wanderings to chance or oblivion, than to mark ſolicitude for trifles which I think ſo myſelf*."

"The following gallant *Jeux d'Eſprit* did not appear among his Lordſhip's reprinted Poetry; they were addreſſed to four French Ladies of Diſtinction, who viſited him at Strawberry Hill:

"When beauteous Helen left her native air, [Fair;
Greece for ten years in arms reclaim'd the
Th' enamour'd Boy withheld his lovely prize, [eyes.
And ſtak'd his Country's ruin 'gainſt her
Your charms leſs baneful, not leſs ſtrong, appear; [here."
We welcome any peace that keeps you

"*To Madame* DE VILLEDAGNON, *on the Seizure of her Cloaths by the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers.*

"Pardon, fair Traveller, the troop
That barr'd your wardrobe's way;
Nor think your ſilks, your gown, your hoop,
Were objects of their prey.

"Ah! who, when authoriz'd by Law
To ſtrip a form like yours,
Would reſt content with what he ſaw,
And not exert his powers?"

"*To Madame* DE DAMAS, *learning Engliſh.*

"Though Britiſh accents your attention fire,
You cannot learn ſo faſt as we admire;
Scholars, like you, but ſlowly can improve,
For who would teach you but the verb—*I love?*"

"*To Madame* DE LA VAUPILLIERE*.

"Shall Britain ſigh when Zephyr's ſofteſt care [liere?
Wafts to her ſhore the bright La Vaupil-
Ah! yes; deſcended from the Britiſh throne, [own
She views a nymph ſhe muſt not call her
She ſees how dear her Stuart's exile coſt,
By Clermont's charms and Berwick's valour loſt."

"Mr. Reed has favoured me with the loan of a pamphlet† uncollected with the Works of Lord Orford, and intituled "Reflections on the different Ideas of the French and Engliſh in regard to Cruelty; with ſome Hints for improving our Humanity in a particular Branch. By a Man." Lond. 1759, 8vo. The following ſhort extract is characteriſtic of the imputed writer: "A kingdom like this, when it has not a hundred thouſand men to ſpare upon an emergency, is an eſtate that can only make ſhift to ſupport its owner until he has a fit of ſickneſs, but then cannot pay the doctor's bill. We have been drained and waſted by commerce, colonies, gin, debauchery, tranſportation, and the laviſh uſe of the gallows, until the ſkin of what we were hangs looſe about us in plaits; and yet we talk on as when we were all muſcle and nerve. As long as the ſtreets of London continue a little ſhew of hurry and buſineſs, we judge the whole country to be full of vigour, not conſidering that, as long as any blood is left in us, the pulſe of it will certainly beat there; nay, perhaps will be found in time to palpitate a little

* "*Walpoliana.*"

* "This lady was grand-daughter to the celebrated Duke of Berwick, the natural ſon of James the Second, by Arabella Churchill, ſiſter of John Duke of Marlborough. Before her marriage with M. De Vaupilliere ſhe was Mademoiſelle De Clermont. Coxe's Memoirs of Lord Walpole, p. 160."

† "This pamphlet," ſays Mr. Reed, "was written by the late Horace Earl of Orford. The original copy, in his own hand-writing, is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Bedford [*recorded in our Obituary, p. 983*]; and was put into print by means of his father, who was deputy to Lord Orford when Uſher of the Exchequer."

little while, like the heart of an eel, after the vitals are separated from it."

"The following appears to have been one of his Lordship's latest effusions:

"EPITAPHIUM VIVI AUCTORIS. 1792.

"An eſtate and an earldom at ſeventy-four! [add one ſcar more,
Had I fought 'em, or wiſh'd 'em, 'twould
That of making a counteſs when almoſt
fourſcore!
But Fortune, who ſcatters her gifts out of ſeaſon, [my reaſon;
Though unkind to my limbs, has left me
And whether ſhe lowers or lifts me, I'll
try, [to die;
In the plain ſimple ſtyle I have liv'd in,
For ambition too humble, for meanneſs
too high."

The Plates are numerous, and in general are uniformly handſome; but ſome of them want authentication.

Of the *Corrigenda* we had noticed in the peruſal of theſe volumes, the greater part are already *amended* in the Editor's Appendix. But the few following hints are at his ſervice:

Vol. II. p. 12. Of Francis Earl of Huntingdon, and of ſome of his ſucceſſors in that title, ſee Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. under the accounts of *Aſhby de la Zouch* and *Donington Park*.

P. 138. Of Robert Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury, a letter is given in the ſame volume of the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, p. 165 (where the letters of ſome other Noble Authors may be ſeen), from the original, then in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Kirby, the humane and intelligent Keeper of Newgate (vol. LXXIV. p. 807); who at that time poſſeſſed a conſiderable number of ſimilar letters of Cecil.

Vol. IV. p. 49. "Stanley" ſhould *certainly* be read Stanley, or Staveley. See a curious Inventory of the Goods of Sir Peter Frechevile, of Staveley, 1550," in the "Illuſtrations of the Manners and Expences of antient Times in England, 1797."

P. 68. Of the Marquis of Wharton much may be found in the Works of Dr. Swift; and a letter of his ſon, the eccentric Duke, p. 121.

P. 108. In Swift's Works are alſo many particulars relative to the Earl of Oxford and his aſſaſſin Guiſcard.

P. 168. Mrs. H——d clearly was *Howard*.

P. 170. The character of the Earl of Carliſle (which Mr. Park could not find) is in Boyer's "Political State of Great Britain" for May 1738, p. 481. His Lordſhip died in the night of Sunday, April 30.

P. 213. In Sir William Young's "Life of Dr. Brook Taylor," annexed to the "Conſolatio Philoſophica" (a work printed in 1793, but *not publiſhed*) are ſeven Letters from Lord Bolingbroke to Dr. Taylor, and "Two Inſcriptions in the Gardens of the Chateau de la Source, near Orleans, written by that Nobleman during his Exile." Theſe Letters, Sir William Young obſerves, have "all the warmth of genuine friendſhip and attachment; whilſt the Letters of that Stateſman to Pope and Swift infer a controverſy of wit and information, for mutual reputation with each other, and with the world, rather than a correſpondence originating in, and ſuſtained by, confidential and affectionate regard."

P. 292. "Truth at Court" was aſcribed to Dean Fletcher on the authority of his intimate friend, the Rev. John Duncombe.

P. 301. Mr Dodſley poſſeſſed a folio volume (which we have *ſeen*) containing many un-printed Poems by the firſt Lord Lyttelton.

P. 326. Of Lord Sackville, ſee Mr. Cumberland's Life of himſelf.

P. 334. Of Carleton's Letters, we *know* that the number printed in 1775 was *only fifty*.

Vol. V. On the ſubject of Mary Queen of Scots, many intereſting particulars are printed in the Hiſtory of Fotheringay, *Bibl. Top. Brit.* N° XI.

P. 309. Lord Charlemont's correſpondence with Hogarth, on the ſubject of a capital painting, is equally honourable to the Peer and the Painter.

142. *A Sermon, preached at the Conſecration of the Chapel of* Saleſbury, *in* Lancaſhire, September 8, 1807. *By* Thomas Dunham Whitaker, *LL.D. F.S.A. Miniſter of* Holme.

THIS is a maſterly Diſcourſe, and on no ordinary occaſion; the Erection of a Chapel for Divine Worſhip, according to the pure rites of the Eſtabliſhed Church, in "one of the moſt populous diſtricts in the kingdom, ſurrounded by the moſt extenſive deſerts." "If a circle," we are told in a note, "with a radius of 90 miles, were drawn about the Author's reſidence as a centre, it would include 300,000 people, and 300 ſquare miles of waſte land."

From

From Luke vii. 5, "*He loveth our Nation, and hath built us a Synagogue,*" the animated Preacher takes occasion to notice "the munificence of the Centurion to a conquered People, who seldom received any thing from *his* countrymen but injuries and insults;" and to observe, that "what the Centurion did for these despised Provincials, we are become extremely backward to do for own Countrymen."

"I am far from accusing the age in which we live of general parsimony; on the contrary, it is distinguished, above all that have gone before it, for acts of public as well as private liberality. But the misfortune is, that, in directing the stream of that liberality, we are governed by feeling more than principle, and by fashion more than either. The leading characteristick of the times is, Benevolence without Religion. In the midst of unexampled profusions on the fortunes of individuals, we see (and who does not see with pleasure?) vast sums annually contributed to the erection and support of Hospitals; in the midst of *national* exigencies which are pleaded in bar of *some national* exercises of bounty, we see the humanity of the Legislature amply rewarding a single improvement in the art of abating infection: and so far all is well—'These things ought they to have done, and not to leave others undone' (Matt. xxiii. 23). The bodies of our fellow-creatures are entitled to every attention which Science can bestow, or Bounty purchase; but, in the mean time, who regards that inveterate and mortal disease of the soul, on the cure or continuance of which depend not a few years (it may be days) of ease or inquietude, but an eternity of happiness or misery? And, to bring the subject yet nearer to ourselves; who beholds, in his own neighbourhood, and among his own dependants, with that deep concern to which so awful a subject is entitled, an increase of depravity more rapid than that of disease, and stretches out a charitable hand to mitigate that worse contagion? It belongs not to this place, or to my profession, to dwell upon the new forms of suffering, which a total change in modern habits has introduced into the constitutions of my countrymen: nor am I now pleading for any of those noble institutions, alike unknown to our forefathers, which have arisen out of compassion for those calamities: my object is, to represent a greater and more unregarded want, the want of Hospitals for sin as well as sickness. The cause, indeed, of either contagion, moral or physical, amongst us is much the same, a redundant and irregular population,—but vice and disease are not its only effects; for, notwithstanding some external appearances to the contrary, notwithstanding a few present and partial advantages which cannot honestly be dissembled, I scruple not to affirm, that an indefinite and ill-distributed increase of our species, when it takes place from causes unconnected with the increased fertility of the earth, is an object of political apprehension."

Adverting to the particular situation of the district in which Salesbury is situated, Dr. Whitaker says,

"The difficulty of providing for a population so disproportionate, not only to the produce of the neighbourhood in which it is collected, but even of the kingdom at large, under any sudden cessation of employment, or any extraordinary failure in the annual produce of the earth, cannot but fill every reflecting mind with the most serious apprehensions. Shut out as we are from the granaries of Europe, and debarred as the rest of Europe is likely to be from our manufactures, an Island, never free from the risk of famine with half the number of its present inhabitants, may, before the close of one unproductive year, present its governors with the alternative of working a miracle to provide bread, or of encountering the despair of a famished people."

Strong and animated as these expressions are, the Preacher tells us, "it is but a partial view of the subject;" and proceeds to prove, by several unanswerable considerations, "that in the manufacturing districts we have already overstept the point within which population contributes to happiness."

Incidentally mentioning "the Poor," he adds,

"Here I have unwarily borrowed a term from *other times;* for, excepting peculiar cases of decrepitude or disease, together with the dreadful reverse of Famine, which, from the capricious fluctuations of Commerce, often treads upon the heels of Waste and Riot, 'the Poor have ceased out of the Land' (Deut. xv. 4, 11.)"

Among "a train of curses, the most hideous that ever visited mankind, the first in order, and perhaps in magnitude, is, that beside an abundant provision for the necessaries of life, every man, and almost every child, has a weekly superfluity of time and money at his own disposal."

"The next effect produced by the new order of things has been, to *undomesticate* the people. Until of late, children worked under the roof and eye of their parents:

parents: their application to the arts of trade was never exclusive; the daughters were frequently called off to little domestic offices, and the sons to the periodical operations of husbandry. Thus both sexes were prepared for the situations which, in more advanced life, they were destined to fill, as fathers, mothers, or household servants. But the inordinate requirements of modern Commerce absorb every hour and every faculty of its votaries; precluding the acquirement of domestic knowledge, and that practical readiness in the application of it which never can be learned but in childhood; they superadd helplessness to extravagance, and take away the best preventative of profligacy abroad, which is comfort at home. Add to all this, that habits of cleanliness, a quality nearly allied both to health and virtue, are unlearned and lost for life in places* where, by the sordid avarice of parents, children are made to pass, not through fire to Moloch, but through filth to Mammon.

"These observations apply, with peculiar weight, to the untaught and unhappy female:

'—— Empty of all good wherein consists [praise †,'

Woman's domestic honour, and chief she enters upon the important duties of a wife, a mother, and the mistress of an household, without neatness, without œconomy, without principles, without ideas. An inconvenience akin to the last is severely felt by persons of an higher rank. The time has been, when it was deemed a privilege for the children of the poor to be received into superior families, many of which were schools of order and decorum; but the obligation is now inverted; domesticks, instead of being governed, are to be cajoled into obedience; the right of a master to controul their morals is sometimes expressly disclaimed; they know, without the information of a great Moralist, 'not that he keeps them, but that they keep him‡;' and thus a species of slavery is created, unknown to every writer on natural or civil law,—the slavery of masters to their servants."

"Among the poor," we are told, "parental discipline was always lax,—it is now reduced almost to nothing."

"The misfortune of having no hope or object suspended till the death of the father, always produced, at the approach of manhood in that class of society, an estrangement between parents and children resembling the dissolution of the Στοργη which takes place at the same period in brutes. But now the certainty of employment, together with the little skill or strength required to direct movements, which are every thing but spontaneous, has begotten a prodigy indeed in the history of our species, a race of independent infants. Nay, even before the period of emancipation from the little which remains of parental authority, the ties of domestic attachment are broken; home is no more regarded with the tender fondness of childhood; the father is no longer looked up to as the protector from every injury, and the friend of every hour; the native bashfulness of that charming age is lost; intrepidity of front, and hardness of temper, are early acquired by children from living in a perpetual crowd; a growing opinion of self-importance is fostered by the habit of acquiring for themselves; and all these seeds, sown in the rank soil of the human heart, mature, by just degrees, from a wayward childhood and a licentious youth, to a manhood headstrong and ungovernable, disobedient to man, and rebellious to God. There is a kind or degree of profligacy which tends to depopulate; bad as they are, this is not true § of the manners which I have been describing; for, though the constant intermixture of the two sexes in manufactories has a very injurious effect upon the chastity of both, the certainty of a provision in that rank will always lead to early marriage; and as the habits of manufac-

* "While Night-work subsisted, which, I thank God, is nearly at an end, I have sometimes applied to that inversion of the order of Nature these words of the Psalmist: 'Man goeth forth to his work and to his labour *until* the evening:' but these unhappy creatures, reduced to the condition of brutes, 'when the *Sun ariseth*, get them away together, and lay them down in their dens.' Ps. civ. 22. Another practice, for which we are indebted to modern Commerce, yet remains to be redressed. I mean, the apprenticing whole colonies of poor children to manufactories, at the distance of eighty or an hundred miles. So long as this is permitted, we shall never want a Slave Trade *at Home*. I am by no means convinced that the present War against our Trade and Manufactures is not, in part, a Providential visitation for the immoral and unchristian spirit in which they are conducted."

† "Paradise Lost, Book XI. 617."

‡ "Dr. Paley. This is a sentiment which would not have escaped that excellent man in his later years. It is no small comfort to me to be assured that *his* views of the subject before me were nearly the same with my own."

§ "Excepting their tendency to produce infectious disorders, which, being only partial and temporary, have very little effect in checking the general principle."

turers,

turers, though they tend to debilitate the conſtitution, are not found on the whole to abridge the term of human life, in ſuch circumſtances, from three to four contemporary generations will generally be found in the ſame line, where of old there were commonly no more than two.

"Another inconvenience ariſing from the preſent ſtate of ſociety amongſt us is, the mode in which this increaſing population is collected or diſtributed.

"The population of this hundred* at the æra of the Reformation did not exceed 10,000 ſouls; ſeven years ago it was returned at 82,000, beſide conſiderable omiſſions; and ſuch has been the increaſe during the laſt ſhort interval, that it may now fairly be computed at 100,000. At the firſt of theſe periods there were in the ſame diſtrict at leaſt 24 places of Religious Worſhip: there are now no more than 30; and, what renders the diſproportion in ſome Chapelries ſtill more enormous, ten at leaſt of theſe are adequate to the accommodation of the inhabitants at preſent. But, to keep pace with ſuch an increaſe of numbers, to check the progreſs of ſeparation, or to counteract the increaſe of immorality, what proviſion has been made by the foundation of Chapels on the Eſtabliſhment?—*The Building in which we are now aſſembled.* Yet theſe are no trifling objects; for in the ſame period, and within the ſame limits, ten Conventicles have been licenſed; nor can it be denied that ſufficient attention has been paid to appetites more importunate than *Hunger and Thirſt after Righteouſneſs*, by multiplying *Synagogues* of another ſpecies, which they who *build*, and they who conſecrate, can ſcarcely be ſaid to *love our Nation*. Now, were all the places of Eſtabliſhed Worſhip conveniently ſituated, as they once were, or their congregations equally diſtributed, it is obvious to every one who knows any thing of their ſtructures, that they are collectively incapable of containing one fourth part of their congregations. In ſome it would be impoſſible, by any power of compreſſion, to incloſe a tenth part of the inhabitants.

"Theſe facts are ſo unlike any thing which is elſewhere taking place, excepting, perhaps, in a few great commercial towns, that it cannot but be of importance to hold up a diſtinct and vivid repreſentation of them. And when we take into the account that the ſame general principles may be applied to a population of at leaſt half a million in this County alone, and little leſs in one immediately adjoining, the ſubject cannot but arreſt the attention of every political reaſoner, and of every lover of his Country. The manners of a people occupied in huſbandry and paſturage are naturally favourable to Eſtabliſhed Government; they never ſpeculate, they never act in great maſſes, their bodies are robuſt, their minds inactive. Theſe qualities enſure obedience in civil life. An armed peaſantry will alſo tranſfer, without effort and without a murmur, the uninquiſitive obedience which they have learned in the farm to the diſcipline of the camp. On the contrary, ſedentary mechanicks, though ſingly feeble, are collectively bold and unmanageable; their nerves are weak, their apprehenſions lively; much of their time is ſpent in diſquiſitions above their capacities; the crude and miſchievous publications of the day are ſwallowed by them in a maſs; and, while the poiſon of politicks heats the mind, the poiſon of diſtilleries† inflames the blood. Communicated to great manufactories, political diſguſts vibrate through the whole body like an electric ſhock, and every talking demagogue has a willing and attentive audience already aſſembled to his hand. In that great ferment of Fanaticiſm which overturned both the Throne and the Altar in the ſeventeenth century, where was the frenzy higheſt, and where were the ſucceſſive armies of Rebellion raiſed and recruited? In the *Manufacturing Diſtricts*. And in a late dreadful ebuliition of political madneſs, where were the emiſſaries of Sedition moſt ſucceſsful, and where were the *teſſeræ* of Inſurrection received with the greateſt avidity? In the *Manufacturing Diſtricts*. I do not mean to accuſe the body of the people of any ſtrong or general tendency of the ſame kind at preſent; but it is ſufficient for my purpoſe to prove, that, in the ſituations which I have been deſcribing, they are ſo combined, and compoſed of ſuch materials, as to be ready to explode whenever a ſingle ſpark ſhall happen to fall upon them. . . . Religion is the moſt powerful inſtrument which the Politician has to work with. The enemies of Government have always underſtood the importance even of the ſhadow; how melancholy to ſee its friends overlook the ſubſtance! for, active and ſyſtematic efforts to propagate the Goſpel *at Home* would do more towards ſecuring a peaceable and obedient

* "That of Blackburn."

† "Will the time never arrive, when the ſituation of Government will allow them to attend to the health and morals of the common people in the ſyſtem of taxation? A reduction of the duties on malt, and an increaſe of thoſe on Britiſh ſpirits, almoſt amounting to a prohibition, would be one of the moſt valuable, and at the ſame time moſt *unacceptable*, boons which they could receive."

commonalty than hoſts of armed men, or volumes of penal ſtatutes. Secure the conſcience, and you ſecure the man; make the people good Chriſtians, and you make them faithful and dutiful ſubjects of courſe."

If we had not already treſpaſſed too much, we ſhould gladly exhibit the manly and maſterly reaſoning on "the Reapers, who, though unhired, are willing enough to put their ſickle into a rotting and neglected harveſt;" who, in the character of Laymen, might much better ſhew their compaſſion, by "private exhortation and inſtruction, the diſtribution of good books, the inſtitution of weekly or Sunday ſchools;—theſe are in the power of moſt men, and are forbidden to none." But theſe men ſay, "We have a Call;"—"that is, a violent inclination to aſſume that office, which 'no man taketh upon himſelf except he be called as was Aaron,' whoſe vocation, I preſume, was better proved than by ſecret and inexplicable impreſſions."

"The enthuſiaſtic mode of reaſoning on *Gifts* and *Calls*," leads the Author to make a few obſervations, in a note, which we recommend to the ſerious peruſal of every one who arrogates to himſelf the title of an *Evangelical Preacher*. The whole Diſcourſe, indeed, is ſuch as no man can eaſily read without being both wiſer and better for the peruſal. The ability and the candour with which every ſpecies of Schiſm is combated, both in the Sermon and the Notes, will not eaſily be paralleled. The oppoſite doctrines, particularly, of Arminianiſm and Calviniſm are ſo happily pourtrayed, and the mild equipoiſe of our Eſtabliſhed Church ſo well demonſtrated, that, to thoſe who are *wavering in their faith*, this Diſcourſe muſt be an ineſtimable treaſure; and, if the learned Author had written nothing elſe, is ſufficient to ſecure his fame.

One quotation more, and we conclude:

"Let it be the great concern of all who love their country to cut off every plea for ſeparation, by rendering it poſſible, which it is not at preſent, for every one of their countrymen to be a member of the Church of England; for, until that is done, a rigid exaction of conformity would be no leſs abſurd and cruel than to leave a poor man without a houſe to ſhelter him, and then to inflict upon him the penalties of vagrancy. This, however, is become no ſuch eaſy taſk as heretofore; for, beſide the firſt and great motive for multiplying religious foundations, which is a love of the ſouls of men, or the ſecond, which is a ſenſe of the neceſſity of religion to civil ſociety, the manners and opinions of antient times afforded many ſubordinate ſtimuli, which are either now no more, or have taken another direction. Such were Superſtition, Vanity, Taſte, and, laſtly, a paſſive but powerful principle, even Indolence itſelf. The firſt of theſe has been ſuperſeded by Enthuſiaſm, which generally takes a courſe of its own, and is too irregular and capricious to be confined within the pale of an Eſtabliſhment. The laſt, uniting itſelf with the general indifference of the times to all religious duties, operates, not as of old, in the extremities of great pariſhes, to the bringing home the public offices of Religion to our own doors, but to the omiſſion of all religious duties, becauſe they are too far to ſeek. The twin ſiſters, Taſte and Vanity, indeed, have all the influence which they ever poſſeſſed; but, faſtening on nearer and more intereſting objects, ſuch as houſes, pleaſure-grounds, furniture, and equipages, they exhauſt all the reſources of bounty, even in the moſt opulent, and leave no place nor inclination for ſacred embelliſhments. In this age of unexampled opulence, every man of fortune chuſes to be poor; in times of comparative poverty, almoſt every perſon of property knew how to be rich: but Œconomy is the parent of Munificence, and Profuſion of Selfiſhneſs. In thoſe days too almoſt every village in this country had its reſident Lord, who thought the family chantry as neceſſary an appendage to his domain as the park or the hall—he regarded it as a decoration and a diſtinction; but he probably did more—He loved his vaſſals, 'and built them a Synagogue.' But, in the courſe of the two laſt centuries, three fourths of the old families are become extinct; the diſtribution of property is grown every way more unequal; ſome manors are grouped together into great aggregate properties, while others are ſplit into inconſiderable freeholds. In the firſt caſe, the non-reſidence of the Lord begets a general indifference to the welfare of his dependents; in the ſecond, a perpetual oppoſition of wills and intereſts contributes to defeat every plan for the ſpiritual benefit of the inhabitants. To the truth of theſe remarks there are, undoubtedly, ſome exceptions: and the occaſion on which we are aſſembled affords a very honourable one, not only with reſpect to the noble repreſentative of a moſt antient family

[Lord

[Lord Bulkeley], but to many ſubordinate benefactors; ſome indeed whoſe religious profeſſion forbids them to partake of the benefits which, with a liberality truly diſintereſted, they are willing to purchaſe for others. A ſubject of unſpeakable importance is now before you; and every attentive and unprejudiced hearer will have anticipated my concluſion, that the difficulties with which it is environed are inſurmountable by private exertions. To remove ſo many formidable impediments, to reconcile ſo many jarring intereſts, to obviate the miſchiefs of no Religion, and to arreſt the progreſs of falſe Religion, are objects to which the interference of the Legiſlature will alone be found adequate."

143. *The Hiſtory of the Houſe of* Auſtria, *from the Foundation of the Monarchy, under* Rhodolph *of* Hapſburgh, *to the Death of* Leopold *the Second*, 1218 *to* 1792. *By* William Coxe, *F.R.S. F.A.S. Rector of* Bemerton, *and Archdeacon of* Wilts. *In Three Volumes.* 4to.

FEW portions of modern annals preſent a more grand and intereſting ſubject for hiſtorical compoſition than the riſe and progreſs of the Auſtrian Family; yet it is a circumſtance which reflects high honour on the Literature of our Country, that the firſt regular and connected Hiſtory of that illuſtrious Houſe, from its riſe to the preſent time, ſhould come from a Britiſh pen. Hitherto, it is probable that the importance of the undertaking, the length of the period, the ſtupendous variety and magnitude of the events, and the numerous difficulties attending the acquiſition of authentic information, have deterred the Literati of our own and other countries from attempting ſo arduous a taſk. But theſe difficulties have, in our opinion, at length been vanquiſhed or obviated by the talents, the reſearches, and the perſeverance of Mr. Coxe. Something too may be attributed to his good fortune, in obtaining acceſs to ſuch numerous ſources of Diplomatic information for the later period, when the printed documents muſt neceſſarily be neither authentic nor complete.

It is highly pleaſing to trace the firſt conception and gradual progreſs of a literary work of ſuch magnitude as the preſent. We truſt, therefore, that we need not requeſt the indulgence of our Readers for giving the Author's own account of the plan and execution of this Hiſtory, and the materials of which it is compoſed.

"The Houſe of Auſtria has long been the ſubject of my contemplations. During my travels in Switzerland, the character and exploits of Rhodolph of Hapſburgh, and the deeds of his immediate deſcendants, arreſted my attention, and found a place in my firſt publication *. While reſident at Vienna, the ſubject preſſed more ſtrongly on my mind; and from the rich ſtores of the Imperial Library, and other ſources of information, I collected abundant materials for Biographical Memoirs of the great Founder of this illuſtrious Family. Other travels and other publications ſuſpended this deſign; and I changed it for the Hiſtorical and Political State of Europe, in which the Houſe of Auſtria was intended to form a conſpicuous figure. This plan was, however, relinquiſhed, for reaſons which I have mentioned in the Preface to the Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole: but my Collections for the Auſtrian Hiſtory ſtill continued to augment, particularly during two ſubſequent viſits to Vienna. New literary purſuits ſtill ſuſpended without diverting my deſign; and the papers to which I obtained acceſs while I was compiling the Memoirs of Sir Robert and Lord Walpole ſwelled the maſs of materials, and threw a new and intereſting light on the modern period of the Auſtrian Annals. At length I found leiſure to turn my whole attention to a work which I had been unwilling to relinquiſh, though unable to complete; and the reſult of my labours is the book now offered to the Reader.

"The following Hiſtory preſents the ſpectacle of a Family rapidly riſing from the poſſeſſion of dominions which form ſcarcely a ſpeck in the Map of Europe to a ſtupendous height of power and ſplendour equal, if not ſuperior, to any preceding dignity; like the Danube of its native mountains, at firſt an inconſiderable rill, obſcurely winding amidſt rocks and precipices, then ſwelling its volume by the accumulation of tributary ſtreams, carrying plenty and fertility to numerous nations, and finally pouring its mighty waters, by an hundred mouths, into the Euxine Sea. The Members of this Family preſent every poſſible variety of character, and every ſpecies of merit or acquirement; cultivators or patrons of letters and ſcience, the diſtinguiſhed heroes and ſtateſmen of almoſt every age; its miniſters and warriors the patterns and admiration of their contemporaries. The period of its hiſtory compriſes a ſpace of ſix centuries, from the earlieſt dawn to the meridian of modern ſcience; from

* "Letters on Switzerland."

the

the age of feudal barbariſm to the full ſplendour of European civilization.

"To this Family does Europe owe its preſervation. In this Houſe has Providence placed the barrier which arreſted the progreſs of the Mahometan Hordes, and preverted the Banner of the Creſcent from floating in triumph over the Chriſtian World. United with the Catholic Church by intereſt no leſs than by paſſion and prejudice, its Chiefs were, for a ſhort time, the great oppoſers of Truth, and the oppreſſors of Civil and Religious Liberty. But adverſity taught more tolerant and liberal principles; and as Auſtria firſt ſaved Europe from Mahometan barbariſm, ſhe has ſince formed the great bulwark of Public Freedom, and the great counterpoiſe to France in the political balance. At all times, and in all circumſtances, Auſtria has been pre-eminent in peace as in arms; the Court of Vienna has invariably been the great centre on which the vaſt machine of European policy has revolved.

"I proceed to ſtate the plan of the work, and the authorities by which I have been guided in the compoſition.

"I have endeavoured to diveſt myſelf of party and local prejudices; I have weighed every evidence with candour and impartiality, and have given the reſult of a laborious inveſtigation, by preſenting a faithful and conſiſtent picture of times, characters, and events, without treſpaſſing on the patience of the Reader by diſquiſitions on the innumerable contradictions and claſhing teſtimonies which impeded my progreſs at every ſtep.

"Unfortunately, for man, it is the ſword which decides the fate of Nations, ſecures their tranquillity, and promotes their aggrandiſement:—it is the ſword alone which is the guardian of National Honour, and the protector of Public and Private Happineſs. Commerce may enrich, the Arts may civilize, and Science may illuminate, a people; but theſe bleſſings can only owe their ſtability to military force. War, therefore, to the regret of every milder virtue, muſt form the principal ſubject of Hiſtory. For this reaſon I have paid peculiar attention to military tranſactions; and truſt I have treated this ſubject in a different manner from preceding Writers. From the examination of military details, I have been enabled to place many points of Hiſtory and many characters in a new and perſpicuous light; and I truſt I have ſhewn to the Engliſh Reader the importance of an efficient military force; pointed out the manner in which it has been employed with effect; and diſplayed the intent, the value, and the neceſſity, of Continental Alliances.

"I have not adopted the formal method of diviſions and ſubdiviſions; but have ſuffered myſelf to be carried by the ſtream of Time, marking, with ſufficient diſtinctneſs, the more important periods, and introducing, in occaſional pauſes, reviews of the ſtate of Europe; from which the Reader may form a judgment of the progreſſive uſe, extenſive connexions, and comparative greatneſs, of the Auſtrian Monarchy.

* * * * * * * * * *

"The Hiſtory naturally cloſes with the death of Leopold the Second; as it is not poſſible for an Author, who values the reputation of candour and authenticity, to compile, from imperfect documents, and amidſt the miſrepreſentations of paſſion and prejudice, a faithful account of thoſe portentous Revolutions which have totally changed the political relations and importance of Auſtria, and confounded all the antient connexions of Europe.

"My authorities are printed, manuſcript, and oral.

"It would be ſuperfluous to recapitulate the titles of the numerous works which I have conſulted and compared, particularly as they are generally quoted at the cloſe of every chapter, often in every page, and conſtantly referred to at the termination of each reign.

"The manuſcript authorities commence with the acceſſion of Charles the Sixth; and, as a bare Catalogue would fill ſeveral pages, I ſhall only mention the principal.

"I have had the ſingular good fortune to obtain acceſs to the Papers of moſt of the Britiſh Miniſters at the Court of Vienna, from 1714 to 1792. Theſe are,

"I. The Letters of General Stanhope, Lord Cobham, General Cadogan, and Sir Luke Schaub, who were ſent to Vienna to negociate the Barrier Treaty. In the Walpole Papers.

"II. The Papers of St. Saphorin, a native of Switzerland, who was Britiſh Agent at Vienna from 1720 to 1728. In the Walpole, Townſhend, Hardwicke, and Waldegrave Papers.

"III. The Diſpatches of Lord Waldegrave, during his embaſſy, from 1728 to 1730. In the Waldegrave Papers.

"IV. The Diplomatic Correſpondence of Sir Thomas Robinſon, afterwards Lord Grantham, during his long reſidence at Vienna, from 1730 to 1748, as well as at the Congreſs of Aix-la-Chapelle, where he was Plenipotentiary. In the Grantham Papers.

"V. The Diſpatches of Mr. Keith, during his reſidence as Britiſh Miniſter at Vienna, from 1747 to 1758. During this period he witneſſed the breach of that alliance with England, which Nature, Gratitude, and Political Intereſts, had all contributed

contributed to cement; and that ſiniſter union with France, which, however vaunted, however ſplendid and ſpecious in its commencement, was the moſt fatal inheritance ever left by a Sovereign to his Succeſſor, and the moſt prominent among the various cauſes which have led to the preſent humiliation of Auſtria, and the pernicious aggrandizement of France.

"VI. But the documents of all others the moſt important, and without which I could not have completed the latter part of the Hiſtory, are contained in the Papers of his ſon, Sir Robert-Murray Keith, which commence with 1772, terminate at the cloſe of 1791, and compriſe the latter part of the reign of Maria-Thereſa, and thoſe of Joſeph and Leopold.

"VII. Beſides theſe documents peruſed at Vienna, I have had recourſe to the extenſive correſpondence of the Miniſters at home, or Embaſſadors in foreign courts, contained in the Orford, Walpole, Townſhend, Keene, Harrington, and other Collections, which are enumerated in the Prefaces to the Memoirs of Sir Robert and Lord Walpole.

"VIII. Other Papers, of later date, delicacy precludes me from particularizing.

"I cannot ſpecify all the ſources of oral information which I acquired during my travels, from Foreign Miniſters in the reſpective Courts which I viſited. Among them, however, I may be permitted to mention the Pruſſian Miniſter, Count Hertzberg, and ſome confidential friends of Count Kaunitz. I have derived, alſo, intelligence from numerous perſons in high ſtations, both at home and abroad, who have taken a ſhare in the tranſactions during the reigns of Maria-Thereſa and her two Succeſſors.

"Thoſe who are converſant in the ſecret hiſtory and diplomatic correſpondence of the times will be convinced of the authenticity and extent of my information; and the Reader, to whom I cannot diſcloſe all my authorities, will, I truſt, give me that credit for integrity and good faith which I have hitherto maintained."

Such is the account of an undertaking which few will have the courage, the means, or the perſeverance, to emulate. Our ſcanty limits will not permit us to do juſtice to a work of ſuch magnitude by a regular analyſis, or by extracts of the moſt prominent paſſages. We ſhall therefore (in a future Number) confine our criticiſms to ſome unconnected remarks on the moſt important characters, and moſt ſtriking portions of the narrative.

144. *Biographical Hiſtory of* England, *from the Revolution to the End of* George *the Firſt's Reign*, &c. *By the Rev.* Mark Noble. *(Concluded from p.* 57.)

IN our laſt article on this work we expreſſed our regret that the Editor had not made ſome viſible diſtinction between his own additions and what Mr. Granger left. On a more cloſe inſpection, however, of the various matter contained in theſe volumes, we think we have been able, in a few inſtances, to determine what is Granger's, and, in a good many more, what is not from the ingenious pen of that writer. Granger had a peculiar neatneſs and elegance in drawing a character; which, like his friend Lord Orford, he could make very ſtriking, yet with very few touches. The following paſſage, however, can admit of no doubt, as our Editor allows that it comes from Granger's pen.

Vol. II. p. 166. "Jonathan Swift was bleſſed, in a higher degree than any of his contemporaries, with the powers of a creative genius. The more we dwell upon the character and writings of this great man, the more they improve upon us: in whatever light we view him, he ſtill appears to be an original. His wit, his humour, his patriotiſm, his charity, and even his piety*, were of a different caſt from thoſe of other men. He had, in his virtues, few equals; and, in his talents, no ſuperior. In that of humour, and more eſpecially in irony, he ever was, and probably ever will be, unrivalled. He did the higheſt honour to his country by his parts; and was a great bleſſing to it by the vigilance and activity of his public ſpirit. His ſtyle, which generally conſiſts of the moſt naked and ſimple terms, is ſtrong, clear, and expreſſive; familiar, without vulgarity or meanneſs; and beautiful, without affectation or ornament. He is ſometimes licentious in his ſatire; and tranſgreſſes the bounds of delicacy and purity. He, in the latter part of his life, availed himſelf of the privilege of his great wit, *to triſle:* but when, in this inſtance, we deplore the miſapplication of ſuch wonderful abilities, we, at the ſame time, admire the whims, if not the dotages, of a Swift. He was, perhaps, the only Clergyman of his time who had a thorough knowledge of men and manners. His "Tale of a Tub," his "Gulli-

* "The Dean was juſt the reverſe of thoſe characters who have but little piety and are always over-acting their part. See Dr. Delany's anonymous Obſervations upon Lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift, *paſſim.*"

ver's

ver's Travels," and his "Draper's Letters," are the moſt conſiderable of his proſe works; and his "Legion Club," his "Cadenus and Vaneſſa," and his "Rhapſody on Poetry," are at the head of his poetical performances. His writings, in general, are regarded as ſtanding models of our language, as well as perpetual monuments of their Author's fame."

We ſhall now animadvert on a few articles taken promiſcuouſly.

In vol. II. p. 179. Thomas Hopkins. "I ſuppoſe this gentleman to have been T. H. Eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the Salt Duties in the reign of Queen Anne." But, in p. 212, we have the ſame Thomas H. from the ſame print, and of the ſame date; but then Mr. Noble "knows nothing of him."

P. 186. Thomas Wood, LL.D. rector of Hardwick, Bucks, and author of the "Inſtitute of the Law of England." A ſhort article, without any dates, and repeated *verbatim* in vol. III. p. 127.

P. 145. Samuel Bourn, of Bolton, Lancaſhire; an article which contains a conjecture only. But in vol III. p. 156, we have the ſame perſon, with an account principally of his *ſon*.

Vol. III. p. 157. Henry Grove, an eminent Diſſenting Clergyman. Mr. Noble complains that he looked into a late Hiſtory of Taunton for an account of him, but could find nothing. It is ſtrange that he ſhould not have adopted the more ſtraight-forward way of conſulting the Biographia Britannica, or the Biographical Dictionary; in either of which he might have found a very prolix account of Mr. Grove.

Ibid. p. 187. George Bailie. Of this gentleman Mr. N. ſeems to know very little; he might have found a life in the Gent. Mag. vol. VIII. p. 467.

Vol. III. Thomas Hearne. In a note Mr. Noble ſays, "Mr. Granger notices a ridiculous print of him, which was engraved at Oxford, and only ſix, it is ſaid, were worked off. He is repreſented between two printers, at a public houſe, where the floor is paved with ſheeps' bones, miſtaken by him for a Roman pavement. He alſo adds, the circumſtance is noticed in the Oxford Sauſage; but I do not obſerve it in that Collection." This we do not wonder at. The account occurs in Tom Warton's very humourous "Guide to the Companion, and Companion to the Guide;" where may be ſeen a copy of the print, or perhaps rather the original, for the whole has very much the air of a fiction.

Ibid. p. 347. Richard Graves, Eſq. of Mickleton. His ſon, the late Rev. R. G. is characterized as being the *author* of the Feſtoon only, a mere compilation, and no notice taken of his better known works, "The Spiritual Quixote," &c. &c.

After theſe remarks, which relate to haſte and inaccuracy, we ſhall preſent our Readers with a ſpecimen or two, in which the Editor's induſtry appears to advantage, and in which his materials are nearly original.

Vol. III. p. 159. "Thomas Bradbury was a Diſſenting Miniſter, whoſe meeting-houſe, in New-ſtreet, Shoe-lane, was lawleſſly deſtroyed by Sacheverell's mob. He preached many years in New-court, Carey-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, where he was ſucceeded by Mr. Winter, whoſe brother, an agent to a regiment, one of his daughters married. Mr. Bradbury wrote a number of ſermons, and other tracts, too numerous to mention; and was a man of eminent abilities, of real piety, and without bigotry. Mr. Granger ſaw a friendly letter from Archbiſhop Wake to him, which was part of a correſpondence between the Metropolitan of all England and the Patriarch of the Diſſenters of the ſame kingdom. He was rich, and gave his daughter, Mrs. Winter, 6000l.; and to his other children as liberally. His ſermons were tedious to an extreme; eight of which were on juſtification by the imputed righteouſneſs of Chriſt; and ſixty-one on the myſtery of godlineſs: but in private he was the ſocial, pleaſant companion, and more famed for his mirth than long harangues. He had a very ſtrong voice, could ſing excellently well, and was ſuppoſed to ſing *The Roaſt Beef of England* better than any other man. He died September 9, 1759, aged 86. Such was "brave old Tom Bradbury, a good preacher and a facetious companion." It is not the cheerful man that diſturbs the ſtate, nor often the rich, but the ſour, diſappointed, needy man. Bradbury was happy in his temper, rich in the gifts of fortune, and poſſeſſed the eſteem of a wide circle of friends. A perfect toleration would be an act of prudence as well as humanity; and while the Eſtabliſhment is not invaded, it will always be advantageous; for,

'Conſcience is a thing, we know,
Like to a maſtiff dog,
Which, if tied up, ſo fierce will grow,
He 'll bite his very clog.'

Anon. State Poems, 558.

Vol.

Vol. III. p. 350. "Humphry Wanley, F.R. and A.SS. ſon of the Rev. Nathaniel Wanley, vicar of Trinity church, Coventry, who wrote "Microcoſmos; or, The Wonders of the Little World," was born March 21, 1671-2, and placed in ſome mechanical buſineſs; but this ſituation, if not neglected, was at leaſt diſliked. All the time he could command was employed in ſearching for and reading antient manuſcripts, which, by copying and imitating, he acquired a particular facility in judging of their authenticity and dates. Dr. Lloyd, Biſhop of Worceſter, much pleaſed with ſo extraordinary a taſte in ſo young a perſon, ſent him to Edmund-hall, Oxford, where he was enabled to aſſiſt Dr. Mill, the Principal, in his Collations of the New Teſtament, who was much hurt at parting with ſo promiſing a genius. He knew but little Latin or Greek when he came to Oxford, and Dr. Mill meant to take him particularly under his care. He removed to Univerſity college by the advice of Dr. Charlet, but left the Univerſity without a degree; and was introduced, by the pious Mr. Nelſon, to the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, in hopes of obtaining him the place of their librarian. But Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, was at that time in great want of a perſon capable of arranging his very valuable collection of manuſcripts and books; a place Hearne had declined; when, fortunately, his Lordſhip heard of Wanley, whom he retained; and no man ever gave greater ſatisfaction: inſomuch that Lord Harley, his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, allowed him a penſion, and continued him in his ſituation of librarian till his death. He was, in general, very faithful to his patrons; but Humphry ſometimes had a ſelfiſh fit. He was in the habit of procuring ſcarce articles for the library. One day he went to his Lordſhip's town-houſe, where ſeveral Cabinet Miniſters were aſſembled; in conſequence, he was deſired to wait a few minutes, when he would be admitted. The weather was cold, and Wanley fretted. He meditated about the price he ſhould aſk for his rarity; and determined, through vexation, to increaſe the ſum. At length the Peers departed, and he was ſent for. 'I have a moſt rare article, my Lord, but it is far too dear: it is the property of a widow, who has two daughters: they have ſeen far better days: ſhe would ſcarce permit me to bring it, though I left a promiſſory note for the 100l. ſhe demanded in caſe I did not return it.' "A hundred pounds, Wanley! that is a great ſum for ſo ſmall a thing." 'It is, my Lord; but you have ſo often aſked me to get it, that I thought I could not do leſs than ſhew it your Lordſhip, particularly as it is quite perfect, and is the only copy known.' "It is a large ſum; but, however, I muſt have it; give me pen, ink, and paper." A draft was drawn for 100l.; but his Lordſhip, in preſenting it, ſaid, "Now, Wanley, perhaps you purchaſed this at ſome book-ſtall." Humphry expreſſed a ſeeming ſurpriſe, ſhrugged up his ſhoulders, and left the book with the Peer for what he really did purchaſe it at a book-ſtall, *ſix pence**. The Librarian was a wonderful man, and deſerved all he gained, for his knowledge was acquired by intenſe application. When only twenty-three years of age, he had compiled the Coventry and Warwick Catalogues; and Archbiſhop Teniſon received him, through the recommendation of Dr. Charlet, to ſuperintend the Archiepiſcopal Library at Lambeth. The incomparable Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon, Daniſh, and Norman Manuſcripts, preſerved in public and private libraries in England, which accompanies Dr. Hickes's *Theſaurus*, was compiled by Wanley, who arranged the ingenious plan for directing the enquiries and purſuits of the Society of Antiquaries, conſiſting of *deſiderata* in various branches of Antiquities; and he had the principal ſhare in compiling the Harleian Catalogue of Manuſcripts, publiſhed in 2 vols. folio, 1759; but Mr. Caſley, keeper of the Cottonian Library, and Mr. Hooker, deputy-keeper of the Records in the Tower, completed it. Wanley died July 6, 1726, in his 55th year, and was buried in the church of St. Mary-le-Bonne, under a flat ſtone. Had poor Wanley lived to be an aged man, it is difficult to ſay how much we ſhould have been indebted to him; for, when admitted to the Bodleian Library, he made many extracts from the Manuſcripts, and promiſed a Supplement to Hyde's Catalogue of the printed Books, which Hearne completed, and Robert Fiſher, B. M. publiſhed in 1738. He intended, beſides, to have written a treatiſe on the various characters of Manuſcripts, with ſpecimens to correct Mabillon's, corrupted by the conceits of the Engraver. Mr. Bagford ſays, he entertained a deſign to print the Scriptures in the Anglo-Saxon language; and we know his unwearied induſtry, which he proved by his travels over England to procure the Catalogue of the Manuſcripts ſubjoined to Hickes's *Theſaurus*, above-mentioned. Let us then forget the foibles in the character of this extraordinary man, and his now and then

* "The Rev. Charles Newling told me this anecdote; he had it from his maternal uncle, the Antiquary Clarke, who wrote upon Coins, to whom Wanley, with much humour, related it."

talking

talking upon points he did not underſtand, and his habitual pompoſity*. There is an original portrait of him in the Bodleian Library; and another, half-length, ſitting, by Dahl, in the poſſeſſion of the Society of Antiquaries."

Vol. III. p. 359. "Abraham Sharp's anceſtors reſided at Little Horton, in Yorkſhire, and he was ſon of Mr. John Sharp, of that place, by Mary Clarkſon: his elder brother, Thomas Sharp, M. A. died an incumbent at Leeds, in 1693; and they were related to Dr. Sharp, Archbiſhop of York. Few men have attained ſo great an age, for he lived to be 91, and died in Auguſt 1742; but was ſuperannuated three or four years before his death. Mr. Sharp was in high eſtimation, as a mathematician, with Flamſteed, and even with Newton: like the latter, he lived a bachelor; and he was very amiable in private life, as well as pious, charitable, and humane. Mr. Thoreſby, who often mentions him, had a declining dial for his library-window, made by Sharp; and in his collection of books was Mr. Hunt's "Clavis Stereometriæ," with certain problems performed by this gentleman: his brother, the Clergyman, had much of his taſte. Mr. Thoreſby poſſeſſed a large and curious teleſcope, the tube of which was turned, and the glaſſes ground, by him. Abraham Sharp's Mathematical Tables were publiſhed; and one of his Editors called him 'the incomparable Mr. Sharp;' adding, that 'his Tables are ſufficient to repreſent the circumference of the globe of the earth ſo truly as not to err the breadth of a grain of ſand in the whole!' He was a man of very peculiar habits. An apartment adjoining his 'calculation-room' had an aperture between a window and a cupboard, which might be opened without noiſe, and there a ſervant placed food and liquor. When the Mathematician felt hunger or thirſt, he opened *his ſide*, and took what he wanted; but after breakfaſting, his dinner and the ſupper often remained untouched. He had four or five rooms in his houſe, which he kept for different purpoſes, and into theſe no ſervant dared enter. He admitted no viſitors but a mathematical gentleman from Bradford, and an ingenious phyſician; and was frequently denied to them: they gave the ſign of approach by rubbing a ſtone againſt a certain part of the houſe, where they could be heard by him; and if he wiſhed it, he permitted their entrance. Though of an Archiepiſcopal family, he was a Diſſenter. On Sunday's he went to a meeting-houſe at Bradford, where he diſtributed his half-pence: having plenty of theſe, he ſuffered them ſingly to be taken out of his hand, which he held behind him, ſo that he neither ſaw nor aſked the perſons receiving any queſtions. In perſon he was of the middle ſtature, very thin; and ſeemed always of a weakly conſtitution."

In all theſe we think we diſcern the pen of Granger; if not, Mr. Noble muſt blame himſelf. We wiſh to do juſtice to him; and it is no more than juſtice to acknowledge that the preſent volumes are a very conſiderable addition to our biographical collections. Even the record of ſo many prints affords uſeful *data* to the biographical enquirer; and, although we have no very high reſpect for the tribe of Portrait-dealers, we ſhall not be ſorry if, by the preſent publication, and that of Granger, they ſucceed in putting a little ſenſe into their cuſtomers' heads. When the collecting of portraits extends beyond that of men diſtinguiſhed for genius, bravery, or virtue, it becomes the pride of a coxcomb, who, in his turn, becomes the prey of a *dealer!*

143. Croſby's *Complete Pocket Gazetteer of* England *and* Wales; *or, Traveller's Companion; arranged under the various Deſcriptions of Local Situation, Public Buildings, Civil Government, Number of Inhabitants, Charitable Inſtitutions, Antiquities and Curioſities, Manufactures and Commerce, Navigation and Canals, Mineral Springs, Singular Cuſtoms, Literary Characters, Amuſements, Pariſhes, Churches, Market Days and Fairs, Bankers, Poſts, Inns, Coaches and Waggons, Diſtances from* London *and ſurrounding Towns, Gentlemen's Seats, and whatever is worthy of Attention to the Gentleman or Man of Buſineſs throughout the Kingdom. With a Preface and Introduction, by the Rev.* J. Malham, *Author of the Naval Gazetteer, and Editor of* Lowndes's *Hiſtory of* England, Turner's *Book-keeping, and many of the uſeful School-Books of Mr.* D. Fenning.

OF the importance of the objects ſpecified

* "In Wanley's Harleian Journal, preſerved in the library of the Marquis of Lanſdown, there are ſome curious entries, illuſtrative of his DIGNITY. The Journal begins in March, 1714-15, and is regularly continued till within a fortnight of his death. In Nichols's "Life of Bowyer" there are ſome extracts from it, which ſhew us the mock heroick of this recondite Librarian. Pope delighted to mimic his and ſome others' oddities, which he did very exactly; the company were convulſed with laughter, but the poet had got a muſcle diſplaced."

ſpecified in this copious title-page, every reader muſt be fully ſatisfied. After dipping occaſionally into various parts of this Compendium, as well as a more minute examination of others, with which we are perſonally acquainted, we felt a pleaſure in diſcovering the attention which muſt have been beſtowed in the compilation of ſo comprehenſive a work. Having ſo far ſatisfied ourſelves in an abſtract view, we have had recourſe to the Preface and Introduction, in order to diſcover the nature of its execution; by which means we find that it has paſſed through the hands of various Editors, and that a comparatively ſmall ſhare only has been executed by our old acquaintance, whoſe works we have noticed, from time to time, on many occaſions. "The deceaſe of the Editor of the earlier parts of the work," ſays Mr. M. "may have poſſibly occaſioned ſome ſlighter ſhades of difference in the execution." We had perceived ſome difference; but at the ſame time were convinced that it had more of appearance than reality. Many letters of local correſpondents have been acknowledged; and much eſſential and intereſting matter has been evidently procured and incorporated; which muſt entitle it to a preference above ſimilar publications. New communications are ſolicited, on the moſt liberal principle, and with the moſt flattering hope. In ſome few inſtances, indeed, we perceive a defect in the accounts of fairs, coaches, and waggons; theſe, it is obſerved, muſt be fluctuating, eſpecially the two latter, and therefore not eaſily to be avoided, though conſiderable care has been evidently taken to prevent it as much as poſſible. To the work are prefixed two neat Maps of England and Wales; one of them a good travelling map, to which great attention ſeems to have been given. Many curious ſuggeſtions are alſo ſtated in the Introduction, which muſt afford much pleaſure to the readers who intereſt themſelves in political arithmetick. On the whole, we are of opinion that it may be fairly recommended to the notice of the Publick, as a work which contains a copious fund of topographical information, compreſſed into a conciſe form and within moderate limits, to ſuit every purchaſer, and as ſuch having the faireſt claim to their patronage.

146. *Eſſays, Scriptural, Moral, and Logical, by* W. *and* T. Ludlam. *Deſigned to promote an Attention to Clearneſs of Ideas, Preciſion of Expreſſion, and Accuracy of Reaſoning, upon theſe important Subjects.*

"IN theſe Eſſays, the nature of the opinions maintained, the juſtneſs of the reaſoning employed, and the propriety of the language adopted, by thoſe perſons who, with ſuch peculiar fitneſs, ſuch ſingular truth, and ſuch remarkable modeſty, NOW ſtyle themſelves, and teach their ignorant and bigoted followers to ſtyle them, GOSPEL MINISTERS, and EVANGELICAL PREACHERS, and who found their claim to theſe honourable and important appellations upon their eagerneſs to recall into the Church, in theſe days, the numerous abſurdities of School Divinity; the wretched nonſenſe of a Calviniſtic Creed; and the miſerable affectation of Puritanical Cant; are fully conſidered."

147. *A Letter to* Granville Sharp, *Eſq. reſpecting his Remarks on the Two laſt Petitions in the Lord's Prayer, from a Country Clergyman.*

AFTER thanking Mr. Sharp for "the information and ſatisfaction derived from the peruſal of his *Remarks*," the Letter-writer thus proceeds:

"I am tempted to offer you, with all humility, ſome Remarks on your moſt pleaſing and able work; under an idea, that what you have advanced might be *further* ſupported from the UNIFORM language of the New Teſtament. At the ſame time I think you have judged well, by not preſſing, in the firſt inſtance, *every* text of Scripture, where the expreſſion is uſed, *into the ſervice* of your ſenſe of the ὁ πονηρος. Such indiſcreet zeal often falls into error, and defeats its own purpoſe. But a ſecondary writer may proceed where it is wiſe in a primary one to ſtop."

With ſkill and accuracy demonſtrating the hand of a Maſter, the Letter-writer uſes the authorities adduced; and thus concludes:

"Upon the whole, I agree with Mr. Wakefield (although not by any means habitually "*addictus jurare in verba* Gilberti"), that "πονηρος, when it ſtands alone, with the article, invariably ſignifies, in the New Teſtament, THE EVIL ONE, *i. e.* THE DEVIL:"—and, on this ground, I really think your very able and moſt acceptable "Remarks on the Two laſt Petitions of the Lord's Prayer" may be extended and corroborated; and the only objection which has occurred to your own mind may be fully removed."

148. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, and the Common Council, of the City of* London, 11 January, 1807, *being the Day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By the Rev.* Philip Dodd, *M.A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*

WE have here, from Luke xxii. 19, ſtated the obligation to commemorate the death of Chriſt at the holy table, the benefits annexed to the worthy performance of this duty, and the preparation to be made by thoſe who would perform it worthily. Each is urged cogently and comprehenſibly.

149. *Concio apud Synodum* Cantuarienſem, *Æde* Paulina *habita in Kal.* Julii, 1807. *A* Bowyer Edvardo Sparke, *S.T.P. Decano* Briſtolienſi.

FROM the words of our Lord, checking the haſty reſentment of his Diſciples, Luke ix. 55, the Dean takes occaſion to characterize the ſpirit of Chriſtianity, to define Toleration, and to commend the principles of the Eſtabliſhment.

150. *An affectionate Addreſs to the Pariſhioners of* Blackburn, *on the Inſtitution and Obſervance of the Sabbath: publiſhed for the Benefit of the* Sunday *Schools in* Blackburn. *By* Thomas Starkie, *M.A. Vicar of* Blackburn, *and late Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge.

THIS "Addreſs" to the Inhabitants of "a Pariſh which is ſo extenſive and populous that a ſmall part only of its Inhabitants can be benefited by a Diſcourſe from the Pulpit, or by perſonal conference with their Parochial Miniſter," comes with much propriety, at an eaſy price, from the preſs; and is well calculated to anſwer the good purpoſe for which it was written.

151. *Agricolæ Puer, Poema* Roberti Bloomfield *celeberrimum; in Verſus Latinos redditum. Autore* Gulielmo Clubbe, *LL. B.*

THE Rural Poem of "The Farmer's Boy" (vol. LXX. p. 1181) has been univerſally admired; and Suffolk is proud of Robert Bloomfield, its author. Mr. Clubbe, vicar of Brandeſton, in Suffolk, has, with great ſucceſs, endeavoured to deck out this young Poet in a ſplendid Virgilian dreſs; and by a Latin verſion, dedicated to the Maſter and Fellows of Caius college, Cambridge, of which he had been a member, has prepared an entertainment *(quoad Exteros)* for Foreigners, as well as for the Claſſical Scholars of this Country: thus diſplaying his own taſte, and offering a high compliment to the Rural Bard.

152. *A new* Spaniſh *and* Engliſh *Grammar, in Two Parts. By* Thomas Planquais, *Grammarian, Teacher of the* Spaniſh, Italian, *and* French *Languages.*

"THE Firſt Part of this work contains all the different Spaniſh words abſtractedly, with their nine diviſions, or parts of ſpeech; each diviſion explained and inflected according to all the various methods proper to the Spaniſh tongue. The Second Part treats entirely of the Spaniſh Syntax, or the conſtruction into ſentences of the nine diviſions of words diſplayed in the Firſt Part. In order to make this as clear as poſſible, and to prevent the ſtudent from falling into errors, the Author has given, under each part of ſpeech, a ſeries of entertaining extracts from the beſt Spaniſh Authors; and has pointed out by Italic letters, in the appropriate part of each ſentence, the modes of conſtruction peculiar to the part of ſpeech which they are intended to illuſtrate. By this method the ſtudent will ſee, at one view, the ſyntactical rules for each part of ſpeech, and be conſequently enabled, in a ſhort time, to underſtand and imitate all the various peculiarities of conſtruction, and the ſelection of words, which conſtitute the elegance and beauty of the Caſtilian language. By uniting the *utile* with the *dulci*, the Author hopes he has accompliſhed the object he had in view, and has in ſome degree contributed to promote the knowledge of the Spaniſh language among Britiſh ſtudents. He therefore leaves it to the candid and impartial criticiſm of a liberal and learned Nation, among whom he has for theſe fifteen years had the honour to reſide."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONTEMPLATIVE OBSERVER aſks, Which is the moſt heinous and direful crime, Wilful Perjury, by a conſummate Villain, which affects reputation, property, and even life itſelf; or Pilfery of Black or White Lace, by a Milliner's Shop-woman, comparatively of rather inconſiderable value, although highly indefenſible; yet the latter is deemed a capital offence, whereas the former is not, according to the exiſting Laws?

PHILALETHES will find his wonderful *Norfolk Prophecy* in the Works *of Dr. Johnſon.*

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Prescot, Nov.* 16.

THE following lines were written on the Anniversary of the ever-memorable 21st of October, by one who has lost a limb in the service of his Country. As his education has been very limited, he hopes they will not be looked upon with an eye of criticism; but will feel happy, should you deem them worthy a place in your Magazine.

A Pensioner of the Chest at Greenwich.

WITH solemn accents still let Britons mourn
In strains of grief this awful day's return:
Let distant lands remember still with woe
How oft they felt the mighty Conqueror's blow;
And, humbled, let them now deplore
Armadas—their proud boast—no more,
Compell'd, irresolute, to meet
Britain's brave unconquer'd fleet,
And near thy tow'ring rocks, O Trafalgar,
With dauntless heroes wage unequal war.
But O, alas! their Widows long shall tell
With tears of woe, and Orphans weep
Their Fathers buried in the deep:
For, ah! what face can wear a smile,
From Copenhagen round to Nile,
The day when Nelson fell?

Long had th' illustrious Chief in vain
Pursued their flying squadrons o'er the Main; [fly,
But, when he saw their haughty banners
What beams of glory darted from his eye!
Each warlike bosom caught th' heroic fire,
And Valour's deeds their noble souls inspire; [know
With quicker bound each vessel seem'd to
The vengeance due that waited on the Foe!
And, swifter than the driving winds, they urge [surge;
Their course impetuous o'er the briny
By ev'ry swelling sail impell'd they fly,
And dash the foaming billows to the sky.
Well pleas'd the Hero sees his Line advance
Still nearer on the Fleets of Spain and France. [Tar
And now with vig'rous hand each hardy
Casts loose the pond'rous instruments of war;
In silent expectation see him stand,
With lighted match he waits the dread command,
When he upon the vaunting Foes shall rain
The vengeance dire
Of British ire,
And crown a Nelson brave, the Conqueror of the Main.

'Tis there! ten thousand thunders roar around, [bullets bound,
Quick through the shrouds the whizzing
Convolving smoke emits the vivid flash,
Masts bending creaking fall with hideous crash; [spread,
Destruction, death, and carnage widely
The crimson'd decks are cumber'd with the dead;
Immortal Heroes welter in their blood,
And belching scuppers tinge the redd'ning flood; [heads,
Th' astounded billows hide their hoary
And sink confounded to their wat'ry beds.
Th' indignant Foes still strive in vain
The arduous contest to maintain;
But shrink at last, unable to withstand
The pow'rful prowess of the valiant band.
Firmly resolv'd that Death, or deathless Fame, [name,
With laurels new shall grace their Leader's
Rouz'd by the noise of their terrific thunder,
Amaz'd the Gods look down with wonder,
And from their radiant seats with joy behold
The valiant feats of Britons bold;
And Victory, to crown her Hero's toil,
With mien exulting casts a fav'ring smile;
But Fate was summon'd by almighty Jove
To call the godlike Chief to realms above,
And, far from all tumultuous wars,
To place him high amid celestial Stars;
And for his valour with renown
Reward him, and a bright eternal crown.

"Ah! shall he die, the glorious Chief?" she said; [be obey'd."
"But Jove commands, and Jove must
High on Olympus' top she took her stand,
Thrice rais'd, and thrice she sigh'd, and dropp'd her hand. [threw,
At length th' unerring ball she trembling
And blushing into tenfold darkness flew.
The wounded Hero felt the mortal shock,
And Ocean trembled to his firmest rock;
Astonish'd Neptune started from the deep,
Beheld the cause, and heard each Briton weep;
His coral locks in furious rage he tore,
And vengeance on the vanquish'd victims swore; [shell,
Then bade each Triton sound his loudest
And rouse the slumb'ring Winds from ev'ry cell.
Th' obedient Winds in awful tempests rise,
And waves contending lash the louring skies;
The foaming seas in wild commotion roar,
And proudly tow'ring Navies sink, to rise no more.

Hail, glorious Chief! immortal Nelson, hail! [wail!
This day shall Britons long thy fate be-
While brightest laurels of unfading bloom
Shall ever flourish o'er thy sacred Tomb,
Thy deeds, enroll'd in Fame's immortal page,
Shall fire the Heroes of each future age,
Who, animated by thy glorious name,
Shall still uphold thy weeping Country's fame; [laws,
Like thee support her freedom and her
And bravely die or conquer in her cause.

Then

Then let the World united know
That Britain fears no proud inſulting Foe;
But bravely dares, and will her rights maintain,
For Britons rule, unconquer'd rule the Main.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 3.

THE following Lines are inſcribed on an urn, in the Gardens of the Biſhop of Durham, at Mongewell, in Oxfordſhire:

To the Memory of my two highly-valued Friends, T. TYRWHITT, *Eſq.* * *and the Rev.* C. M. CRACHERODE, M. A. †

IN this once favour'd walk, beneath theſe elms,
Whoſe thicken'd foliage, to the ſolar ray
Impervious, caſts a venerable gloom,
Oft in inſtructive converſe we beguil'd
The fervid time, which each returning year
To Friendſhip's call devoted!
Such things were, but are,
Alas! no more!

1800. S. DUNELM.

INSCRIPTIONS

In the Vicarage Gardens of BRANDESTON, *in* SUFFOLK.

Written by the preſent Incumbent.

UNDER A SILVER FIR.

"IN the ſhade of this tree lies PIC, a favourite little Terrier. After a life equally divided between ſleep in the houſe and play in this garden, ſhe was buried in it, through the care of her Miſtreſs, Aug. 7, 1805, aged 3 years.

FRAIL Reader! as thou paſſeſt by
Think on the death of PIC;
Conſider thou alike muſt die,
Nor knoweſt thou how quick;
How ſoon alike thy life ſo ſhort
May ſpend itſelf 'twixt ſleep and ſport.

Harmleſs in Brutes—this waſte of time
In Human Beings is a crime:
Their buſineſs great, and ſhort their day,
Forbids them long to ſleep or play,
Demanding all their care and might
To finiſh it before 'tis night.

The Moral of this thought purſue,
And live more careful than you do."

"IN PHYLLIDEN.

AD latus PICÆ jacet Phyllis,
in formis, moribus, vitâ atque morte
par cum pari:
pari itidem ætate
utraque è concubitû *incauti* gravida
parturiens deceſſit:
Lucina ſcilicet, præ invidiâ
tantæ pulchritudinis incrementum nolens,
opem non tulit.

Quas inter *ſuos* cognatorum vel ſodalium
mortuas defleverit nullus;
Humani Generis deflevêre
qui nôrunt omnes.
Hominis ſcilicet omnino eſt
muta animalia ut merentur
æſtimare.
Et tu quoque, Vicarie!
qui poſthac hanc ſedem habiturus ſis,
hæc noſtrarum monumenta reſpice.
Et, ſi forte poſteras inter caniculas
tales inveneris
quales nos amiſimus;
vivas, ut nos, in deliciis habeas,
mortuas, ut nos, ritè ſepelito.
M. S.
Memor Domina priſtini amoris
has tabellas affigi
voluit:
lugubrè volens inſcripſit
Dominus."

"*Verſes on the decay of the Tree, occaſioned by digging too near, and cutting through too many of its Roots.*

POETS we hardly have believ'd,
When telling us how Trees have griev'd;
And yet the fact ſeems very clear
In this, of late ſo healthy here.

Since firſt poor Phyllis at its foot
Was laid, it never made a ſhoot;
The branches droop'd, the ſilver'd green
No longer on its leaves was ſeen.
"Alas!" ſaid every ſtander-by,
"How ſoon this beauteous tree will die!"

When PIC the next beneath its ſhade,
Another ſource of Tears, was laid;
All Nature's efforts to ſuſtain
The ſecond ſorrow, were in vain:
Till, quite worn-out with grief, we view
What Swift * hath ſung of Ovid's yew.

Like his, oh never be its fate
To mend the Parſon's barn or gate!
Dear future Vicar! of my trees
Fell any other when you pleaſe;
But let this Pine a proof remain
That Poets do not always feign."

"*On a Dozen Sparrows taken out of the Barn Thatch by Boys, and their Heads ſold to the Churchwarden at the Statute Price of Three Pence.*

EPITAPH.

HERE in one grave twelve Sparrows lie,
Condemn'd for no offence;
But doom'd by cruel hands to die
For lucre of three pence.

This fate of Sparrows whilſt you read,
Reflect with grateful ſoul,
How kindly Providence decreed,
That you ſhould be an Owl."

* See vol. LVI. pp. 717, 905.
† See vol. LXIX. pp. 834, 434.

* See Swift's continuation and improvement of the original ſtory.

SONNET,

SONNET, *by the late Earl of* HARDWICKE; *to Mr.* CHARLES YORKE, *his Brother.*

[*From* PARKE's *Royal and Noble Authors.*]

O CHARLES! replete with Learning's various ſtore;
Howe'er attentive to th' hiſtoric page,
The Poet's lay, or philoſophic lore,
Thy thoughts from theſe high ſtudies diſengage.
Let Horace reſt, and Locke; and quick repair
To Wreſt, that antient honourable ſeat!
In its wide garden breathe a purer air,
And paſs the fleeting hours in converſe ſweet.
From this ſhort reſpite ſhall thy mind renew [cays)
(Whoſe ſpirit by the midnight lamp de-
Her native ſtrength its labours to purſue,
And in thy bloom of age outſtrip the praiſe. [review,
Each ſtudious vigil thou ſhall pleas'd
When hônours crown thy well-ſpent early days.

June 8, 1741. P. Y.

THE RATS, MICE, AND CAT;

A FABLE.

Addreſſed to BRITANNIA.

"THE Butterfly's ball, and the Graſshopper's feaſt," [taſte!
"The Peacock at home" of refin'd modern
Are a pair of rich fancies *, ſo delicious and nice, [Mice.
As to charm into ſong even Rats and
For they, like their betters, who ſport in the air, [or care,
Or feaſt on the dunghill void of reaſon
Can dance round their circles, and taſte princely fare.
The ſcent of a feaſt, and the noiſe of a Fife,
Irreſiſtibly ſtrike on *mere animal* life.
From the *fam'd Bright Pavilion* to the Vermin's dark cell,
Of routs, balls, and feaſtings, all ranks now can tell!
A Rat, a bold Chieftain of Northern extraction, [tion;
Who oft had regal'd to the Farmer's vexa-
Propos'd a grand Gala in garner juſt by,
And call'd for his Squire—who was nibbling a pie. [plan:
The rout ſoon arrang'd on a novel gay
In time (if nought elſe) 'twas to rival proud Man!
The dinner announc'd preciſely at elev'n;
The concert and ball to conclude about ſeven. [Rats,
The Orcheſtra as full as becoming fine
Aſſiſted (with ſkill) by gay airy young Bats.
The Owl too, ſweet Pallas! might juſt warble a note [remote.
As he paſs'd from the Abbey to a Ruin
A liſt of the gueſts 'tis quite needleſs to give; [where they live;
To name their diſtinctions, or Towns
Suffice it to ſay the aſſembly was grand,
Though Catalani the Nightingale! not in the band. [can command?
For ten or twelve thouſands what Rat
Mean-while a fly Mouſe with his Spoſa (choice pair), [fair,
As ſoft as the ermine that wraps the cold
Commenc'd a ſhrill concert near a neighbouring cheeſe, [breeze.
And danc'd to the ſound of the whiſtling
A Cat who had ſcent of both parties of pleaſure, [treaſure!
And ey'd them alternate a ſweet dainty
Sagaciouſly watch'd near their pilfering ſeats, [greſs retreats.
And prowl'd round the mouths of their re-
The tragical ſequel, *too moving* to paint:
Chill'd fancy might ſtartle, ſoft feelings might faint, [fight,
At the repreſentation of the ſanguinary
When beaux, belles, and foplings, ſcream'd loud that gay night!
Oh lovely Britannia! thou Queen of the Iſles! [ſure beguiles,
Whom dangers furround whilſt falſe plea-
Beware of the Vermin that prey on thy ſtores; [ſhores!
Nor forget that a Tiger now threatens thy

Near the banks of Stour, Nov. 9. A. C.

* See vol LXXVI. 1032; LXXVII. 701, 846.

INSCRIPTION

On a Monument, erected by his Widow, to the late gallant CAPTAIN COOKE, *in* DONHEAD CHURCH.

(*Written by the Rev.* W. L. BOWLES.)

"Sacred to the Memory of
JOHN COOKE, eſq.
late Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip
the Bellerophon;
who, in the battle of Trafalgar,
on the 21ſt of October, 1805,
having evinced conſummate ſkill
and bravery,
fell, at a moment,
glorious indeed to his Country,
but marked by the individual tears
of all who knew him.
His inconſolable Widow places this tablet
to record his virtues and his fate,
near the ſpot of his favourite retirement,
to which,
(having left it at the call of his Country)
he returned no more!

"BE merciful to her, oh God, who bends,
And mourns the beſt of Huſbands, Fathers, Friends: [ſhed
Oh! when ſhe wakes at midnight, but to
Freſh tears of anguiſh on her lonely bed,
Thinking on Him who is not; then reſtrain
Her bitter thoughts, and her ſad heart ſuſtain.

Father

Father of Mercies, she remembers still
Thy chast'ning hand, and to thy sov'reign will [eye
Bows silent, but not hopeless, while her
She raises to a bright Futurity,
Assur'd in better worlds Thou wilt restore
That happiness she here can know no more!"

THE LITTLE CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

(Founded on Fact.)

'TWAS a keen frosty morn, and the snow heavy falling, [calling:
When a Child of Misfortune was thus sadly
"Sweep, sweep.—I am cold! and the snow very deep, [Sweep!
O pray take compassion on poor little Sweep chimney, sweep."

The tears down his cheeks in large drops were fast rolling, [trolling;
Unnotic'd, unpity'd, by those by him
Who frequently warn'd him at distance to keep, [little Sweep!
While hecry'd—"Take compassion on poor Sweep chimney, sweep."

In vain he implor'd passing strangers for pity, [his ditty:
This smil'd at his plaints, and that banter'd
Humanity's offspring as yet lay asleep,
Nor heard the sad wailings of poor little Sweep!
"Sweep chimney, sweep."

At the step of a door, half-froze and dejected, [and neglected;
He sat down, and griev'd to be shunn'd
When a kind-hearted damsel, by chance saw him weep, [little Sweep!
And resolv'd to befriend, yes, the poor
"Sweep chimney, sweep."

Unmindful of sneers, to a neighbour's she led him, [fed him:
Warm'd his limbs by the fire, and tenderly
And, oh, what delight did this fair maiden reap, [little Sweep!
When she found a lost brother, in poor
"Sweep chimney, sweep."

With rapture she gaz'd on each black sooty feature, [ling creature;
And hugg'd to her bosom the foul-smel-
Who, sav'd by a sister, no longer need creep, [little Sweep!
Through lanes, courts, and alleys, a poor
"Sweep chimney, sweep."

TO THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

By R. BLOOMFIELD.

ROLL, roll thy white waves, and, envelop'd in foam,
Pour thy tides round the echoing shore;
Thou guard of *Old England*,—my country, my *home!*
And my soul shall rejoice in the roar!
Though high-fronted valour may scowl at the Foe,
And with eyes of defiance advance,
'Tis thou hast repell'd desolation and woe,
And the conquering legions of France.
'Tis good to exult in the strength of the land,
That the flow'r of her youth are in arms;
That her lightning is pointed, her jav'lin in hand,
And arous'd the rough spirit that warms;
But ne'er may that day of horror be known, [shall feel
When these hills and these valleys
The rush of the phalanx by phalanx o'erthrown,
And the bound of the thundering wheel.
The dread chance of battle, its blood and its roar,
Who can wish in his senses to prove;
To plant the foul fiend on Britannia's own shore
All sacred to peace and to love?
Hail—glory of Albion! ye fleets and ye hosts!
I breathe not the tones of dismay:
In valour unquestion'd, still cover your coasts,
But may Heav'n keep the slaughter away.
Thou Gem of the Ocean, that smil'st in thy power, [slaves;
May thy sons prove too strong to be
Yet let them not scorn in the dark-fated hour
To exult in their rampart of waves.
The nations have trembled—have cower'd in the dust, [song,
Even the Alps heard the Conqueror's
When the Genius of Gaul, with unquenchable thirst,
Push'd her eagles resistless along!
And still they advance, and the nations must bleed;
Then sing, O my country, for joy;
Thy girdle of Ocean, by Heav'n was decreed [stroy.
To protect what the sword would de-

THE PEBBLE.

WALKING on the sandy beach,
Lowly laid within my reach
A Pebble caught my eye;
Clinging to its native bed,
Quick I rais'd its crusted head,
And safely put it by;

Little did the captive know
What it was to undergo
Before it rose to note;
How the lapidary's wheel,
Fraught with instruments of steel,
Must strip it of its coat;

All its cuts and grindings past,
Polish'd bright and smooth at last,
In dazzling lustre dress'd;
See it paid for all its pains,
Delia views its beauteous veins,
And clasps it to her breast! R. W.

*** We

*** We doubt not that the following account of a recent caſe of Hydrophobia, from the pen of the experienced and learned Dr. MOSELEY, will be acceptable to our readers.

The caſe is drawn up in a maſterly manner: the feelings of the benevolent writer are not concealed in his forcible and diſtreſſing recital: nor will our readers, we believe, remain without a deep and intereſting impreſſion. It is remarkable that this is the firſt clear, diſtinct, and perfect account of Hydrophobia which has ever been publiſhed from the time of Ariſtotle, who firſt noticed it, to the preſent day. Conjecture, theory, and fabulous ſtories are ſo intermixed, and the true characteriſtics of the diſeaſe ſo imperfectly deſcribed, that we are led to conclude that moſt of the accounts we have hitherto had, have been given by people who never ſaw the diſeaſe.

Chelſea Hoſpital, Monday evening, Nov. 9, 1807.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, Mrs. Metcalfe, No. 25, Compton-Street, brought her ſon, Mr. Frederic Michael Metcalfe, to me for advice, at my houſe in Albany, Piccadilly.

He informed me, that he was attacked about four o'clock yeſterday morning with a difficulty in ſwallowing any liquid, which he firſt perceived when he attempted to drink ſome porter, the remains of half a pint, which he had on the preceding evening. He ſaid, when he put the pot to his mouth, ſomething roſe in his throat, and choaked him. He ſwallowed, as he thought, about a tea-ſpoonfull, and then was ſeized with a trembling, and cramp in his arms and legs, and a ſenſation of pricking, as if pins, or needles, were run into his fleſh. His appetite failed him on Saturday laſt. Yeſterday he ate a ſmall piece of mutton, which made him ſick at his ſtomach. He has eaten nothing this day; though he ſaid he could ſwallow any thing, except it were in a liquid form; but has no deſire for food. He ſaid he was attacked on Thurſday laſt with a violent pain in his right arm, from his ſhoulder to the ends of his fingers. This pain left him on Saturday night. He rubbed the arm with hartſhorn and oil, and wrapped it up with flannel, on Saturday.

Mrs. Metcalfe informed me, that on his ſeeing any liquid poured out for him to drink, even before he takes hold of the pot or cup, he begins to tremble, and the choaking ſeizes him. She ſaid, in attempting to drink, he becomes convulſed, his eyes look glaſſy, and he ſtares in an unuſual and frightful manner.

The caſe thus clearly demonſtrated, I deſired Mrs. Metcalfe to go with me into another room. I did this that I might not alarm her ſon, by queſtions neceſſary for further information. Neither Mrs. Metcalfe nor her ſon had the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion of the cauſe, or the nature of this dreadful calamity.

I aſked Mrs. Metcalfe whether her ſon had been lately bitten by any dog? The very queſtion ſo much alarmed her, that ſhe was for a few minutes in a ſtate of diſtraction. When ſhe was able to ſpeak, ſhe exclaimed, with a loud ſhriek, that he had been bitten in the hand by a dog in the ſummer. As ſoon as ſhe became calm and compoſed, we returned to her ſon.

On interrogating him, he informed me, that in the beginning of July laſt, there were two dogs fighting deſperately in the ſtreet oppoſite his mother's houſe; and he obſerving one of them had one of his eyes torn out, and the other dog likely to kill him, endeavoured to part them; but on taking hold of the dog he wiſhed to reſcue from the fury of the other, he received a bite from him on his right hand. Two of the dog's teeth penetrated the outſide of the hand, but the palm of the hand was conſiderably wounded. The wound was dreſſed with Friar's balſam and poulticed, and was cured in a week or ten days.

I examined his hand. There was a ſmall degree of redneſs remaining, but no heat or pain where the wound had been in the palm of his hand, and no veſtige whatever on the outſide, where the teeth had been. There was nothing obſervable in his throat, differing from its natural ſtate; nor any increaſe of ſaliva. Pulſe 88, rather feeble, and not quite regular. He had no thirſt. He told me his choaking ſeemed to him as ariſing from wind; and that he always diſcharged a great deal from his throat whenever he attempted to ſwallow. He ſaid he took ſome dill-ſeed water laſt night, and thought it relieved him; but never could get down more than a tea-ſpoonfull at a time, and that with great difficulty. In one attempt to ſwallow ſome of this water, he was ſo choaked and convulſed, that he would have fallen into the fire, his mother told me, if ſhe had not ſaved him. I gave him ſome water in a pint pot twice; each time he ſwallowed about a tea-ſpoonfull, and both times was choaked and convulſed, with a wild ſtaring in his eyes, and a trembling all over him; and immediately after the effort of ſwallowing, he made a hideous noiſe. The ſecond time I gave him the water, I was much alarmed; I thought it would have occaſioned a fatal convulſion. It is impoſſible

to

to describe a sound; and I can compare the noise he made, which was from repeated spasmodic contractions of the organs of respiration, to nothing but to that sort of stifled barking which dogs sometimes make, when disturbed in their sleep; or to the hoarse short barking of a drover's dog. When he took the pot in his hand, he fell into a tremor, held down his head, and was in great distress; he kept the pot in his hand a few seconds before he could summon courage to lift it to his mouth; after which I took it from him, as from his agony he could not hold it. He bore the sight of the water in the pot, while it was in my hand, when it was not offered him to drink; but when I brought a large bason filled with water, and put it before his eyes, he seemed frightened; and when I agitated the water near him, he was instantly attacked with what he called "*the wind rising in his throat*," trembling, and that hoarse faucial noise before-mentioned. He entreated me not to order any medicine for him in a liquid form, as he said he could not take it; and the attempt, he was certain, would kill him. He said he could swallow any solid substance. I put this to the proof; and, as he had been costive for several days, I gave him four aperient pills, which he swallowed one at a time, but with some difficulty. He had now been with me three quarters of an hour, when he and Mrs. Metcalfe left Albany, with the best advice I could give, and walked back to Compton-street. From his appearance and conversation, no person would have thought there was any indisposition about him. His voice and speech had suffered no alteration. He was in the eighteenth year of his age; a very fine youth in mind, as well as in person. His humanity here was his misfortune. With what grief did I see him depart from Albany with his poor mother, knowing, as I did, that he had but a few hours to live! I visited him at eight o'clock in the evening. Pulse 110, and very feeble. I gave him some water. In attempting to drink, the usual consequences—choaking, wildness in the eyes, and the noise in the throat, followed. The pills operated about nine o'clock, several times. About ten o'clock he became so violently convulsed, that four young men, his brothers, could scarcely keep him in his bed; but he made no attempt to bite any person. He began also to foam at the mouth, with white froth. The quantity of this froth was so great, as to require many towels and handkerchiefs, in wiping it from his mouth. At this period he likewise became delirious at intervals, but at times in his perfect senses; and complained, though in a very warm room, of being cold, and begged to be kept warm. In this condition he continued until one o'clock on the following morning, when, from his violent convulsive exertions and struggling, he was entirely exhausted, and remained calm and quiet afterwards.

He expired at a quarter before two, 18 weeks from the time of the accident; 46 hours from the commencement of the *hydrophobia;* and ten hours after I first saw him.

BENJAMIN MOSELEY.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 21. This Gazette contains accounts of the following captures: — the French schooner privateer Friedland, of 2 guns and 41 men, by the Swallow sloop, Capt. A. Milner; the French privateer L'Amiral Dacres, of 14 long 6-pounders and 70 men, by the Surinam sloop, Capt. J. Lake; and L'Actif French privateer, commissioned for 8 guns but had only 2 on board, and 32 men, by the Carrier cutter, Lieut. W. Milne.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 28. Addressed to Adm. Young.

Scorpion, at Sea, lat. 19 *deg.* 27 *min. N. long.* 9 *deg.* 30 *min. W. Nov.* 21.

Sir, Having disguised his Majesty's sloop Scorpion, under my command, towards the close of day, I have the satisfaction of informing you I succeeded in decoying under our guns, and eventually capturing, at ten *p. m.* La Glaneuse French ketch privateer, of sixteen guns, and eighty men, Louis Joseph Guinian, commander, (who fell a sacrifice to his temerity by endeavouring to escape when within pistol-shot). She is a remarkable fine vessel, on a new construction, copper-fastened, well appointed, and her first cruise, ten days from St. Maloes, and had taken two vessels *.

FRANCIS STANFELL.

This Gazette also contains six Orders in Council, constituting part of the new Commercial System, disclosed in the Orders of the 11th instant, (see p. 10), as a measure of retaliation against the French Blockading Decree. The four first are mere matters of regulation and detail, growing out of the original Orders. The first of them regulates the respective periods at which the original Orders shall be enforced. The 5th and 6th are in favour of Prussia, Lubec, and Portugal; and declare that all ships and goods belonging to

* Ship Alfred, from Newfoundland to Poole; and a Portuguese schooner, detained by the Alarm privateer.

these

theſe States, which have been and are now detained in the Ports of this kingdom, or elſewhere, ſhall be reſtored, upon being pronounced, by the High Court of Admiralty, or by the Court of Vice-admiralty in which proceedings may have been commenced, to belong to ſubjects or inhabitants of Portugal, Pruſſia, or Lubec, and not otherwiſe liable to confiſcation. This indulgence to theſe Powers is expreſſly ſtated to have been granted "in conſideration of the circumſtances under which Portugal, Pruſſia, and Lubec, have been compelled to ſhut their ports againſt the ſhips and goods of his Majeſty's ſubjects."

Admiralty-office, Dec. 3. Letter from Capt. Stanfell, of the Scorpion ſloop, to Adm. Young, dated Dec. 3.

Sir, Availing myſelf of information gained by the capture of La Glaneuſe, relative to the celebrated ketch privateer out of St. Maloes, it is with infinite ſatisfaction I inform you, I fell in with her, and, after a chaſe of twelve hours, captured Le Glaneur, of 10 guns and 60 men, M. Jacquel Fabre, commander, ſix days from Breſt. She has been repeatedly chaſed, and eſcaped by ſuperiority of ſailing, and is well known at Lloyd's to have done more miſchief than all the privateers out of St. Maloes, having run two years with uninterrupted luck. I beg to ſubjoin the names of two veſſels taken by her.

I am, &c. FRANCIS STANFELL.

Horatio brig, David Mill, Maſter, from London to Mogadore. La Gloria, Portugueſe ſhip, from Oporto to London.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 5. This Gazette announces the capture of Le Magicien French lugger privateer, pierced for 14 guns, but only 2 on-board, and 44 men, by H. M. S. Fortuneé, Capt. Vanſittart.

It alſo contains three Orders in Council: One, dated Nov. 25, is for the purpoſe of continuing the prohibition againſt the exportation, or carrying coaſtwiſe, of gunpowder, ſalt-petre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition. The ſecond, dated the 18th, is to authoriſe the continuance of the bounties for the encouragement of ſeamen and landmen to enter into the navy. The third is to permit, for four months, the importation of hides, horns, tallow, wool, &c. in any foreign ſhips.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 12. Letter from Capt. Honyman, to Adm. Montagu, &c.

Leda, Dec. 4.

Sir, At eight this morning, Cape de Caux bearing S. S. W. diſtance four leagues, we diſcerned a lugger and a brig ſtanding for the French coaſt; and, conceiving the lugger to be a privateer with her prize, I ſtood towards them, when the brig ran for Havre de Grace, and the lugger ſtood E. by S. when I inſtantly gave chace to her, and, after a run of ſix hours, we came up with her, and found her to be L'Adolphe French privateer, Monſ. Nicholas Famenter, commander, eight days from Boulogne. She is a remarkably fine veſſel, is entirely new, ſails uncommonly well, and mounts ten 18-pound carronades, four long 4-pounders, two 2-pounders, and two ſwivels; had 70 men on-board when ſhe ſailed, but has now only 25; the others having been ſent away in prizes ſhe has captured.

I am, &c. ROB. HONYMAN.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 15. Letter from Capt. Heywood, of the Aſtrea, to Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Dec. 14.

Sir, I have to acquaint you of the capture of the French lugger privateer Providence, mounting 14 guns and 52 men, by his Majeſty's ſhip Aſtrea, under my command, who was joined in the chace by his Majeſty's brig Royaliſt. E. HEYWOOD.

Dec. 19. This Gazette contains the Proclamation of his Majeſty for proroguing the Parliament to the 21ſt day of January. It alſo contains a letter from Capt. Palmer, of the Alacrity ſloop, to Vice-admiral Ruſſel, announcing the capture, on the 14th inſt. of the French privateer cutter Friedland, from Dunkirk, of 18 guns and 42 men.

London

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DECLARATION.

The Declaration iſſued at St. Peterſburgh, by his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, has excited in his Majeſty's mind the ſtrongeſt ſenſations of aſtoniſhment and regret. His Majeſty was not unaware of the nature of thoſe ſecret engagements which had been impoſed upon Ruſſia in the conferences of Tilſit. But his Majeſty had entertained the hope, that a review of the tranſactions of that unfortunate negotiation, and a juſt eſtimate of its effects upon the glory of the Ruſſian name, and upon the intereſts of the Ruſſian Empire, would have induced his Imperial Majeſty to extricate himſelf from the embarraſſment of thoſe new Counſels and Connections which he had adopted in a moment of deſpondency and alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles which he has ſo invariably profeſſed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the proſperity of his dominions.—This hope has dictated to his Majeſty the utmoſt forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourſe with the Court of St. Peterſburgh ſince the Peace of Tilſit. His Majeſty had much cauſe for ſuſpicion, and juſt ground

of complaint. But he abſtained from the language of reproach. His Majeſty deemed it neceſſary to require ſpecific explanation with reſpect to thoſe arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majeſty could not but confirm the impreſſion already received of their character and tendency. But his Majeſty, nevertheleſs, directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without aſperity or the indication of any hoſtile diſpoſition, but with that conſiderate regard to the feelings and ſituation of the Emperor of Ruſſia, which reſulted from the recollection of former friendſhip, and from confidence interrupted but not deſtroyed. The Declaration of the Emperor of Ruſſia proves that the object of his Majeſty's forbearance and moderation has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and eſſentially the enemy both of Great Britain and Ruſſia, has acquired a decided aſcendancy in the Counſels of the Cabinet of St. Peterſburg; and has been able to excite a cauſeleſs enmity between two nations, whoſe long-eſtabliſhed connexion and whoſe mutual intereſts preſcribed the moſt intimate union and co-operation.—His Majeſty deeply laments the extenſion of the calamities of war. But called upon, as he is, to defend himſelf againſt an act of unprovoked hoſtility, his Majeſty is anxious to refute, in the face of the world, the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be juſtified.—The Declaration aſſerts that his Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia has twice taken up arms in a cauſe, in which the intereſt of Great Britain was more direct than his own; and founds upon this aſſertion the charge againſt Great Britain of having neglected to ſecond and ſupport the military operations of Ruſſia.—His Majeſty willingly does juſtice to the motives which originally engaged Ruſſia in the great ſtruggle againſt France. His Majeſty avows with equal readineſs the intereſt which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the Powers of the Continent. But it would ſurely be difficult to prove that Great Britain, who was herſelf in a ſtate of hoſtility with Pruſſia, when the war broke out between Pruſſia and France, had an intereſt and a duty more direct in eſpouſing the Pruſſian quarrel, than the Emperor of Ruſſia, the ally of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the protector of the North of Europe, and the Guarantee of the Germanic Conſtitution.—It is not in a public Declaration that his Majeſty can diſcuſs the policy of having at any particular period of the war effected, or omitted to effect, diſembarkations of troops on the coaſts of Naples. But the inſtance of the war with the Porte is ſtill more ſingularly choſen to illuſtrate the charge againſt Great Britain of indifference to the intereſts of her Ally; a war undertaken by Great Britain at the inſtigation of Ruſſia, and ſolely for the purpoſe of maintaining Ruſſian intereſts againſt the influence of France. If, however, the Peace of Tilſit is indeed to be conſidered as the conſequence and the puniſhment of the imputed inactivity of Great Britain, his Majeſty cannot but regret, that the Emperor of Ruſſia ſhould have reſorted to ſo precipitate and fatal a meaſure, at the moment when he had received diſtinct aſſurances that his Majeſty was making the moſt ſtrenuous exertions to fulfil the wiſhes and expectations of his Ally (aſſurances which his Imperial Majeſty received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and ſatisfaction), and when his Majeſty was, in fact, prepared to employ, for the advancement of the common objects of the war, thoſe forces which, after the Peace of Tilſit, he was under the neceſſity of employing to diſconcert a combination directed againſt his own immediate intereſts and ſecurity.—The vexation of Ruſſian commerce by Great Britain is, in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination, made by his Majeſty's command, of the records of the Britiſh Court of Admiralty, there has been diſcovered only a ſolitary inſtance, in the courſe of the preſent war, of the condemnation of a veſſel really Ruſſian: a veſſel which had carried naval ſtores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few inſtances of Ruſſian veſſels detained; and none in which juſtice has been refuſed to a party regularly complaining of ſuch detention. It is, therefore, matter of ſurprize as well as of concern to his Majeſty, that the Emperor of Ruſſia ſhould have condeſcended to bring forward a complaint which, as it cannot be ſeriouſly felt by thoſe in whoſe behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance thoſe exaggerated declamations, by which France perſeveringly endeavours to inflame the jealouſy of other countries, and to juſtify her own inveterate animoſity againſt Great Britain. The Peace of Tilſit was followed by an offer of mediation, on the part of the Emperor of Ruſſia, for the concluſion of a Peace between Great Britain and France; which it is aſſerted that his Majeſty refuſed.—His Majeſty did not refuſe the mediation of the Emperor of Ruſſia: although the offer of it was accompanied by circumſtances of concealment, which might well have juſtified his refuſal. The articles of the Treaty of Tilſit were not communicated to his Majeſty; and ſpecifically

cifically that Article of the Treaty in virtue of which the mediation was propoſed, and which preſcribed a limited time for the return of his Majeſty's anſwer to that propoſal. And his Majeſty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation ſo offenſive to the dignity of an Independent Sovereign. But the anſwer ſo returned by his Majeſty was not a refuſal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his Majeſty were: a ſtatement of the baſis upon which the enemy was diſpoſed to treat; and a communication of the articles of the Peace of Tilſit. The firſt of theſe conditions was preciſely the ſame which the Emperor of Ruſſia had himſelf annexed not four months before to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Auſtria. The ſecond was one which his Majeſty would have had a right to require, even as the Ally of his Imperial Majeſty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his Imperial Majeſty the care of his honour and of his intereſts. But, even if theſe conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at St. Peterſburg,) had not been in themſelves perfectly natural and neceſſary; there were not wanting conſiderations which might have warranted his Majeſty in endeavouring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to aſcertain the views and intentions of the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the preciſe nature and effect of the new relations which his Imperial Majeſty had contracted.—The complete abandonment of the intereſts of the King of Pruſſia (who had twice rejected propoſals of ſeparate peace, from a ſtrict adherence to his engagements with his Imperial Ally), and the character of thoſe proviſions which the Emperor of Ruſſia was contented to make for his own intereſts in the Negotiations of Tilſit, preſented no encouraging proſpect of the reſult of any exertions which his Imperial Majeſty might be diſpoſed to employ in favour of Great Britain. It is not, while a French army ſtill occupies and lays waſte the remaining dominions of the King of Pruſſia, in ſpite of the ſtipulations of the Pruſſian Treaty of Tilſit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Pruſſian Monarchy, ſuch as, in its entire and moſt flouriſhing ſtate, the Pruſſian Monarchy would have been unable to diſcharge; while the ſurrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Pruſſian forteſſes, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exerciſed over Pruſſia with ſuch ſhameleſs tyranny, as to deſignate, and demand for inſtant death, individuals, ſubjects of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and reſident in his dominions, upon a charge of diſreſpect towards the French Government;—it is not while all theſe things are done and ſuffered, under the eyes of the Emperor of Ruſſia, and without his interference on behalf of his Ally, that his Majeſty can feel himſelf called upon to account to Europe, for having heſitated to repoſe an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of his Imperial Majeſty's mediation. Nor, even if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been concluded under it, and that peace guaranteed by his Imperial Majeſty, could his Majeſty have placed implicit reliance on the ſtability of any ſuch arrangement, after having ſeen the Emperor of Ruſſia openly transfer to France the ſovereignty of the Ionian Republick, the independence of which his Imperial Majeſty had recently and ſolemnly guaranteed. But while the alledged rejection of the Emperor of Ruſſia's mediation between Great Britain and France is ſtated as a juſt ground of his Imperial Majeſty's reſentment; his Majeſty's requeſt of that mediation, for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace between Great Britain and Denmark, is repreſented as an inſult which it was beyond the bounds of his Imperial Majeſty's moderation to endure. His Majeſty feels himſelf under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the Emperor of Ruſſia for the Expedition againſt Copenhagen. It is not for thoſe who were parties to the ſecret arrangements of Tilſit, to demand ſatisfaction for a meaſure to which thoſe arrangements gave riſe, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated. His Majeſty's juſtification of the Expedition againſt Copenhagen is before the world. The declaration of the Emperor of Ruſſia would ſupply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the moſt incredulous of the urgency of that neceſſity under which his Majeſty acted. But, until the Ruſſian Declaration was publiſhed, his Majeſty had no reaſon to ſuſpect that any opinions which the Emperor of Ruſſia might entertain of the tranſactions at Copenhagen could be ſuch as to preclude his Imperial Majeſty from undertaking, at the requeſt of Great Britain, that ſame office of Mediator, which he had aſſumed with ſo much alacrity on the behalf of France. Nor can his Majeſty forget that the firſt ſymptoms of reviving confidence, ſince the peace of Tilſit, the only proſpect of ſucceſs in the endeavours of his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to reſtore the antient good underſtanding between Great Britain and Ruſſia, appeared when the intelligence of the ſiege of Copenhagen had been recently received at

St.

St. Petersburg. The inviolability of the Baltic Sea, and the reciprocal guarantees of the powers that border upon it, guarantees said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British Government, are stated as aggravations of his Majesty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent his Majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained: however his Majesty may, at particular periods, have forborne, for special reasons, influencing his conduct at the time, to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the North; and his Majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed Sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltic Sea, from Dantzig to Lubeck. But the higher the value which the Emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquillity of the Baltic, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the Empress Catharine and the Emperor Paul, the less justly can his Imperial Majesty resent the appeal made to him by his Majesty as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the utmost confidence and sincerity, his Majesty neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered, any insult to the Emperor of Russia. Nor can his Majesty conceive that, in proposing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great Britain, his Majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation, either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity, of Denmark. His Majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian Government labours to justify the rupture of a connexion which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia, and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own. The Russian Declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.—His Majesty has already had occasion to assert, that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of his Imperial Majesty's subjects. The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his Majesty, that it cannot be necessary for his Majesty to renew any professions upon that subject. But his Majesty is at a loss to reconcile the Emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with his Imperial Majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it. The requisition of his Imperial Majesty for the immediate conclusion, by his Majesty, of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance, as it is offensive in the manner. His Majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis. And the Emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember that the last negotiation between Great Britain and France was broken off, upon points immediately affecting, not his Majesty's own interests, but those of his Imperial Ally. But his Majesty neither understands, nor will he admit, the pretension of the Emperor of Russia to dictate the time or the mode of his Majesty's pacific negotiations with other Powers. It never will be endured by his Majesty that any Government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of subserviency to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain. His Majesty proclaims anew those principles of maritime law, against which the armed neutrality, under the auspices of the Empress Catharine, was originally directed; and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced. Those principles have been recognised and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe; and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia herself in the reign of the Empress Catharine. Those principles it is the right and the duty of his Majesty to maintain; and against every confederacy his Majesty is determined, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to the support of the maritime power of Great Britain; but they are become incalculably more valuable and important at a period when the maritime power of Great Britain constitutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection. When the opportunity for peace between Great Britain and Russia shall arrive, his Majesty will embrace it with eagerness. The arrangements of such a negotiation will not be difficult or complicated. His Majesty, as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to require: satisfied, if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her antient feelings of friendship towards Great Britain; to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity as an independent nation.

Westminster, Dec. 18, 1807.

[The

[The Declaration is followed by an Order in Council, dated the 18th inſt. authorizing general Repriſals againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the Emperor of Ruſſia, except ſuch veſſels as have received his Majeſty's licence to be releaſed from the embargo.]

SECOND GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 19. Capt. Yeo, of his Majeſty's ſloop Confiance, arrived this afternoon at this office, with diſpatches from Rear-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, dated 6th December, ſtating that the Prince Regent of Portugal, with the whole of the Royal Family, conſiſting of fifteen perſons, had emigrated for the Brazils, with ſeven ſail of the line, five frigates, three armed brigs, and upwards of thirty Brazil merchant-veſſels. The Portugueſe fleet is attended by his Majeſty's ſhips Marlborough, London, Monarch, and Bedford, under the command of Capt. Moore. One Portugueſe line of battle ſhip is on its way to Plymouth. Only one ſerviceable Portugueſe line of battle ſhip and three hulks had been left in the Tagus. Eight Ruſſian line of battle ſhips remained in the Tagus, only three of which were in a condition for ſea. Rear-Adm. Sir Sidney Smith has reſumed the blockade of the port of Liſbon with five ſail of the line, and will probably by this time have been joined by an additional ſquadron of line of battle ſhips. Lord Strangford, his Majeſty's Miniſter to the Court of Liſbon, is arrived in the Confiance.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, *December* 22.

Foreign-office, Dec. 19. The following diſpatch has been this day received from Lord Strangford, his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Liſbon.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Nov. 29.

Sir, I have the honour of announcing to you, that the Prince Regent of Portugal has effected the wiſe and magnanimous purpoſe of retiring from a kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as the vaſſal of France; and that his Royal Highneſs and family, accompanied by moſt of his ſhips of war, and by a multitude of his faithful ſubjects and adherents, have this day departed from Liſbon, and are now on their way to the Brazils, under the eſcort of a Britiſh fleet. This grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the ſudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal: it has been the genuine reſult of the ſyſtem of perſevering confidence and moderation adopted by his Majeſty towards that country; for the ultimate ſucceſs of which I had in a manner rendered myſelf reſponſible; and which, in obedience to your inſtructions, I had uniformly continued to ſupport, even under appearances of the moſt diſcouraging nature. I had frequently and diſtinctly ſtated to the Cabinet of Liſbon, that, in agreeing not to reſent the excluſion of Britiſh commerce from the ports of Portugal, his Majeſty had exhauſted the means of forbearance; that, in making that conceſſion to the peculiar circumſtances of the Prince Regent's ſituation, his Majeſty had done all that friendſhip, and the remembrance of antient alliance, could juſtly require; but that a ſingle ſtep beyond the line of modified hoſtility, thus moſt reluctantly conſented to, muſt neceſſarily lead to the extremity of actual war. The Prince Regent, however, ſuffered himſelf for a moment to forget that, in the preſent ſtate of Europe, no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity; and that, however much his Majeſty might be diſpoſed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means poſſeſſed by Portugal of reſiſtance to the power of France, neither his own dignity, nor the intereſts of his people, would permit his Majeſty to accept that excuſe for a compliance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands. On the 8th inſt. his Royal Highneſs was induced to ſign an order for the detention of the few Britiſh ſubjects, and of the inconſiderable portion of Britiſh property, which yet remained at Liſbon. On the publication of this order, I cauſed the arms of England to be removed from the gates of my reſidence, demanded my paſſports, preſented a final remonſtrance againſt the recent conduct of the Court of Liſbon, and proceeded to the ſquadron commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, which arrived off the coaſt of Portugal ſome days after I had received my paſſports, and which I joined on the 17th inſt. I immediately ſuggeſted to Sir S. Smith the expediency of eſtabliſhing the moſt rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the high ſatisfaction of afterwards finding, that I had thus anticipated the intentions of his Majeſty; your diſpatches (which I received by the meſſenger Silveſter on the 23d) directing me to authorize that meaſure, in caſe the Portugueſe Government ſhould paſs the bounds which his Majeſty had thought fit to ſet to his forbearance, and attempt to take any farther ſtep injurious to the honour or intereſts of Great Britain. Thoſe diſpatches were drawn up under the idea that I was ſtill reſident at Liſbon; and though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that Court, ſtill, upon a careful conſideration of the tenor of your inſtructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if that caſe had not occurred. I reſolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to aſcertain the effect produced

produced by the blockade of Liſbon, and to propoſe to the Portugueſe Government, as the only condition upon which that blockade could ceaſe, the alternative, ſtated by you, either of ſurrendering the fleet to his Majeſty, or of immediately employing it to remove the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils. I took upon myſelf this reſponſibility in renewing negotiations after my public functions had actually ceaſed, convinced that, although it was the fixed determination of his Majeſty not to ſuffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the poſſeſſion of the enemy, ſtill his Majeſty's firſt object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpoſe, of ſaving the Royal Family of Braganza from the tyranny of France. I accordingly requeſted an audience of the Prince Regent, together with due aſſurances of protection and ſecurity; and, upon receiving his Royal Highneſs's anſwer, I proceeded to Liſbon on the 27th, in his Majeſty's ſhip Confiance, bearing a flag of truce. I had immediately moſt intereſting communications with the Court of Liſbon, the particulars of which ſhall be fully detailed in a future diſpatch. It ſuffices to mention in this place, that the Prince Regent wiſely directed all his apprehenſions to a French army, and all his hopes to an Engliſh fleet; that he received the moſt explicit aſſurances from me, that his Majeſty would generouſly overlook thoſe acts of unwilling and momentary hoſtility to which his Royal Highneſs's conſent had been extorted; and that I promiſed to his Royal Highneſs, on the faith of my Sovereign, that the Britiſh ſquadron before the Tagus ſhould be employed to protect his retreat from Liſbon, and his voyage to the Brazils. A Decree was publiſhed yeſterday, in which the Prince Regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio de Janeiro until the concluſion of a general peace, and of appointing a Regency to tranſact the Adminiſtration of Government at Liſbon during his Royal Highneſs's abſence from Europe. This morning the Portugueſe fleet left the Tagus; I had the honour to accompany the Prince in his paſſage over the Bar. The fleet conſiſted of eight ſail of the line, four large frigates, ſeveral armed brigs, ſloops, and corvettes, and a number of Brazil ſhips, amounting, I believe, to about 36 ſail in all. They paſſed through the Britiſh ſquadron, and his Majeſty's ſhips fired a ſalute of 21 guns, which was returned with an equal number. A more intereſting ſpectacle than that afforded by the junction of the two fleets has been rarely beheld. On quitting the Prince Regent's ſhip, I repaired on-board of the Hibernia, but returned immediately, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, whom I preſented to the Prince, and who was received by his Royal Highneſs with the moſt marked and gracious condeſcenſion. I have the honour to incloſe liſts of the ſhips of war which were known to have left Liſbon this morning, and which were in ſight a few hours ago. There remain at Liſbon four ſhips of the line, and the ſame number of frigates, but only one of each ſort is ſerviceable. I have thought it expedient to loſe no time in communicating to his Majeſty's Government the important intelligence contained in this diſpatch. I have therefore to apologize for the haſty and imperfect manner in which it is written. STRANGFORD.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 21. The following were received by Capt. Yeo, of the Confiance, from Sir S. Smith.

Hibernia, 22 leagues W. of the Tagus, Dec. 1.

Sir, In a former diſpatch, dated the 22d November, with a poſtſcript of the 26th, I conveyed to you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the proofs, contained in various documents, of the Portugueſe Government being ſo much influenced by terror of the French arms, as to have acquieſced to certain demands of France, operating againſt Great Britain. The diſtribution of the Portugueſe force was made wholly on the coaſt, while the land ſide was left totally unguarded. Britiſh ſubjects of all deſcriptions were detained; and it therefore became neceſſary to inform the Portugueſe Government, that the caſe had ariſen which required, in obedience to my inſtructions, that I ſhould declare the Tagus in a ſtate of blockade; and Lord Strangford agreeing with me that hoſtility ſhould be met by hoſtility, the blockade was inſtituted, and the inſtructions we had received were acted upon to their full extent; ſtill, however, bearing in recollection the firſt object adopted by his Majeſty's Government of opening a refuge for the head of the Portugueſe Government, menaced as it was by the powerful arm and baneful influence of the enemy, I thought it my duty to adopt the means open to us, of endeavouring to induce the Prince Regent of Portugal to re-conſider his deciſion "to unite himſelf with the Continent of Europe," and to recollect, that he had poſſeſſions on that of America affording an ample balance for any ſacrifice he might make here, and from which he would be cut off by the nature of maritime warfare, the termination of which could not be dictated by the combination of the Continental Powers of Europe. In this view, Lord Strangford having received an acquieſcence to the propoſition which had been made by us, for his Lordſhip to land and confer with the

the Prince Regent under the guarantee of a flag of truce, I furniſhed his Lordſhip with that conveyance and ſecurity, in order that he might give to the Prince that confidence which his word of honour as the King's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, united with that of a Britiſh Admiral, could not fail to inſpire towards inducing his Royal Highneſs to throw himſelf and his fleet into the arms of Great Britain, in perfect reliance on the King's overlooking a forced act of apparent hoſtility againſt his flag and ſubjects, and eſtabliſhing his Royal Highneſs's Government in his ultramarine poſſeſſions, as originally promiſed. I have now the heartfelt ſatisfaction of announcing to you, that our hopes and expectations have been realized to the utmoſt extent. On the morning of the 29th the Portugueſe fleet (as *per* liſt annexed) came out of the Tagus with his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Brazil and the whole of the Royal Family of Braganza on-board, together with many of his faithful Counſellors and adherents, as well as other perſons attached to his preſent fortunes. This fleet of eight ſail of the line, four frigates, two brigs, and one ſchooner, with a crowd of large armed merchantſhips, arranged itſelf under the protection of that of his Majeſty; while the firing of a reciprocal ſalute of 21 guns announced the friendly meeting of thoſe who but the day before were on terms of hoſtility; the ſcene impreſſing every beholder (except the French army on the hills) with the moſt lively emotions of gratitude to Providence, that there yet exiſted a power in the world able, as well as willing, to protect the oppreſſed. I am yours, &c.

W. Sidney Smith.

Liſt of the Portugueſe Fleet that came out of the Tagus, Nov. 29.

Principe Real, 84 guns; Rainha de Portugal, 74; Conde Henrique, 74; Meduza, 74; Alfonzo de Albiquerque, 64; D. Joao de Caſtro, 64; Principe de Brazil, 74; Martino de Freitas, 64.—*Frigates:* Minerva, 44 guns; Golfinho, 36; Uriana, 32; and one other, name as yet unknown. — *Brigs:* Voador, 22 guns; Vinganca, 20; Lebre, 22. — *Schooner:* Curioza, 12 guns.

J. J. M. Torres, Major General.
W. Sidney Smith.

Hibernia, 22 leagues W. of the Tagus, Dec. 1.

Sir, In another diſpatch of this day's date, I have tranſmitted a liſt of the Portugueſe fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th ultimo, which I received that day from the hands of the Admiral commanding it, when I went on-board the Principe Reale, to pay my viſit of reſpect and congratulation to His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Brazil, who was embarked in that ſhip. I here incloſe the liſt of thoſe left behind. The abſence of but one of the four ſhips is regretted by the Portugueſe (the Vaſco de Gama) ſhe being under repair: her guns have been employed to arm the Freitas, 64, a new ſhip, and one of thoſe which came out with the Prince. The other three are mere hulks; and there is alſo one ſhip on the ſtocks, the Principe Regente, but ſhe is only in frame. The Prince ſaid every thing that the moſt cordial feelings of gratitude towards, and confidence in, his Majeſty and the Britiſh Nation might be ſuppoſed to dictate. I have by ſignal, for we have no other mode of communicating in this weather, directed Captain Moore in the Marlborough, with the London, Monarch, and Bedford, to ſtay by the body of the Portugueſe fleet, and render it every aſſiſtance. I keep in the Hibernia, cloſe to the Prince's ſhip. I cannot as yet ſend the Foudroyant, Plantagenet, and Conqueror, on to Admiral Purvis, according to their Lordſhip's order of the 14th, which, I truſt, will be the leſs felt as an inconvenience off Cadiz, as they appear to have been ordered thither, with reference to the Ruſſians being within the Straits, before it was known they were on my ſtation. W. Sidney Smith.

Liſt of the Portugueſe Ships that remained in Liſbon.

S. Sebaſtiao, of 64 guns, unſerviceable without a thorough repair. Maria Prima, 74, unſerviceable, ordered to be made into a floating battery, but not yet fitted. Vaſco de Gama, 74, under repair and nearly ready. Princeſa de Beira, 64, condemned; ordered to be fitted out as a floating battery.

Frigates: Phœnix, of 44 guns, in need of thorough repair. Amazona, 44, in need of ditto. Perola, 44, in need of ditto. Tritao, 40, paſt repair. Veney, 30, paſt repair. W. Sidney Smith.

[In another Letter, dated Dec. 6, Sir Sidney ſtates, that he ſucceeded in collecting the whole of the Portugueſe fleet, except a brig, after the gale, and that the weather was ſuch as to allow the neceſſary repairs, and ſuch diſtribution of ſupernumeraries and reſources to be made, as to enable Vice-Admiral Don Manuel d'A. Sottomayer to report all the ſhips capable of performing the voyage to Rio Janeiro, except one line of battle ſhip, which he requeſted might be conducted to an Engliſh port. The Diana, merchant-veſſel, having on-board about ſixty Britiſh ſubjects, who had been detained in conſequence of the embargo, came out of the Tagus in company with the Portugueſe fleet; and it is ſuppoſed that ſhe bore up for England at the commencement of the gale.]

DECLARA-

DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. (See p. 1152.)

THE greater value the Emperor attached to the friendſhip of his Britannic Majeſty, the greater was his regret at perceiving that that Monarch altogether ſeparated himſelf from him.—Twice has the Emperor taken up arms, in which his cauſe was moſt directly that of England; and he ſolicited in vain from England a co-operation which her intereſt required. He did not demand that her troops ſhould be united with his; he deſired only that they ſhould effect a diverſion. He was aſtoniſhed that in her cauſe ſhe did not act in union with him; but, coolly contemplating a bloody ſpectacle, in a war which had been kindled at her will, ſhe ſent troops to attack Buenos Ayres. One part of her armies, which appeared deſtined to make a diviſion in Italy, quitted at length Sicily where it was aſſembled. There was reaſon to believe that this was done to make an attack upon the coaſts of Naples, when it was underſtood that it was occupied in attempting to ſeize and appropriate to itſelf Egypt. But what ſenſibly touched the heart of his Imperial Majeſty was, to perceive that England, contrary to her good faith and the expreſs and preciſe terms of Treaties, troubled at ſea the commerce of his ſubjects. And at what an epoch!—when the blood of Ruſſians was ſhedding in the moſt glorious warfares; which drew down, and fixed againſt the armies of his Imperial Majeſty, all the military force of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, with whom England was, and is now, at war.

When the two Emperors made peace, his Majeſty, in ſpite of his juſt reſentments againſt England, did not refrain from rendering her ſervice. His Majeſty ſtipulated, even in the very Treaty, that he would become mediator between her and France; and, finally, he offered his mediation to the King of Great Britain. His Majeſty announced to the King, that it was with a view to obtain for him honourable conditions. But the Britiſh Miniſtry, apparently faithful to that plan which was to looſen and break the bonds which had connected Ruſſia and England, rejected the mediation.—The peace between Ruſſia and France was to prepare a general peace. Then it was that England ſuddenly quitted that apparent lethargy to which ſhe had abandoned herſelf; but it was to caſt upon the North of Europe new firebrands, which were to enkindle and nouriſh the flames of war, which ſhe did not wiſh to ſee extinguiſhed. Her fleets and her troops appeared upon the coaſts of Denmark, to execute there an act of violence of which hiſtory, ſo fertile in examples, does not furniſh a ſingle parallel. A tranquil and moderate Power, which by long and unchanging wiſdom had obtained in the circle of Monarchies a moral dignity, ſees itſelf aſſaulted and treated as if it had been forging plots, and meditating the ruin of England; and all to juſtify its prompt and total ſpoliation.

The Emperor, wounded in his dignity, in the intereſts of his people, in his engagements with the Courts of the North, by this act of violence committed in the Baltic, which is an incloſed ſea, whoſe tranquillity had been for a long period, and with the privity of the Cabinet of St. James's, the ſubject of reciprocal guarantee, did not diſſemble his reſentment againſt England, and announced to her that he could not remain inſenſible to it.—His Majeſty did not foreſee that when England, having employed her force ſucceſsfully, was about to bear away her prey, ſhe would commit a new outrage againſt Denmark, and that his Majeſty was to ſhare in it. New propoſals were made, each more inſidious than the foregoing, which were to connect with the Britiſh power Denmark ſubjected, diſgraced, and affecting to applaud what had been wrought againſt her.—The Emperor ſtill leſs foreſaw that it would be propoſed to him that he ſhould guarantee this ſubmiſſion, and that he ſhould pledge himſelf that this act of violence ſhould have no unpleaſant conſequences to England. Her Ambaſſador believed that it was poſſible to propoſe to his Majeſty's Miniſtry, that his Majeſty ſhould become the apologiſt and the protector of what he had ſo loudly blamed. To this proceeding of the Cabinet of St. James's, the Emperor paid no other attention than it deſerved. He thought it time to put limits to his moderation.

The Prince Royal of Denmark, endowed with a character full of energy and nobleneſs, and poſſeſſing from Providence a dignity equal to his high rank, had informed the Emperor, that juſtly incenſed at what had taken place at Copenhagen, he had not ratified the Convention, and conſidered it as of no effect.—At this moment he has juſt communicated to his Imperial Majeſty new propoſals which have been made to him, which ſerve only to inflame his reſiſtance inſtead of appeaſing it; becauſe they tend to impreſs upon his actions the ſeal of degradation, the impreſſion of which they have never borne. The Emperor, touched with the confidence which the Prince Royal placed in him, and having conſidered his own peculiar complaints againſt England; having maturely examined, too, the engagements which he had entered into with the Powers of the North—engagements formed by the Empreſs Catharine, and by his late

Majeſty

Majeſty the Emperor, both of glorious memory—has reſolved to fulfil them. His Imperial Majeſty, therefore, breaks off all communication with England: he recalls the whole of the Miſſion which he has ſent thither; and no longer chooſes to keep with him that of his Britannic Majeſty. There ſhall from henceforth be no connexion between the two countries.—The Emperor declares, that he annuls, and for ever, every preceding Convention between England and Ruſſia, and particularly that entered into in 1801, the 5th (17th) of the month of June.—He proclaims anew the principles of the Armed Neutrality, that monument of the wiſdom of the Empreſs Catharine, and engages never to recede from that ſyſtem.—He demands of England complete ſatisfaction to all his ſubjects, for their juſt reclamations of veſſels and merchandize, detained againſt the expreſs tenor of treaties concluded in his own reign. The Emperor engages, there ſhall be no re-eſtabliſhment of concord between Ruſſia and England, till ſatisfaction ſhall have been given to Denmark.

The Emperor expects that his Britannic Majeſty, inſtead of ſuffering his Miniſters, as he does, to ſcatter the ſeeds of freſh war, liſtening only to his own feelings, will be diſpoſed to conclude ſuch treaty with his Majeſty the Emperor of France, as ſhall prolong (to uſe the expreſſion) interminably (*à toute la terme*), the invaluable bleſſings of peace.—When the Emperor ſhall be ſatisfied upon all the preceding points, and eſpecially upon that of peace between France and England, without which no part of Europe can promiſe itſelf real tranquillity, his Imperial Majeſty will then gladly reſume with Great Britain thoſe relations of amity, which, under the juſt diſcontent which he could not but feel, he has, perhaps, preſerved too long. Given at St. Peterſburgh, 20th (31ſt) October.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

There is a long article in the *Moniteur* (the Gazette of France) of the 18th ult. in which it is ſtated, that "England has within two years ſent out four Expeditions; the firſt was againſt Conſtantinople, which was attended with conſiderable loſs, and the confiſcation of all Engliſh property; the ſecond was againſt Egypt, and proved ſtill more diſgraceful and diſaſtrous, by the defeat at Roſetta; the third was againſt Buenos Ayres, in which they loſt five thouſand men; the fourth was againſt Copenhagen, the moſt atrocious Expedition of which hiſtory can preſerve the remembrance, and which has covered the Engliſh Government with indelible ſhame. Why did the Engliſh evacuate Zealand and Copenhagen, after the Prince Royal had refuſed to receive their Envoy, and to ratify the Capitulation? Becauſe they were ſenſible of their feebleneſs by land, and feared the approach of that ſeaſon when the march of the Daniſh troops ſhould be facilitated by the ice."

The article then proceeds thus:

"After theſe four Expeditions, which ſo manifeſtly ſhew the moral and military decline of England, let us ſpeak of the ſituation into which it has brought Portugal. The Prince Regent of Portugal loſes his throne: he loſes it influenced by the intrigues of England: he loſes it becauſe he would not ſeize the Engliſh merchandiſe which was at Lisbon. What then does England, that powerful Ally? She ſees with indifference what paſſes in Portugal. What will ſhe do when Portugal ſhall be taken? Will ſhe go and ſeize upon Brazil? No: if the Engliſh make that attempt, the Catholicks will drive them out. The fall of the Houſe of Braganza will remain a new proof, that the deſtruction of whomſoever attaches himſelf to the Engliſh is inevitable."

The above article concludes with a virulent attack upon the Engliſh Miniſters, who are accuſed of being actuated by the ſame ſpirit as the atrocious adherents of Marat, and to wiſh for perpetual war.—It aſſerts that "the correſpondence of England with every part of the Continent is intercepted, and that there are more than 100,000 Engliſh letters, and bills of exchange to the amount of ſeveral millions ſterling, collected and detained in conſequence of the blockade."

The *Moniteur* of the 27th ult. announced the arrival of Buonaparte at Milan on the 21ſt. It alſo contained a long account of a grand *fête* given on the 25th, at Paris, to celebrate the return of the Imperial Guards to that city, from Germany. The details, however, could not be intereſting to an Engliſh reader. Before 9 o'clock in the morning all the ſtreets through which the Proceſſion was to paſs were ſwept, and cleared of all obſtructions; and no carriages, except thoſe of the Municipal Body, were ſuffered to circulate within the line of proceſſion, which advanced through the following places:—Champs Elyſees, Place de la Concorde, Place du Lycée Buonaparte, Place du Marche des Jacobins, Place des Victoires, Marche des Innocens, Place de la Fidelité, à Saint-Laurent, Rotonde du Temple, Place de l'Hotel-de-Ville, Place des Voſges, Place de la Baſtille, Place du Corps-Legiſlatif, Place de l'Odeon, and Place de l'Eſtrapade.

—By

—By some strange chance, or by design, General Hulin, the wretch who presided at the mock trial of the Duke D'Enghien, was stationed at the barrier through which that last hope of the illustrious House of Condé was conducted by torch-light to his execution.—On the night of the following day, the 26th, all the Theatres were opened, *gratis*, to the publick.

According to accounts from most of the Ports of the Mediterranean, the Algerines have commenced hostilities upon the French and their Allies, and also upon the Americans. Such a precipitate war (says a French paper), so lightly begun against *Nations whom England has long feared and envied*, must have naturally excited the suspicion that British influence was not foreign to the determination of the Algerine Government; and we are now assured that this suspicion is well grounded.

HOLLAND.

Utrecht, Nov. 24. His Majesty having left his Palace, formerly called the Groot Pouthuizen, and taken up his residence provisionally in that called the Huis Van Amerougen, near the Witte-Vrouwe Gate, the Legislative Body waited on him yesterday at noon, and had a solemn audience in the new Palace.

Being conducted into the presence of the King, the President of the Legislative Body addressed his Majesty in the following terms:

"Sire, The Legislative Body, summoned to your Majesty's presence, hastens to fulfil the first, and at the same time the most pleasing of its duties, in presenting to your Majesty their respectful homage, and also the assurances of their attachment, and of the zeal with which its Members hope to co-operate in the beneficent plans of your Majesty for the happiness and prosperity of your people—sentiments, Sire, which, were it possible, would be still increased by the flattering expressions which your Minister has communicated to us in your name. May Providence prosper all the designs of your Majesty; may it bless your cares and efforts, and also the person and house of your Majesty; *may it give us* PEACE, *so necessary for the well-being and tranquillity of mankind, and of this country in particular!* Then shall we, under the glorious sway of your Majesty, see those bright days return, which a thick cloud has overcast for so many years.

"These, Sire, are the fervent and honest wishes of this Assembly, and of him who has the honour to address you."

To this Address his Majesty made the following reply:

"Gentlemen, I meet you again with pleasure: it is with the greatest satisfaction that I see the important posts of Deputies to the Legislative Body filled by men like you, whom I know, whom I esteem, and who unite my approbation with the choice of their fellow-citizens. I shall always account it a satisfaction to make you participators in *the little good which can be accomplished*, or rather in shunning the evils which may be avoided; for in difficult circumstances, the latter mode of expression is more becoming than the former: I shall also, with pleasure, in all extraordinary cases, place my reliance on your decisions.

"My Minister for Domestic Affairs shall appear among you on Thursday next. He will give you an account of the situation of affairs—of what has been already done in accomplishment of the measures adopted in the former year, and of those which must yet be had recourse to. You will see, that notwithstanding the Peace upon the Continent, our situation is yet extremely difficult; *but still we may finally hope, that by a general Peace we may reach the end of our Miseries.*

"I rely upon, and shall always with confident expectation rely upon, the sentiments which you have testified for me."

Utrecht, Dec. 3. When the Minister for Domestic Affairs communicated to the Legislative Body the Message of the King, he made a speech to that Assembly, in which he stated, that the King had authorised him to enter into an explanation of some points relative to the internal situation of the Kingdom. He then made a high eulogium on the last campaign of Napoleon, to which, he observes, there is nothing equal in the annals of mankind for military skill, rapidity of execution, and complete success by an illustrious peace, the Peace of Tilsit, which has for ever changed the state of the Continent, and given it a new aspect. He congratulates the Dutch nation on their having remained in perfect tranquillity, while their neighbours were suffering all the calamities of war: and after pointing out a variety of objects relative to internal improvements, he proceeds to notice the state of commerce, in the following terms:—"The war, Gentlemen, it would be in vain to dissemble, has produced a long and melancholy stagnation of our foreign trade, which has always with justice been considered as the source of all the prosperity of Holland. We have, however, no reason to fear that this interruption of our commercial relations will deaden the spirit and enterprize of a people who are particularly formed for trade. All that is necessary to guard against in this respect will, without doubt, be observed by them.

They

They will adopt the beſt courſe that circumſtances can permit; and we may flatter ourſelves to ſee Commerce riſe again from her aſhes, our merchantmen covering every ſea, our markets filled with all kinds of merchandize, as ſoon as peace ſhall have brought about that fortunate reſult which the penetration, as well as the power and inclination of the Hero of this age, guarantee to our country.—The rigid laws (for their exiſtence muſt alſo be acknowledged) reſpecting the communication with England, and the prohibition of the importation of all goods from that kingdom, completely deſtroy our trade. But who does not perceive that theſe regulations are neceſſary—not merely for preventing all deceptions as to the introduction of prohibited merchandize—not merely to ſecure the faithful execution of meaſures of general advantage—but alſo to compel the enemy to accept a peace founded on a ſuitable and ſolid baſis?"

The Miniſter next took notice of the ſtate of the Manufactures, which are confeſſed to have ſuffered; but he obſerved, that the inventions in machinery of other Nations had been introduced, and in ſome inſtances improved, which he thought afforded reaſon to hope, that after peace the Dutch manufactures would emulate thoſe of other Nations.—"The Maritime War (he adds) ſtill continues, and England has hitherto refuſed to liſten to propoſals for peace.—With regard to a general peace, which is as neceſſary for mankind, as it muſt be the object of their ardent wiſh, great efforts muſt ſtill be made to obtain it. True to our duties, and convinced of the commanding preſſure of our preſent ſituation, we muſt ſubmit to new ſacrifices, in the hope and confidence that our commerce and navigation ſhall at laſt be delivered from that yoke which has ſo long oppreſſed them; and that the freedom of the ſeas, for which our forefathers ſhed ſo much blood, ſhall be again reſtored."—He concludes with an alluſion to the deficiency in the Finances, and mentions the plan of a Sinking Fund, for paying off the National Debt.

We have alſo ſeen an Addreſs from the Legiſlative Body to King Louis, in reply to this Meſſage; by which it appears, that the Meſſage was accompanied by the copy of a Treaty between France and Holland, lately concluded at Paris. This Treaty contains a clauſe, which ſtipulates the ceſſion of the Port of Fluſhing to France; and, in return, the annexation of Eaſt Friſland and the territory of Iver to Holland. The Dutch Legiſlators venture to expreſs their regret at this transfer to France of a town celebrated in the annals of their country; but they acknowledge that the loſs is alleviated by the acquiſitions which Holland is to obtain.

A very general opinion ſeems to prevail in Holland, that the preſent Sovereign, Louis, is to be tranſlated to another Kingdom, and his place ſupplied by Murat, or by ſome one whoſe feelings for the miſery of his ſubjects will not induce him to endeavour to ſoften the rigour of Buonaparte's decrees. Although the monarchical form of government was received by the people of Holland with the utmoſt reluctance, more eſpecially when they found that they were to have a Foreigner ſent to rule over them, yet ſuch has been the mild conciliating conduct of Louis Buonaparte, that he has become really popular. He endeavoured as far as he could, fettered and controuled as he has been, to promote the happineſs and intereſt of his ſubjects; but by ſo doing he has, in ſome degree, counteracted his Brother's ſchemes to injure the commerce of this country; and the conſequence probably will be his removal to another (perhaps a *better*) kingdom.

Private accounts from the Hague, of the 12th inſt. ſtate the arrival of M. Talleyrand at that place; and that King Louis was about to ſet out for Paris. Talleyrand will probably act as Viceroy, until Louis ſhall be otherwiſe provided for.

ITALY.

Buonaparte has reached Milan.—The Paris Papers merely ſay, that "the Miniſters of War and of the Interior are not yet ſet out for Italy." They therefore ſeem to think, as we do, that their Maſter cannot well undertake ſo long a journey, without having military projects, or plans of territorial arrangement.

According to the laſt accounts from Naples, the commerce of that city is unuſually briſk, particularly in what relates to proviſions, with which no country in Europe is at preſent ſo well provided. Many ſhips have arrived from Raguſa for the purpoſe of procuring them from the overflowing magazines, which contain three years products. The province of Lucca alone has oil, corn, cotton, &c. to the amount of eight millions of ducats.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 5.—This day the King addreſſed the following Decree to the Governor *ad interim* of the Council of Caſtile:—

"The voice of Nature unnerves the arm of Vengeance; and when the offender's want of conſideration pleads for pity, a Father cannot refuſe liſtening to his voice. My Son has already declared the authors of that horrible plan which had been ſuggeſted by the evil-minded *. He has laid open every thing in a legal form, and all is exactly conſiſtent with thoſe proofs that are required by the law in ſuch caſes. His confuſion and repentance have dictated

* See the Declaration in p. 1068.

the

the remonstrances which he has addressed to me, and of which the following are the chief:

'Sire and Father,—I am guilty of failing in my duty to your Majesty; I have failed in obedience to my Father and my King. I ought to do nothing without your Majesty's consent; but I have been surprised. I have denounced the guilty, and beg your Majesty to suffer your repentant son to kiss your feet.

St. Laurent, Nov. 5. FERDINAND.

'Madam and Mother,—I sincerely repent of the great fault which I have committed against the King and Queen, my Father and Mother! With the greatest submission I beg your pardon, as well as for my obstinacy in denying the truth the other night. For this cause, I heartily intreat your Majesty to deign to interpose your mediation between my Father and me, that he may condescend to suffer his repentant son to kiss his feet.

St. Laurent, Nov. 5. FERDINAND.'

"In consequence of these letters, and the intreaty of the Queen, my well-beloved spouse, I forgive my son; and he shall recover my favour as soon as his conduct shall give proofs of a real amendment in his proceedings. I ordain also, that the same Judges who have heard this cause from the commencement, shall continue the process; and I allow them to conjoin others, as colleagues, if they shall find occasion. I enjoin them, as soon as it shall be finished, to submit to me their judgment, which shall be conformable to law, according to the magnitude of offences, and the quality of offenders. They ought to take for a basis, in reducing the heads of the accusation, the answers given by the Prince to the interrogatories which he has undergone; they are copied and signed by his own hand, as well as the papers also in his writing, which were seized in his bureaus. The decision shall be communicated to my councils and to my tribunals, and be circulated among my subjects, in order that they may acknowledge my compassion and my justice, and may alleviate the affliction into which they were thrown by my first decree; for in that they saw the danger of their Sovereign and their Father, who loves them as his own children, and by whom he is beloved. (Signed),

"D. BARTHOLOME MUNOZ."

Bayonne, Nov. 14. We have received, through Spain, intelligence that the Prince of Asturias was restored to liberty on the 5th. Private letters, in which this is farther confirmed, add, that the King of Spain, wishing on this occasion to pardon, in a distinguished manner, the errors which his son had committed, in consequence of the instigation of some evil-disposed persons, has appointed him Generalissimo of the army marching against Portugal. This event has occasioned great joy through all Spain, and particularly among the populace in Madrid, who have celebrated it with great rejoicings.

A Letter from Santander positively states, that Buonaparte has avowedly taken the Prince of Asturias under his immediate protection; and that the authority and influence of the Prince of the Peace were rapidly on the wane.

PORTUGAL.

A variety of letters from Oporto of the 10th ult. have stated, that the Police were engaged in the seizure and confiscation of all the British property found there. Every house, which had previously been in the occupation of an English resident, was seized in the name of the Prince; and all the articles of furniture, &c. were immediately exposed to sale for the benefit of the State.—A Gentleman who left Oporto on the morning of the 12th, in an American vessel, the Jane, adds, that in consequence of the emigration of the English, upwards of 10,000 persons had been deprived of bread. Boatmen, bargemen, porters, and all descriptions of servants on the water-side, were reduced to beggary; and nothing was to be seen in the streets, but wives and families praying for bread. The vineyards, which for many years have been supported and encouraged by British capital, it was feared would fall into decay.

Letters from Lisbon state, that on the night of the 11th ult. a Council was held there, at which it was resolved to rescind all the Edicts and Proclamations which had been issued against England. It was understood that those proceedings, which had no other aim than to mitigate the anger of Buonaparte, had failed to produce the desired effect.

The fate of the House of Braganza is at length decided; and the emphatical assertion of the Subjugator of the Continent, "that the Queen of Portugal had ceased to reign," has been verified. THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT HAS REMOVED ITSELF TO THE BRAZILS. The history of this great event will be found detailed in the London Gazettes. See pp. 1156—1158.

The day before the Court left Lisbon, the Prince Regent published a Manifesto, the substance of which is as follows:

"That he had, by every possible means, and by considerable sacrifices, endeavoured to conciliate the Government of France;—that his only object was to rule, as he always had done, with advantage to his People, and with honour to the Crown;—that, having found the impossibility of conducting the public affairs in a satisfactory manner, or in any degree compatible with

with the happineſs of the People, and the perſonal ſafety of the Royal Family, in conſequence of the determination of the French Government, he had been reduced to the neceſſity of leaving the ſeat of Government, and of placing the Queen and Family under the protection of their near Ally, the King of Great Britain;—that they were on the point of proceeding to Madeira, for the purpoſe of ſtill leaving open the means of negotiation; but that, ſhould all acceſs to theſe means be ſhut up, he had irrevocably reſolved to transfer the Royal Family, and the Seat of Government, to the Brazils."

It is ſaid that the Queen of Portugal, whoſe mental ailments are well known, experienced a very great improvement in her ſtate of health, after having been a few days at ſea.

GERMANY.

The papers publiſhed in the North of Germany aſſure us, that thirty-three of the richeſt families in Hanover, forming together about 300 individuals, have come to a general reſolution to ſell their remaining property, and emigrate. They propoſe going to one of the Canary Iſlands, there to exerciſe their induſtry. Their preparations are already made, and a favourable reception is ſaid to be promiſed them. This little Colony has agreed to diſpenſe, for the preſent, with Clergymen; and that the baſis of education for their progeny ſhall be natural hiſtory, and a rigid morality. A pupil of M. Paſtalozzi, and ſeveral mathematicians, are to be of the party.

The Caſſel Gazette of *Nov.* 5. contains the following article:

"His Excellency the Imperial Marſhal Kellermann, in the name of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, has taken poſſeſſion of the domains and principality of Hanau. The ſame will be done in Hanover."

The ſtamped paper in circulation at Hanover has lately received a new ſtamp in the countries of Gottingen and Grubenhagen. It is the figure of an eagle, round which is written "The Kingdom of Weſtphalia, formerly called Hanover."

A merchant at Hamburgh has incurred a daily expence of not leſs than 10l. during the laſt twelvemonth, for the ſupport of a French General and his ſuite, whom he preferred entertaining at an hotel to maintaining them in his own houſe.

It was underſtood on the Exchange at Hamburgh, that the Prince of Ponte Corvo had intimated, that of all the Hamburghers continuing to correſpond with England he had now got correct liſts, together with proofs of their guilt; and he expected that ſome of the merchants who had not relinquiſhed this intercourſe would be ſent to Paris. This menace produced the greateſt alarm; and all mercantile people are deſirous that their correſpondents in England will deſiſt from writing to them. The ſame caution ſhould be obſerved with reſpect to Gottenburg; letters by that channel being equally opened in Denmark, and the perſons addreſſed in like manner ſubject to expoſure.

A merchant of Hamburgh, who has extenſive dealings with America, was lately obliged to ſurrender the keys of his warehouſe to French authority. For ſome time he refuſed compliance, but at laſt he was directed by one of the Senators to make the ſurrender.—This took place in the preſence of Mr. Forbes, the American Conſul, who was requeſted to attend as a witneſs of the tranſaction.

A ſum of 20,000 rix dollars, which had been collected to erect a monument to Luther, at Mansfield, has been ſeized on to pay the war-contributions; and the monumental ſpeculation has been put off till the year 1808, the great jubilee of the reform!

Letters from Nuremberg of the 21ſt ult. ſtate, that ſome rigorous orders relative to contributions had juſt been publiſhed at Dantzig, by the Governor, General Rapp. He commands that there be levied on all rich individuals, as well as on all manufacturers who have made money in conſequence of the preſence of the troops, a *forced loan* of 2,500,000 francs, at an intereſt of 5 *per cent.*; and 14,500,000 francs for the cheſt of the Army Paymaſter.

A Letter from Berlin, dated the 28th ult. ſays: "Our Capital is in a ſtate of the moſt complete miſery; and neither it nor the Provinces have yet been able to pay the contributions impoſed upon them; nor will they be, unleſs ſome extraordinary event ſhould relieve them from their preſent difficulties. The inhabitants of this City, who are threatened with military execution, make every poſſible exertion to avoid this misfortune; but the burthens which are impoſed on them are too heavy for the majority to bear, and they are in the ſame predicament with reſpect to the requiſitions. In ſome of the provinces, in which the magazines are not capable of furniſhing one third of the contribution, the towns have to ſupport an *executive* detachment, beſides the French garriſon. —There has been a great mortality here for ſome time: upon an average the deaths exceed the births by upwards of eighty *per* week."

Letters of the 1ſt inſt. mention a report, that Buonaparte has made ſome freſh demands on the King of Pruſſia. He is ſaid to require a ſupply of 8,000,000 dollars, and to garriſon with French troops eight

of

of the strongest Prussian fortresses during the war.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has announced his determination to break off all communication with England, to recall his Ambassador from this Court, and not to permit the British Mission to continue at the Court of St. Petersburgh. [*See his Declaration in p.* 1159.]

The seizure of British property in Russia has been general; but, we understand, the amount has not been considerable; and there are not any accounts of the persons of the British residents having been arrested.

The following Ukase was issued by the Emperor Alexander on the 8th ult.:

To Count Nicolay Petrowitzk Romanzoff.

In consequence of the present political circumstances, which have compelled us to break off all connexion with Britain, we order,

1. An embargo to be laid on all British ships in our harbours, and on all property of the British on-board of the same, as also on that at 'Change and in the Custom-house Packhouses.

2. Their immoveable property, and what does not consist of goods, to be left in their possession as heretofore, but not to be allowed to be sold, mortgaged, or transferred into other hands. Taking such measures merely from our evident mercy to them, we hope they will not, during the existing difference, transgress their duty by actions which might prove prejudicial to Russia, and thus incur our just displeasure, but live in due quietness and tranquillity.

3. Concerning the embargo, a Committee is to be appointed at this port, of the most respectable Russian Merchants, and of one member of the College of Commerce. Authorizing you to select these men, we leave it to you to form the Committee, and to inform us of the same.

4. Similar Committees to be appointed in Riga and Archangel, which are to be dependent on the one here. The selection and appointment of the members of them to be left to the Military Governors, directing also the Civil Department; and where no such are, to the Civil Governors.

5. The charges which may accrue on this occasion to be provided from the revenues of the respective Custom-houses, and placed to the account of the sequestered ships and goods.—We are, &c.

(Signed by his Imperial Majesty's hand)

Alexander.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28, *O. S.* (*Nov.* 3.)

Letters from St. Petersburg state, that most of the old Nobility of Russia had presented a strong remonstrance to the Emperor against the policy of his Councils, that had led to the war with England, instead of cultivating the friendship of that Power, which it is justly observed to be the true interest of Russia to do. The Emperor's reply was not then known, but was looked for with an interest commensurate to the importance of the subject; and in the interim the people, as well as the Nobility, did not conceal their resentment at the predominance of Gallic influence in the Emperor's Councils. It is farther said, that they have sent a remonstrance to Count Romanzoff, importing, that they had sufficient confidence in the good faith and integrity of the British merchants at St. Petersburg, and did not require the interference of the Government with respect to the liquidation of their debts, &c.

SWEDEN.

Letters from Gottenburg affirm, that the King of Sweden adheres strictly to his good faith with this country, notwithstanding the attempts of the Danes to bias him from it. The accounts add, that the King has gained of late much popularity among his subjects; and every assistance is promised him in case of being forced into a war with Russia. His Swedish Majesty is about to pay a visit to Stockholm. Great confidence is expressed at Gottenburg, that the Swedes would be fully competent to defend themselves against the Russians, in case the reported invasion of Finland should take place. They say they have nothing to apprehend but the freezing of the Sound so completely as to admit of French and Danish forces passing the ice to the opposite shore.

So great has become the demand for Colonial produce on the Continent, in consequence of the difficulties which attend its obtainment, that we are assured our merchants are abundantly recompensed for their enterprize if they receive payment for one cargo in three; and we thus find that, notwithstanding the very precarious state of our connexion with Sweden, all the ports in that kingdom are now loaded with our produce: at Gottenburg, in particular, the quays are groaning under the weight of sugar, coffee, &c. daily pouring in from London, Liverpool, &c.

DENMARK.

It appears, that the trial of Gen. Peymann, for signing the Capitulation of Copenhagen, is merely a matter of form. Had he protracted the siege 48 hours longer, the whole of the town must have been laid in ashes. The heads of the thirty Corporations have a right, by charter, to dictate to the military power in cases of emergency, or any attack against the City.

One

One of the moſt diſtreſſing calamities which reſulted from the bombardment of Copenhagen, happened to the family of Profeſſor Hornemann. A bomb forced its way into his houſe, and dreadfully mutilated his three daughters. One had both her legs broken, and the others were maimed in nearly a ſimilar manner.

It is a moſt remarkable circumſtance, that the ſee and reſidence of the Biſhop of Zealand, ſituated near the church of our Lady (which was burnt down), eſcaped the conflagration. It had the ſame good fortune in the great fire of 1727, and in the fire which did ſo much damage a few years back.

The Danes are making uncommon exertions to recruit their marine. It is ſtated, that there were on the 20th ult. at ſea, or in readineſs for ſea, two ſail of the line, three frigates, 18 brigs carrying from 14 to 18 guns, one ſchooner of 10 guns, ſeven gun-boats mounting from 2 to 6 guns, and three ſmaller ones, beſides numerous yawls, each carrying a gun, and in ſome inſtances four howitzers. It is a ſingular fact, that, when the Daniſh fleet was ſurrendered to us, it was ſtated that the ſhips were unprovided with boats: they had been ſent away, and kept concealed till the term of our Convention expired; when ſeveral hundred of them made their appearance in the harbour. Many of theſe have been fitted with guns for the annoyance of our trade in the Baltic.

In the year 1785 his Royal Highneſs the Crown Prince received an Engliſh-built ſloop, as a preſent from his Majeſty the King of England. When the Engliſh carried away the Daniſh navy, and emptied the arſenal, they left this ſloop, as a mark of reſpect. His Royal Highneſs, however, on his return to Copenhagen, ordered that this veſſel ſhould be manned with 16 Engliſh ſailors, who had been made priſoners, furniſhed with the neceſſary proviſions, and ſent back to England.

The Crown Prince of Denmark has rendered himſelf particularly unpopular in his dominions, by the angry precipitancy in which he has plunged into the war. It is a fact not generally known, that when he fled from Copenhagen in diſguiſe, he was taken by Admiral Keate's ſquadron during his paſſage over the Belt. He was immediately recogniſed, but our people, affecting not to know him, generouſly permitted him to continue his route. He forced the command of Copenhagen on General Peymann, who in vain urged his advanced age as an excuſe for his retirement from ſo weighty a reſponſibility, and now puniſhes him for the natural conſequence of that impoſition. The generality of the people of Denmark were by no means diſpleaſed at the loſs of their navy, although poſſibly mortified by the manner of it: more than half the revenues of Denmark went to the eſtabliſhment of this uſeleſs marine, without their having, for forty years paſt, had a ſingle ſhip of the line at ſea. The Daniſh ſailors and officers are on conſtant pay, although not on-board, but ſcattered throughout the country; and the mercantile part of the people, in particular, are pleaſed at being relieved from the burthen of their ſupport.

Denmark has iſſued an uncommonly rigorous Proclamation, denouncing *death* againſt any of her ſubjects who carry on an intercourſe with Great Britain, together with the confiſcation of the goods which may be the object of ſuch intercourſe, if they can be found; and if not, the full value of them is to be advanced from the other effects of the criminals.

A Decree has been publiſhed at Copenhagen, authoriſing the admiſſion, into Daniſh ports, of all cruiſers which may capture Engliſh prizes.

Helſingborg, Nov. 19. Mr. Lutekins and Mr. Pent, the two Commiſſaries left at Copenhagen to liquidate the accounts due from the Engliſh, have been ordered by the Crown Prince to leave it immediately; though almoſt 250,000 dollars remain unpaid! Theſe gentlemen have arrived here.

The Swediſh Conſul at Copenhagen has been arreſted for correſponding with a Captain in the Engliſh fleet. By way of retaliation, the King of Sweden has ordered the Daniſh Conſul at Malmo to be confined to his houſe.

AMERICA.

The proſecution againſt Colonel Burr continued at Richmond as late as the middle of laſt month. Mr. Martin, the Counſel employed by the Government againſt the Colonel, concluded his arguments on the 14th, after having ſpoken in ſupport of the charges upwards of eighteen hours. The American Editors appear aſhamed of this protracted proſecution, and in their late papers are ſilent on the ſubject.

The following circumſtance has much occupied the attention of the party journals at New York: A packe t of letters, addreſſed to Mr. Erſkine, the Britiſh Miniſter, and indorſed by Vice-Admiral Berkeley, was delivered, off the Capes of the Delaware, by the Officer of a Britiſh armed ſchooner, to an American Pilot bound to New York, with inſtructions to put it into the Poſt-office in that city. The Pilot, inſtead of taking the packet to the Poſt-office himſelf, confided it to another perſon, who was intercepted on the way, and prevailed upon by a third perſon to take it to the office of *The Aurora*—

a paper

a paper remarkable for its revolutionary principles, its attachment to France, and hoſtility to England. The packet was there detained; and upon application being made for it the next day, it was ſaid that it had been forwarded to Waſhington; an aſſertion which was found, on inquiry at the Poſt-office, to be falſe.

Colonel Patton, of New York, is to be Poſt-Maſter-General of the United States, in the room of Mr. Granger, reſigned. The Poſt-office, at New York, vacated by the Colonel's promotion, has given riſe to a warm conteſt; among the Candidates is Duane, the Editor of *The Aurora*, who has lately notorized himſelf by detaining and breaking open the diſpatches of Admiral Berkeley to Mr. Erſkine.

The following ſingular equality with reſpect to ſex and age, occurred in the number of deaths at New York for one week, ending the 17th ult. viz.—Men 13, Women 13, Boys 11, Girls 11;—Total 48.

Upwards of fifty of the Americans who went with Miranda, and were taken in the Bee and Bacchus ſchooners, are, it appears, ſtill confined in the Spaniſh Caſtles at Omoa, Boco Chica, and Porto Rico; where they are doomed to eight and ten years ſlavery, and are ſcarcely allowed ſufficient proviſions to ſupport life. A ſubſcription has been opened at New York to afford them ſome relief.

Private letters received with the laſt American Papers counteract, in a great meaſure, the effect which might otherwiſe have been produced by the Preſident's Speech. They ſtate, that the oppoſition he will have to encounter in Congreſs will be ſo ſtrong, as to render abortive any endeavour of the Gallic party to involve the States in a war with Great Britain. This ſtatement is ſupported by a fact which is very ſtriking; viz. that the inſurance on veſſels trading to England remains at the uſual rates of a time of Peace.

The following article is of importance, inaſmuch as it ſhews that France is very willing at all times, when ſhe is able, to adopt that mode of conduct which ſhe is ſo eager to complain of in any other nation.

"*Boſton, Nov.* 20.

"When the Hornet ſloop of war went into L'Orient, we had five French ſailors on-board, who had been naturalized, and who had been in our ſervice for ſeveral years. A French officer came on-board the Hornet, and ſeized theſe men by force (then under the protection of our flag), and carried them off. Not one word was heard about this outrage."

Country News.

Nov. 30. At the Anniverſary of the Bath and Weſt-of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which was numerouſly and reſpectably attended; the ſhew of cattle, both fat and lean, was not large, but the ſamples were excellent. Different uſeful articles in the agricultural line of mechanics were introduced with approbation; particularly a chaff-cutter and ſome newly-conſtructed plough irons. Large exhibitions of ſuperfine cloth and caſſimere, made from the improved Anglo-Merino wool, were diſtinguiſhed as highly creditable to that ſpecies of improvement.

Extract of a letter from *Whitehaven*, dated Nov. 24. "Ever ſince the memorable fall of ſnow in 1767, nothing in any degree reſembling it has been experienced in this part of the kingdom until the night of Thurſday laſt, and the following morning, accompanied by a ſtrong gale of wind from the North-weſt, which drifted in ſeveral places in the ſtreets to the depth of four feet, and to a much greater degree in many parts of the country, even to 12 feet. The general poſt, which uſually arrived about eight o'clock in the evening, did not appear, and no mail could be ſent off. No article whatever arrived from the country for Saturday's market. The poſtboy arrived on Saturday evening with the London mail of Wedneſday, being 23 hours later than uſual. It was brought from Penrith to Cockermouth by a man on foot, the road being impaſſable for a horſe. Another fall of ſnow came on, a little after 11, on Monday forenoon, which continued falling when the above account came away."

Dec. 4. In *Staffordſhire*, *Derbyſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, and *Weſtmorland*, the weather has been for the laſt week particularly ſevere, with deep ſnow, and dreadful hurricanes from the North-eaſt. On Blackſtone hedge, the Clayton heights, on Monday laſt, the ſnow lay in drifts 20 feet deep; and by Leek and Buxton travelling was almoſt prevented. Notwithſtanding men were employed in cutting through the drifts, yet the after heavy falls ſo choaked up the road, as almoſt to prevent carriages from proceeding any diſtance. In many parts the ſtage-coaches could not be got on, though drawn by ſix or eight horſes. The Carliſle mail-coach, on Monday laſt, met with great difficulty in getting over Stainmoor, though drawn by ſix horſes.

Dec. 8. By the late ſnow-ſtorms, there has been more deſtruction on the ſheep-farms in the North of England than has been ever remembered. Mr. Oliver, and another farmer, at *Kielder*, at the head of North Tyne, have loſt no leſs than 1400 ſheep; Mr. S. Brown, at the *Deadwater*, 400 ewes; Mr. Dodd, of *Clintburn*, 12 ſcore of ſheep; beſides numerous loſſes among other farmers. The

ſnow

ſnow was in many inſtances 16 yards in depth.—The deſtruction amongſt the ſheep in *Scotland*, in conſequence of the late ſevere weather, has been enormous. In the pariſh of *Ewes* alone, one man loſt 100 at one farm, and 200 at another; a ſecond farmer has loſt 300, and about 250 more were loſt at *Hartſgarth*. Thoſe farmers who keep ſhepherds' dogs have avoided the calamity; as theſe animals have the ſingular power of directing their maſters where to ſearch for the ſheep in the ſnow, though they may be buried under it to the depth of 12 or 14 feet. A gentleman breeder in Northumberland has loſt the enormous number of 700 ſheep on one farm, by the cauſe above mentioned.

Dec. 18. A fire broke out on the premiſes of Meſſrs. Reads and Lucas, refiners, at *Attercliffe* near Sheffield, which began in the laboratory, and entirely deſtroyed 23 retorts and 18 receivers, containing oil of vitriol, and much damaged the building.

Dec. 19. A fire broke out in the dwelling-houſe of James Heir, eſq. at Hill Top near *Weſtbury*, which raged with great fury, and nearly deſtroyed the whole of thoſe valuable and elegant premiſes, with great part of the furniture.

Dec. 21. The Duke of Marlborough has preſented the Univerſity of *Oxford* with his ſet of fine copies of the Cartoons of Raphael, by Sir James Thornhill; and for which magnificent preſent that Learned Body have voted him their thanks in full convocation.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Nov. 28.

At 11 o'clock this night, a fire broke out in the ſtore-houſes of Needham and Co. brewers, at Tottenham, which in a ſhort time deſtroyed the building and a quantity of liquor.

Friday, Dec. 4.

This evening, between 7 and 8, a fire broke out in the houſe of Lady Clermont in Berkeley-ſquare, ſuppoſed to have ariſen from ſome collection of combuſtible matter in the flue of a chimney. Her Ladyſhip was at dinner with ſome of her own relations, and removed to the houſe of a friend, being ſeriouſly affected by the accident. Her Ladyſhip's houſe is much damaged; but moſt of the more valuable furniture had been ſaved. Sir John Harrington's houſe adjoining has ſuffered conſiderably.

Saturday, Dec. 5.

We are ſorry to announce the loſs of the Boreas frigate, of 32 guns, Capt. Scott, on the Jerſey ſtation. The ſhip ſtruck upon the Hanaway rocks, and, in ſpite of the utmoſt exertions of the crew at the pumps, was very ſoon full of water; and though her maſts were cut away by the board, ſhe remained immovable upon the rock. Of 140 perſons who were on-board when the accident happened, 90 are ſuppoſed to have periſhed: among whom are, Capt. Scot and his lady; Firſt Lieutenant Hawkes; Mr. Davy, Purſer; Mr. Wright, Surgeon; Mr. Auſleck, Carpenter; Meſſrs. Barnes, Dunſtell, Luttrell, Midſhipmen.

Thurſday, Dec. 17.

This day Parliament was farther prorogued to the 21ſt of January, when it will meet for diſpatch of buſineſs.

Monday, Dec. 21.

This night a fire broke out at Tottenham, which was attended with melancholy circumſtances. A Mrs. Macnaughey kept a ſeminary for young ladies, and had gone to town on buſineſs. The nurſery-maid put to bed, as uſual, Mrs. M.'s two children (one about five, and the other ſeven years of age); and left burning by their bed-ſide a candle, which ſoon ſet fire to the bed-curtains. When the cries of the ſuffering children were heard, it was too late to afford them any relief, and they periſhed. The houſes and premiſſes adjoining were burnt to the ground. This lady's life preſents a ſingular ſeries of miſfortunes. Her huſband failed in a mercantile ſpeculation; and, going abroad to improve his affairs, was drowned at ſea. On his death, he left eight children to deplore his loſs. One of theſe ſubſequently loſt his life, by falling into a pond in his mother's garden, while ſhe was gone to church. She had ſtill ſeven children: the two younger periſhed by the fire above-mentioned. A handſome ſubſcription, we are happy to add, has been opened for Mrs. M. at Tottenham, and at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe.

Tueſday, Dec. 29.

The Directors of the Royal Jennerian Society have lately given public notice, that the Society has no connexion whatever with the late Reſident Inoculator and Medical Secretary, Dr. John Walker; and that Dr. Knowles is the Reſident Inoculator of the Society, at their houſe in Saliſbury-ſquare.

NATIONAL DEBT, &c.—An account ſhewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1ſt of November, 1807.

	£.
Redeemed by Annual Millions, &c.	66,006,170
Do. by 11 per Cent. per Ann. on Loans	61,622,813
Do. by Land-tax	22,042,813
Do. by 11 per Cent. per Ann. Imp. Loan	814,729
Total	152,368,529

The ſum to be expended in the enſuing quarter is, £2,529,294. 16s. 5d.

P. 1171.

P. 882. It is gratifying to reflect, that the Cardinal of York's due ſenſe of his Majeſty's well-timed liberality was not merely confined to the impreſſions of the moment, but, in fact, accompanied his dying injunctions. He has bequeathed to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales two objects moſt eſteemed by him, and which he had preſerved from the wreck of his fortune; viz. the Order conſtantly worn by King Charles I. and a valuable Ring, which was alſo worn by the antient Kings of Scotland on the day of their coronation.—The report of the Cardinal's having left behind him large ſums of money, and other circumſtances told at the ſame time in ſome of the public prints, are wholly without foundation. The Cardinal's circumſtances were ſuch that he paid, with great difficulty, the annuity of 600l. to his ſiſter-in-law, the Counteſs of Albany; which ſum, by the King's uſual liberality, has recently been doubled.

P. 984, col. 2, l. "Aged about 62 or 63, at the rectory-houſe, Whitechapel, Richard Wright, of Brazenoſe college, Oxford; M. A. 1763, B. D. 1779, D. D. 1804; preſented, ſame year, to the rectory of Wold, co. Northampton, by exchange with Thomas Wright, fellow of the ſame college; who preferred a country living for health, which he ſtill enjoys, with improvement; while a ſlight paralytic attack, 1806, occaſioned the death of the Doctor."

P. 1082. *Oct.* 25. At his ſeat at Huntroid, near Padiham, co. Lancaſter, Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, eſq. patron of that church, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, vice-lieutenant for the hundred of Blackburn, late colonel of the 4th Regiment of Royal Lancaſhire Militia, and ſheriff for the county. Col. S. had for many years laboured under a moſt ſevere and oppreſſive aſthma; all relief from which was deſpaired of. At length, however, by a merciful interference of Divine Providence, he was put under the care of that celebrated Aſthmatic, Dr. Bree, reſtored to his family, his friends, and his country; and enjoyed a degree of health to which he had long been a ſtranger, and which ſeemed to promiſe many, many years of comfort and enjoyment. His death was very ſudden, and unexpected, occaſioned by the burſting of a blood-veſſel. Dying in the 56th year of his age, he left three ſons and one daughter, Le Gendre, Charlotte, Pierce, Nicholas, the only ſurviving iſſue by Charlotte his wife, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Precely, S.T.P. late rector of Brington in Northamptonſhire, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for that county, and for Hertfordſhire. Placed by Providence at the head of a princely fortune and a magnificent eſtabliſhment, his placid ſoul delighted itſelf in the exertions of benevolence. A gentleman of the neateſt and moſt exquiſite ſenſe of honour, his endearing qualifications for ſociety, as a man of learning and high accompliſhments, of great converſational powers, eſpecially when in tolerable health, of highly-poliſhed manners, the friend of Candour, the foe of Malignity, and eſpecially as being warmly attached to the beſt of all cauſes, he will be long, mournfully, and affectionately remembered by all who had the honour and happineſs of his acquaintance.—The Starkies are a family of high antiquity and great reſpectability. They were originally of Barnton*, in Cheſhire; but have long been ſettled at Riddleſden, in Yorkſhire, at Huntroid, and at Pendle-hall, in Lancaſhire. *Temp.* Ed. IV. Edward, ſon of William, married the ſole heireſs of *Johannes de Symonſtone*, by whom the family became poſſeſſed of the Simonſton property, in which townſhip is the antient and preſent family-ſeat, Huntroid. The armorial bearings conſiſt, like thoſe of many other antient families, as Mrs. Charlotte Smith well expreſſes it, "of painted puns and viſionary ſhapes:" Argent, a bend Sable between ſix ſtorks proper; creſt, a ſtork proper; motto, PATRIÆ ET AMICIS; words truly proper to ſum up the character of the ſubject of this memoir.

P. 1084. At the meeting noticed in p. 1168, a portrait of the late Mr. Davis, of Longleat, was received as a preſent from his family; and the following tributary inſcription was directed to be placed on a tablet in the Society's great room:

"To the
highly-merited honour
of that moſt uſeful
Benefactor and Ornament of his Country,
THOMAS DAVIS,
of Longleat and Hornyngham,
in the county of Wilts, Gentleman,
who had been an invaluable Member of
The Bath and Weſt of England Society
from its original inſtitution.
A man, in whom very ſuperior talents,
and the moſt rare attainments of uſeful
and ſcientific knowledge, were combined
with the moſt ardent exertion;
and the moſt luminous faculty of general
communication with the moſt active
benevolence and ſuavity of manners.
All which qualities were equalled only by
his incorruptible integrity.
He departed this life, univerſally regretted,
on the 10th day of November;

* Leyceſter's Antiquities of Cheſhire, and Dr. Whitaker's Hiſtory of Whalley.

and the Annual Meeting of the ſaid Society, on the 1ſt day of December following, by a warm and unanimous vote, decreed

THIS TABLET,
to ſignalize his name,
and to perpetuate their remembrance of
his virtues.
Anno 1807."

P. 1085. In 1782 Mr. Walker publiſhed a Monody to the memory of his friend and patron Mr. Thurlow, brother to Lord Chancellor Thurlow. In vol. LIII. p. 672, is a Sonnet on Mrs. Lloyd's elegant window in Norwich cathedral; and in vol. LIV. p. 122, an occaſional Prologue, written by him; alſo, Verſes addreſſed to him in the ſame volume, p. 868. Propoſals are publiſhed for printing a Collection of his Works.

P. 1085. The remains of the late Earl Grey were conveyed, on Thurſday, Nov. 26, from Fallowden-houſe, Northumberland, for interment at Howick, where they were depoſited in the family-vault. The funeral was attended by the preſent Earl and Counteſs, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Grey, and the Hon. Commiſſioner Grey. His Lordſhip's charities were only limited by his means; his heart was unbounded; and no deſerving object ever ſought relief at Fallowden-houſe in vain. The ſame benevolent ſpirit which he carried with him into retirement was uniformly diſplayed in his military career; through the whole of which, the comfort of the private ſoldier was a peculiar object of his care. He was aid-du-camp to Prince Ferdinand, at the battle of Minden, where he was wounded in the foot.—It has been ſaid that he was the only ſurviving officer who fought with General Wolfe at Quebec. This ſtatement is erroneous. Enſign Charles Burnett, of Aberdeenſhire, then in the Fraſer Highlanders, was in the battle in which Wolfe fell, and is ſtill alive in Aberdeen, upon the half-pay of that corps. At the very advanced age of nearly 90 years, he remains without any other proviſion than the miſerable pittance above-mentioned, which has been his ſole ſupport ſince the Peace of 1763.

P. 1086. On Saturday, Nov. 28, the remains of Abraham Newland, eſq. were depoſited in St. Saviour's church-yard, in Southwark, the pariſh in which he was born. About 11 o'clock the funeral proceſſion moved from his houſe in Highbury-place, and was joined on the way by ſeveral carriages. It paſſed the Bank at 2 o'clock, in the following order: Two Bank porters; ten perſons in deep mourning on horſeback; a plume of feathers; the hearſe, containing the body; ſix mourning-coaches; his private carriage; and a number of gentlemen's carriages. The deceaſed was driven by his own coachman. On the body paſſing the back part of the Royal Exchange, there was a momentary ſuſpenſion of all buſineſs; every one ſtood to contemplate the remains of this worthy and reſpectable man.

The Will of Mr. Newland has not yet been regiſtered; but we are enabled to ſtate the chief contents of it, and to whom the principal legacies are bequeathed. Mr. Newland was the ſon of a baker in Southwark; and he owed the conſpicuous ſituation he held in the Bank to his own perſeverance and aſſiduous attention to its purſuits. He died worth 200,000l. in ſtock, beſides 1000l. *per annum*, ariſing from eſtates; and he has diſpoſed of it in the following manner:—To Mr. H. Haſe, now chief caſhier; Mr. Rippon, ſecond caſhier; Mr. Attwood, and Mr. Broſs; 500l. each as executors. To Mrs. C——, houſekeeper to the deceaſed, the intereſt of 60,000l.; 5000l. in caſh; the houſe and furniture at Highbury, and horſes, carriage, &c. To Mr. Henry Haſe, 250l. *per annum*, ariſing from the Broad-ſtreet Annuity (money lent by Mr. Newland to the pariſh), and 700l. Conſols. To Mr. Rippon, ſecond caſhier, 700 guineas; Mr. Broſs, 700 guineas; and Mr. Attwood, 10,000l. To each of the family of the Goldſmids, eight in number, 500l. to purchaſe a ring. To the Gentlemen belonging to the Chief Caſhier's Office, about 20 in number, from 20l. to 100l. each, with two exceptions. To the Porters at the Bank and Lodge, from 10l. to 50l. each; and to the Domeſticks of the deceaſed's houſehold the like ſums. The reſidue of the property is left amongſt the relatives of the deceaſed, who are in needy circumſtances. Among them, a Chelſea penſioner, who during the life of Mr Newland received 50l. *per annum*, has been left 100l. a-year. A farmer's ſervant at Hornſey, who did not partake of Mr. Newland's bounty during his life, has been left 500l. *per annum*. The deceaſed did not leave a ſhilling to the Widows' Fund at the Bank.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Holebrook-houſe, near Wincanton, Somerſet, the Hon. Mrs. Frankland, a daughter.

At Charlton, in Kent, the wife of John Atkins, eſq. a daughter.

The wife of Wm. Sims, eſq. of Mile-End, a daughter.

At Oving parſonage, Bucks, the wife of Ralph Carr, eſq. a ſon and heir.

The wife of Capt. Wheatley, of the 18 Regiment of Guards, a daughter.

In Weſtbourne-place, Sloane-ſquare, the wife of T. Pinnock, eſq. a daughter.

In Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, the wife of John Dent, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

Nov.

Nov. 19. At Tuam, co. Galway, Ireland, Lady Matilda Burke, a ſon and heir.

Viſcounteſs Hereford, a ſon and heir.

26. At Liverpool, the wife of Ralph Williamſon, eſq. a ſon.

27. At Oakham, Lady King, a daughter.

At Airds-houſe, in Scotland, the lady of Sir John Campbell, bart. a ſon and heir.

29. At Edmonthorpe-hall, co. Leiceſter, the wife of C. Manners, eſq. a ſon.

30. At Godalming, Surrey, the wife of Capt. S. Ballard, R. N. a ſon.

Dec. 1. At Whiteford, the lady of Sir Wm. Call, bart. a daughter.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Parker, of the Olympic Circus, a ſon.

5. At Exeter, the lady of Lieut.-gen. Sir George Nugent, M. P. a ſon.

6. At Lymington, Hants, Lady Charlotte Howard, a ſon.

At Harlyford-place, Kennington, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Nixon, of the Madras Artillery, a ſon and heir.

A poor woman, named Roſſington, of Hykeham, near Lincoln, two ſons and a daughter, all likely to live. She had had twins twice before; and in a little more than a twelvemonth has added five children to her huſband's houſehold.

7. At Barham-court, near Canterbury, the wife of Samuel Tyſſen, eſq. of Narborough-hall, Norfolk, a ſon.

9. At Fountington, Suſſex, the lady of Sir James Duff, a daughter.

13. At Hootton, Cheſhire, the lady of Sir T. Stanley Maſſey Stanley, bt. a daught.

19. At Margate, the wife of Edward Gordon, eſq. a daughter.

At Goſport, Hants, the wife of Mr. William Midlane, merchant, a daughter.

22. At Lathom-houſe, co. Lancaſter, the wife of Edward-Wilbraham Bootle, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

23. At the Earl's houſe, at Coolhurſt, Suſſex, the Counteſs of Galloway, a ſon.

At Weſt Cowes, Iſle of Wight, the wife of Charles Cumberland, eſq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at St. Peterſburg, T. Bonar, jun. eſq. to Lady Gaſcoigne, widow of the late Sir Charles G.

Mr. D'Arcy, of Arklow, to Miſs Anne Tumpkin, of Gorey, co. Wexford, in Ireland. Shortly after, Mrs. D'A. accompanied by her huſband, went to Gorey, on a viſit to her friends, and, while preparing for bed, was ſeized with a violent vomiting, and expired almoſt inſtantly.

Charles Trench, eſq. to Miſs White, daughter of Luke W. eſq. of Dublin.

Capt. William Manſell, R. N. to Mrs. Herry, both of Swanſea.

Mr. Prefbury, jeweller, of New-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to Mrs. Johnſon, late of Drury-lane Theatre.

Mr. Hughes, of Golden-ſquare, to Madame Pariſot, of the Opera-houſe.

Nov. 24. At Inverеſk, the Earl of Selkirk, to Miſs Wedderburn, only daughter of James Wedderburn Colvile, eſq.

25. At Bawtry, co. York, William Neill, eſq. of Barnweile, in Ayrſhire, captain in the 69th Foot, to Caroline, eldeſt daughter of George Spiller, eſq. deputy commiſſary-general to the Army.

26. John Edwards, eſq. of Bloomſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Dalton, of Ruſſell-ſquare.

Thomas Hodſon, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the Rev. John H. of Thornham, in Kent, to Miſs Charlſworth, of New Ormond-ſt.

William Bowdler, eſq. of Cheapſide, to the eldeſt daughter of the late John Simpſon, eſq. of Pontefract, co. York.

By ſpecial licence, at Weſtport-houſe, the ſeat of the Marquis of Sligo, George Moore, eſq. of Moore-hall, co. Mayo, to Louiſa, youngeſt daughter of the late Hon. John Browne, of Elmhall, in ſame county.

27. John Bliſs, eſq. to Miſs Donne, both of Hampſtead, Middleſex.

28. At Aſwarby-houſe, co. Lincoln, by ſpecial licence, Capt. Atty, of the Royal North Lincoln Militia, to Harriet, ſecond daughter of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart.

Charles-Frederick Raitt, eſq. of the 12th Light Dragoons, to Louiſa, daughter of the late Charles-Alexander Crickett, eſq. of Smyths-hall, Eſſex, M. P. for Ipſwich.

Dec. 1. George Haldimand, eſq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Miſs Prinſep, daughter of John P. eſq. alderman of London.

4. At Eltham, Kent, Frederick Reade, eſq. of Camberwell, Surrey, to Miſs Lewin, dau. of Richard L. eſq. of the former place.

William Hood, eſq. of Elmford, co. Berwick, to Miſs Bertrim, daughter of A. B. eſq. of Cranſhaws.

5. At Wybunbury, Cheſhire, Colonel Coghlan, to Miſs Broughton, daughter of the Rev. Sir Thomas B. of Doddington-hall, in the ſame county.

8. Mr. Philip Griffith, of Pall Mall, to Miſs Barker, of Hemel-Hempſtead, Herts.

Mr. Philip Watkins, bookſeller and printer, of Cirenceſter, to Martha, youngeſt daughter of Mr. W. Stevens, ſilverſmith.

John Wiſe, eſq. jun. of Maidſtone, to the only daughter of John Deane, eſq. of Chiſlet-court, near Canterbury.

10. William Reed, eſq. of Bedfont, Middleſex, to Mrs. Williamſon, relict of the late Tho. W. eſq. of Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn.

Rev. W. Wilkinſon, of Woodbury-hall, co. Cambridge, to Elizabeth, 2d dau. of Rowland Mainwaring, eſq. of Northampton.

11. Henry Manningham, eſq. of Thorpe, Surrey, to Miſs Laura Skinner, ſiſter of the Rev. John S. of Camerton, near Bath.

Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Bodmin, Cornwall, to Miſs Storm, of Ilfracombe, Devon.

12. David Pollock, eſq. of the Middle Temple,

Temple, barriſter, to the only daughter of John Atkinſon, eſq. of Tottenham, Middlx.

By ſpecial licence, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Earl of Craven, to Miſs Louiſa Brunton, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.

James-Webber Smith, eſq. of Aſhling, Suſſex, captain in the Royal Artillery, to the eldeſt daughter of John Simeon, eſq. one of the maſters of the Court of Chancery, and M. P. for Reading.

14. At Walford, co. Somerſet, Charles March-Phillipps, eſq. eldeſt ſon of T. M. P. eſq. of Garendon park, co. Leiceſter, to Harriet, youngeſt ſiſter of Philip Ducarel, eſq. of Walford-houſe.

15. James Henderſon, eſq. of Bow-lane, Cheapſide, to Miſs Packer, of Iſlington.

At Walton, near Liverpool, Philip-Meadows Taylor, eſq. to Jane, youngeſt daughter of the late Bertram Mitford, eſq. of Mitford caſtle, Northumberland.

17. At St. Pancras church, Mr. William-Matthew Thiſelton, of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to Louiſa, young. dau. of Peter Merzeau, eſq. of Camden-town.

At Oxford, the Rev. George Shepherd, fellow of Univerſity college, and rector of St. Bartholomew near the Royal Exchange, London, to the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wetherell, dean of Hereford, and maſter of Univerſity college.

At Aſhby, near Horncaſtle, the Rev. John-Beby Sharpe, vicar of Skidbrooke, to Miſs Hewſon, of Louth.

19. At Beckenham, Kent, by ſpecial licence, John Spalding, eſq. of Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, to Mary-Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, eſq. of Wimbledon, and niece of Lord Auckland.

John Hadley, eſq. of Craven-ſtr. Strand, to the widow of the late Captain W. Richardſon, R. N.

Cha. Mackinnon, eſq. of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, to Miſs Sophia Burn, of George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

Capt. James Nicholſon, R. N. to Anne, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Bennett, eſq. of Queen-ſquare.

Richard Burman, eſq. of Southam, co. Warwick, to Anna, ſecond daughter of Jn. Shuttleworth, eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet.

22. At Faverſham, William-Samuel Currey, eſq. major of the 54th Foot, to Miſs Anna-Maria Tappenden.

24. At Bath, Mr. Evenis, grocer, to Miſs Hazard, daughter of the late Mr. B. H. of that city, bookſeller.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. James Pink, of Dover-ſtreet, to Mary-Anne, only daughter of Mr. D. Harvey, of Fairford, co. Glouceſter.

26. Mr. Robert Smith, of Kingſton-upon-Thames, Surrey, to the eldeſt daughter of George Steinman, eſq. of Woburn-place, Ruſſell-ſquare.

DEATHS.

April 11. AT Fort Marlborough, Captain Patrick Ramage, of the Lord Keith Eaſt Indiaman.

23. At Calcutta, Robert Fullarton, eſq. in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and fourth ſon of the late Rev. John F. of Dalry, in Ayrſhire.

June.... George Smith, eſq. collector of the Guntoor Circar, ſon of the late Geo. S. eſq. of Bengal.

June 5. At Sea, on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Rattleſnake, William Warden, eſq. a poſt captain in his Majeſty's Navy, and commander of that ſhip. The death of this gallant and enterpriſing young officer will be deeply lamented by all who knew him, and may be conſidered as a great loſs to the Britiſh Navy, of which he promiſed to be one of the brighteſt ornaments. He had the ſingular honour and good fortune to be trained under the perſonal care of that gallant and accompliſhed officer Sir Edward Pellew, ſince his entrance into the Navy in 1793, and ſhared the glory of all that officer's brilliant achievements, till his arrival at the ſupreme command in thoſe ſeas. His death is the more to be lamented, as having been cauſed by exceſſive fatigue and expoſure in the execution of his duty, during a violent gale of wind which he encountered in his paſſage to Madras, on the 24th of May, in the latitude of the Negran, long. 91, 30 Eaſt, in which they were under the neceſſity of cutting-away the main and mizen maſts, for the preſervation of the ſhip.

Sept.... At Schenectady, in America, aged 103, Mrs. Elizabeth Cowans; who read without ſpectacles till her death, and, but two years ago, entered the field and raſed graſs with a ſcythe.

Sept. 10. At Adams, Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, aged 107, Mr. J. Peters; who enjoyed an uncommon ſhare of good health, ſtrength, and activity, and was in poſſeſſion of all his faculties entire, till the very moment that ended his life.

19. At Madeira, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Harriſon, widow of the late Thomas H. eſq. who was many years attorney-general of the iſland of Jamaica.

30. At Barbados, aged 96, John Bedford, eſq. judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty of that iſland.

Oct. 1. In his 62d year, at his ſeat near the Schuylkill in America, Gen. Peter Muhlenburg. This gentleman, in early life, yielded to the wiſhes of his venerable father, the late Rev. Dr. Henry Muhlenburgh, the Patriarch of the German Lutheran Church, in Pennſylvania, by becoming a Miniſter of the Epiſcopal Church; in which capacity he acted in an acceptable manner in Virginia, until the year 1776, when he became a Member of the Convention,

Convention, and afterwards a Colonel of a Regiment of that State. In the year 1777, he was appointed Brigadier-general in the Revolutionary Army; in which capacity he acted until the termination of the war gave liberty and independence to his Country, at which time he was promoted to the rank of Major-general. After the peace, he was choſen by his fellow-citizens of Pennſylvania (his native ſtate) to fill, in ſucceſſion, the various ſtations of Vice-preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and Senator of the United States; and afterwards appointed, by the Preſident of the United States, Superviſor of the Exciſe in Pennſylvania; and, finally, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, which office he held at the time of his death. In all the above military and political ſtations, Gen. Muhlenburg acted faithfully to the Country and honourably to himſelf: he was brave in the field, and firm in the cabinet. In private life he was ſtrictly juſt; in his domeſtic and ſocial attachments he was affectionate and ſincere; and in his intercourſe with his friends and fellow-citizens, always amiable and unaffuming. His remains were interred near to thoſe of his anceſtors, and a part of his own family, with military honours, in Providence, in Montgomery county, amidſt a large concourſe of reſpectable citizens.

9. In the 80th year of his age, Mr. John Wingrave, many years a book-binder of eminence in Red Lion-court, Fleet-ſtreet, where he had the honour of being patronized by the Duke of Grafton, Major Pearſon, Iſaac Reed, and ſeveral other firſt-rate Collectors of curious books. He was alſo very regularly employed in binding works of elegance for the ſhop of Meſſrs. White. He was a citizen of London, the father of the book-binding trade, and one of the eldeſt inhabitants of St. Dunſtan's parish; of which he was a conſtable in 1767, and apprehended the notorious Mrs. Brownrigg (XXXVII. 426). He at that time publiſhed a curious "Narrative of the many Cruelties inflicted by her upon her Apprentice Mary Clifford, for which ſhe received Sentence of Death September 12, 1767."

14. Elizabeth, the amiable and much-regretted wife of Samuel Shaw, eſq. merchant, of Radcliffe, co. Lancaſter. She died in the 41ſt year of her age, leaving iſſue four children, Thomas, Samuel, Suſan, William; and will be long and ſeriouſly lamented by a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance.

17. At her father's houſe at Knightſbridge, in her 17th year, Miſs Harriet Taylor; very much lamented by all who had the pleaſure of knowing her.

21. At Dover, aged 62, George Hannam, eſq. a native of Nottinghamſhire, and many years an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary at Dover, from which profeſſion he had lately retired. His urbanity and general benevolence endeared him to a large circle of friends; and his death, which took place after a week's illneſs, was keenly felt and regretted. His remains were interred at St. Nicholas, in Thanet, co. Kent.

23. This evening, a little before 9, a young man named Pearce, was ſeen walking along Upper Lambeth Marſh, in a diſtreſſed and agitated ſtate, ſighing and mourning bitterly. Some minutes afterwards the report of a piſtol was heard, in a place called Cut-throat-lane, which leads to the water-ſide, along the wall of the Archbiſhop's garden; ſeveral perſons inſtantly ran to the ſpot from which the report proceeded, and found this unfortunate perſon lying quite dead, with his brains ſcattered upon the ground. A piſtol was alſo found tied by a handkerchief to his wriſt; not, however, ſo tight as to prevent him from drawing the trigger. The only conjecture that can be formed reſpecting this extraordinary precaution is an apprehenſion on the part of the deceaſed leſt ſome other perſon might be ſuſpected to have killed him. The deceaſed was by trade a wheelwright. He has left a young wife and two children to lament his unhappy fate. We underſtand, on inquiry, that for ſome time paſt he led a life of idleneſs and extravagance, which at laſt cauſed him to enliſt in the Guards. This conduct produced great unhappineſs between him and his wife, and probably led to the fatal act that terminated his exiſtence.

Murdered, at Eaſt Benton, Wilts, Mr. Simeon, jun. His father, a reputable farmer, had ſuffered many depredations in his farm-yard, ſuch as wounding cattle, ſtealing poultry, &c. and a watch, conſiſting of three perſons, was ſet to diſcover the offenders. About two o'clock in the morning three fellows made their appearance in the poultry-roost, adjoining a hayloft, where the perſons were watching, and after having ſlaughtered and bagged ſeveral fowls, they retreated. They were purſued by the perſons on the watch, but having dropped their booty they eſcaped; and whilſt Mr. Simeon continued the purſuit, which his companions had relinquiſhed, the three fellows ſurrounded him, and, with a bludgeon, killed him on the ſpot. The fellow who ſtruck the blows, a carpenter who reſides in the pariſh, of a known ſanguinary diſpoſition, was diſcovered at day-light in the morning, and ſecured; but he has refuſed to diſcover his accomplices.

24. At

24. At Padiham, co. Lancaſter, aged 38, Miſs Fiſhwick, one of the daughters of the late Rev. James F. upwards of 50 years incumbent of that church.

30. At Chingford Lodge, Epping Foreſt, in his 69th year, Mr. John-Hamilton Moore, late teacher of Navigation on Tower-hill, author of Moore's Navigation, Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant, the Monitor, &c. He was born at a village near Edinburgh, and there brought up by an aunt, till about 8 years of age, when he was taken by his father, who was a bleacher, to near Londonderry in Ireland; whence he was ſent to Monaghan, under the celebrated Mr. Ballendine to ſtudy the Mathematicks. After he had finiſhed his education, he entered as a cadet in the Plymouth Diviſion of Marines, and ſerved on board Commodore Elliot's ſhip, the Brilliant, at the time he took Monſ. Thurot; after which he was ſent to Plymouth, and got his diſcharge. He then turned his mind to ſtudy, and became, after various reverſes of fortune, one of the teachers at the late Mr. Hebden's, at Hounſlow, where he compiled his Epitome of Navigation, which will be a laſting memorial of his knowledge in that ſcience. After this, he came and ſettled in London, where, by his perſeverance and induſtry, he cauſed the beſt Charts to be publiſhed that had ever been done by any individual in this or any other nation. Notwithſtanding this and all his other labours, and after giving the late Lord Howe his proper knowledge when he was firſt Lord of the Admiralty, with regard to having the coaſts and harbours ſurveyed by the Officers of the Navy, and to be delivered to each Captain, in the ſame manner as other ſtores, which has lately been adopted; after doing ſo much, when applied to lately, Government did not know him, excepting Lord Spencer, late Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, to whom he has lately dedicated a new Edition of his Navigation.

Nov. . . . . In Glamorganſhire, whither he went for the benefit of his health, aged 37, Henry Bingham, eſq. barriſter at law, of Dublin, and brother of Lord Clanmorris, of Newbrook, in Ireland.

Suddenly, at Spalding, co. Lincoln, univerſally reſpected, Mrs. Ives, wife of Mr. I. chief conſtable of Holland Elloe.

At Tathwell, near Louth, aged 73, Mr. Michael Farr, formerly a reſpectable grazier, &c. at Furnetby, near Lincoln.

In his 89th year, George Thompſon, eſq. of Barrow.

At Caſtle Donington, co. Leiceſter, in his 98th year, Archibald Campbell. He was a native of Scotland, and came into this country as a ſoldier in the Army of the Pretender, whom he deſerted at Derby, where, and in that neighbourhood, he has ever ſince remained. For ſeveral years lately he was a member of Etwall Hoſpital, that very excellent aſylum for the aged and infirm.

At Norwich, aged 77, Mr. John Snell, commonly called Dr. Snell, much celebrated in that city as a fortune-teller, and formerly of Bury, where he practiſed quackery of the very loweſt kind.

Aged 107, John Key, of Edgbaſton-mill, near Birmingham.

In his 91ſt year, Samuel Wheildon, eſq. of Chaldon, co. Derby.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Clark, of Weſtcot, near Marlborough.

At his ſeat at Huntſham, Devon, aged 74, William Troyte, eſq.

Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Aldridge, of Somerſet-ſquare, Briſtol.

At Kidwelly, co. Glamorgan, aged 77, the Rev. Mr. Williams, 35 years vicar of that place, in the gift of the Crown.

At his houſe in Wingham, Kent, aged 80, the Rev. Thomas Hey, D. D. (ſo created by the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury), prebendary of Rochеſter, and rector of Wickhambreux and Eaſtchurch, both in that county.

At Warwick, aged 60, the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, a Catholic prieſt.

Mrs. Marſhall, relict of the Rev. John M. many years maſter of the Free Grammar-ſchool at Exeter.

At Buckland-houſe, near Barnſtaple, in Devonſhire, Mrs. Webber, wife of Philip R. W. eſq. daughter of John Ingledon, eſq. and grand-daughter of the late Sir Henry Northcote, bart.

At Bath, William-Smyth John, eſq. late of Dublin, and grandſon to the Right Rev. Thomas S. late Biſhop of Limerick.

At Hull, in his 58th year, Nathaniel Tucker, M. D. a native of the Bermudas. He graduated at Leyden in 1776; and was known to the publick by two poems, "The Bermudian," printed in 1774, and "The Ancheret," in 1776; both in quarto.

Drowned herſelf, in Bourne pond, Colcheſter, in a fit of inſanity, Frances Bowes.

Aged 88, Mr. James Green, of Wilſon-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, formerly of Fenchurch-ſtreet, watch-maker.

Nov. 1. At Withington, co. Hereford, the Rev. Corbet Browne, 56 years rector of Withington and Upton, and formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge.

3. Mr. Thomas Stephens, late of the Red Lion inn at Newbury, Berks. He was thrown from the roof of a ſtage-coach, and killed on the ſpot, leaving a wife and nine children. The accident was occaſioned by a jerk of the coach in paſſing over a raiſed footway across the road.

4. Mr. Edward Sterland, hoſier, of Caſtle-gate, Leiceſter, ſon of John S. gent. of Nottingham.

At

At her brother's houſe in Caſtle-gate, aged 20, Miſs Mary Lonax, daugh. of the late Mr. Ebenezer L. of Bingham, Notts.

At Lochgilphead, Alexander Bowes, eſq. collector of the Exciſe revenue in the diſtrict of Argyll, in Scotland.

5. At Plaſtiſh, near Mold, in Flintſhire, Edward Read, eſq.

At Cambridge, in her 88th year, Mrs. Wynter, relict of the Rev. P. W. rector of Exhall cum Wixford, co. Warwick, formerly of Sidney college, Cambridge, and ſiſter to William Beales, M. D. of Bury.

Cruſhed to death, by the carving-in of a ſtone-pit in which he was at work, John Woodward, a labourer, of Collyweſton, co. Lincoln, leaving a wife and three infant children.

Killed, W. Threadgold, of Grantham. A quarrel among the boys, about their bonfires, led to the unfortunate accident. The deceaſed having ſtruck T. Houſeman, a boy 15 years old, with a ſtick over the head, the latter immediately threw a brick at him, which hitting him on the temple, cauſed inſtant death.

6. In Charles-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, by hanging herſelf, after returning from the Theatre, a Cyprian of the name of Salmon, of box-lobby notoriety. This unfortunate girl, who had not attained her 20th year, had been much depreſſed the whole of the day, in conſequence of embarraſſments, which, it is ſuppoſed, led her to commit the ſhocking deed.

7. At North Collingham, near Newark, Notts, aged 45, Mr. Henry Hett, late of Lincoln, attorney.

At Monmouth, Mrs. Vaughan, relict of William V. eſq. of Good-field, in that county. She had paſſed the week in the moſt cheerful manner with a number of her friends aſſembled there.

8. At Lewes, Suſſex, in his 81ſt year, William Tapsfield, eſq.

Mr. John Hazard, of the Eagle and Child inn at Bury; whoſe death was occaſioned by a violent cold caught on Newmarket-heath at the late foot-race.

10. By cutting his throat from ear to ear, Mr. Hall, formerly a hair-dreſſer at Kingſton, Surrey, but had retired.

At Biceſter, Mrs. S. Bowerman; who, labouring under a mental derangement, hanged herſelf.

In Grafton-ſtreet, James Ogilvy, eſq. late Major of the 59th Foot.

At Lincoln, aged 60, William Batteſby, ſerjeant in the Royal S. Lincoln Militia.

Mr. Robert Healey, of Louth, father of Mr. H. chemiſt, &c. of Hull.

11. In his 76th year, John Cary, eſq. alderman of Lynn.

Suddenly, in an apopleƈtic fit, aged 50, Mr. J. Fuller, of Norwich.

12. William Smythe, eſq. of Green-park-buildings, Bath.

Mrs. Willan, wife of William W. eſq. of Souldern-houſe, Oxon.

In High-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, aged 79, Mrs. Mary Culpeh, formerly of Barnet.

Much reſpected, Mr. Robert Meatyard, of Weſt Orchard, Dorſet.

13. At the houſe of his daughter, Miſs Caſtell, in York-buildings, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 70, Sam. Caſtell, eſq. of Lombard-ſtr.

A child, only 12 months old, belonging to Mr. Goldſbury, of Horſe-ſhoe-alley, Moorfields. A game-cock uſed frequently to eat out of the child's hand; and, this morning, while the child was ſitting on the floor, the cock came as uſual to feed, but, the infant not having any thing for him, he immediately pecked at the child's head, penetrated to its brain, and cauſed inſtant death.

At Fulford, Devon, in an advanced age, Mrs. Tuckfield.

At the Cold baths, Clifton, Mr. Thomas Lawrence.

In her 65th year, Sarah, relict of the late Richard Carpenter, eſq. of Devizes.

At the Cleveland Tontine inn, in Yorkſhire, in conſequence of an epileptic fit, with which he was ſeized in the mail-coach on the 8th, in his 34th year, William Hawks, jun. eſq. of Gateſhead.

14. After a few days illneſs, the wife of the Rev. S. Clapham, M. A. vicar of Chriſtchurch, Hants, and rector of Guſſage St. Michael, Dorſet.

At Codford St. Peter, Wilts, Mrs. Fox, wife of the Rev. T. F. jun. of that place, and only daughter of the late Rev. Gregory Syndercombe, LL.D. rector of Symondſbury, co. Dorſet.

At Derby, aged 72, Mr. William Maſon, gardener and ſeedſman.

About ten weeks ſince, Henry Corſton, a boy between eight and nine years of age, the ſon of the Landlord of the Star and Garter public-houſe, near Kenſington Turnpike-gate, was bit on the lip by a terrier-dog belonging to his father. No particular notice was taken of it till the dog was obſerved the next day running up and down the road, biting all the dogs he met; he was in conſequence tied up, and died in a ſhort time mad. The boy had ſome medicine given him, which it was ſuppoſed would prevent any ill effect taking place from the bite. On Tueſday, Oct. 10, the boy went in from play, and complained of being ill. His parents were not able to diſcover the cauſe of his illneſs, till they recollected the bite of the dog. To aſcertain the cauſe, they were adviſed to offer him ſome water, which he refuſed with great diſguſt, and he was ſeized immediately with a fit, which left no doubt of its being the Hydrophobia. Meſſrs. Blackburn, Hardwick, Merryman, and ſeveral other medical gentlemen, were

were called in, but without effect: the boy died this day in great agony.

15. At Weymouth, aged 65, the well-known old Tom Green, his Majeſty's late favourite bathing-guide at that place during the many years that he viſited it.

At Grays Thurrock, co. Eſſex, aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Seabrooke, widow of the late Mr. Roger S. of that place, tide-waiter. She bore her extreme painful illneſs (a cancer) with true Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation. She was an exemplary wife, a kind affectionate mother, and a ſincere friend; whoſe benevolent diſpoſition and urbanity of manners will long endear her memory to a numerous circle of relations and friends. Her remains were interred at Grays Thurrock on the 22d.

At Gainſborough, in the prime of life, Miſs Trevor, daughter of Mr. T. attorney.

Aged 46, by deſtroying himſelf in a fit of deſpondency, Mr. James Burnett, of Hull, woollen-draper.

16. At his ſeat near Leominſter, William Hanbury, eſq. of Kelmarſh, Northampton, and of Shobdon court, Hereford.

At Lincoln, aged 63, Mrs. Hannah Huddleſton, fiſhmonger, and mother of John Sykes, a favourite ſeaman of Lord Nelſon, who had more than once ſaved the life of that gallant and much-lamented Admiral.

Very ſuddenly, Mr. Chriſtopher Taylor, an opulent grazier, &c. of Bilſby, near Alford, co. Lincoln.

Robert Simpſon, a labourer, of Sproatley; who poiſoned himſelf by taking a quantity of arſenic and aqua-fortis, which cauſed his death in a ſhort time. He had attempted to do it the preceding evening, but was prevented by his wife.

Captain Thompſon, of the Earl of Leiceſter packet.

In Eaton-ſtreet, Pimlico, in his 63d year, Mr. John Chriſtie.

In his 83d year, Mr. Thomas Rawſon, of Derby, joiner.

In John-ſtreet, Edinburgh, R. Balfour, eſq. of Balcurvie.

17. Rev. Samuel Henſhall, M. A. rector of St. Mary Stratford Bow, Middleſex; to which he was preſented by Brazenoſe College, Oxford, in 1802. He had perſuaded himſelf that he was the beſt Saxon ſcholar in the kingdom; and gave ſpecimens of his knowledge in, 1. "Specimens and Parts; containing a Hiſtory of the County of Kent; and a Diſſertation on the Laws, from the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor, to Edward the Firſt; of a Topographical, Commercial, Civil, and Natural Hiſtory of South Britain; with its gradual and comparative Progreſs, in Trade, Arts, Polity, Population, and Shipping. From authentic Documents. By Samuel Henſhall, Clerk, M. A. Fellow of Brazen Noſe College, Oxford, 1798," quarto. 2. "The Saxon and Engliſh Languages reciprocally illuſtrative of each other; the Impracticability of acquiring an accurate Knowledge of Saxon Literature through the Medium of the Latin Phraſeology exemplified in the Errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibſon, and other Scholars; and a new Mode ſuggeſted of radically ſtudying the Saxon and Engliſh Languages;" 3. "The firſt Number of the Etymological Organic Reaſoner; or, Yldeſt an Radcheniſtres Gewineſſa; Oldeſt Reckoner's Witneſſes; with Obſervations on the Works of Mr. White and Mr. Tooke; and One Sheet of the Gothic Goſpel of St. Matthew, and another of the Saxon Durham Book, in Roman Characters; and a literal Engliſh Verſion, 1807," 8vo; of which he lived to publiſh a Second Number the ſame year. The firſt of theſe publications was amply reviewed, and we may ſay *cut up*, in vol. LXVIII. p. 861. He publiſhed, alſo, "Strictures on the late Motion of the Duke of Leinſter, in the Houſe of Peers; Richard-Brinſley Sheridan, Eſq. in the Houſe of Commons, and a Paragraph in the Sentimental Chronicle of Oppoſition, 1799," 8vo (LXIX. 645); and "A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of St. Mary Stratford Bow, Middleſex, Dec. 5, 1805, the Day appointed for a General Thankſgiving for the late ſignal and important Victory obtained by his Majeſty's Ships of War under the Command of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viſcount Nelſon, over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, 1805," 8vo (LXXVI. 353). He ſucceeded, in 1802, to the rectory of St. Mary Stratford Bow on the death of Alan Harriſon Eccles, being the ſecond rector ſince it was made parochial, 1720, while his predeceſſor, Eccles, was patron.

At Cretingham, in Suffolk, M. Chace, widow; who was killed by the fall of a mill ſtriking her in paſſing along, leaving four ſmall children.

At his houſe at Fulford-road, aged 76, James Robſon, eſq. one of the aldermen of the city of York. He ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1785, and that of lord mayor in 1800.

Thomas Edmundſon, ſon of Mr. John E. of Cheſter-le-ſtreet, joiner, aged 2 years; on the 18th, Anne, his daughter, aged 4; on the 20th, they were both interred in one coffin; and, on the 21ſt, William, ſon of the ſaid Mr. Edmundſon, aged 7; all of the ſcarlet fever, which has been very fatal in Cheſter and the neighbourhood for ſeveral weeks paſt.

18. Much lamented, Mrs. Brough, relict of the late Rev. George-Staunton B. rector of Staunton and Wollaſton, Notts.

19. At Gainſborough, in his 93d year, Mr. Flower, wharfinger.

In his 22d year, Mr. William-Edward Robberds, ſecond ſon of J. W. R. eſq. alderman, and one of the ſheriffs of Norwich.

At Paris, in his 76th year, M. L'Abbé Le Chevalier, formerly Royal Cenſor, author of ſeveral claſſic works.

20. Found dead in her bed-room, at Prior's-gate, on the road from Stanmore to Beaconsfield, a young lady of the name of Blewett, daughter of a wealthy merchant now abroad. She was to have been married in a few days.

At Buſhby, near Guildford, Surrey, Mr. Launcelot, a veterinary ſurgeon, who had fought a duel with a Lieutenant on Twickenham common about three weeks ſince, and was wounded in the ſhoulder, which mortified, and cauſed his death.

At Salt-hill, on her way to London for the benefit of medical advice, Mrs. Haydon, wife of Mr. Benjamin H. printer and bookſeller, of Plymouth.

At Mr. Cuthbert Fiſher's, the Golden Fleece, at Quarry-gate, between Carliſle and Penrith, M.. Thomas Smith, topſman to Meſſieurs Smiths, drovers, near Dumfries. He was on his road to Penrith, with a drove of cattle; but being ſeized with a violent fit of the cholick, he was obliged to ſtop at Quarry-gate, where he died in great agony, after 2 days illneſs.

21. Miſs Maule, only daughter of Mr. M. attorney, of Huntingdon.

At Wiſthorpe, in the pariſh of Southwell, in his 84th year, Mr. Charles Northage, an opulent farmer.

Mr. Joſeph Tomlinſon, many years a reſpectable maltſter at Briſtol.

In his 78th year, Simon Wayte, eſq. of Groundwell-houſe, Wilts.

22. At Liſcombe-houſe, Bucks, Robert-Turville-Jonathan Lovett, eſq. only ſon of Sir Jonathan L. bart.

Henry Bright, eſq. mayor of Briſtol; whoſe upright and honourable conduct through life made him univerſally reſpected, and whoſe loſs will be long and deeply lamented. He had enjoyed the dignity but a ſhort time; and, though in an indifferent ſtate of health, he diſcharged the duties of his high office in a manner as ſatisfactory to his fellow-citizens as honourable and praiſeworthy to himſelf.

At Waterford, Robert Dobbyn, eſq. recorder and common councilman thereof.

23. At his houſe in the Creſcent at Shrewſbury, aged 57, Richard Rocke, eſq. of Trefnanny, co. Montgomery.

In Sloane-ſquare, Chelſea, of conſumption, aged 22, Mr. Thomas Burgeſs, a celebrated young artiſt, who publiſhed a Series of Views of Churches in Lincolnſhire.

Suddenly, at his houſe at Hammerſmith, Mr. Iſaac Bell. He had ſettled his worldly affairs previous to his death, and communicated to his daughter, on the morning of the 21ſt, his full conviction that he ſhould not live to tranſact ſome neceſſary buſineſs this morning. His prediction was fully verified; for, being taken violently ill of a bowel-complaint in the night of the 22d, he expired in three hours. He was a relation of Mr. B. the once ſuppoſed prophet in Edgeware-road, who died in February; and was formerly a ſhoe-maker in Oxford-ſtreet. See p. 189.

24. At Over Compton, near Sherborn, aged 72, Mr. Bicknell, carpenter, who followed his buſineſs till within a few days of his death; brought up a numerous family; was the oldeſt member of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Intereſt at Halfway-houſe; and had one ſon, a miſſionary at Otaheite.

At the rectory at Weſt Wickham, Kent, aged 49, the Rev. Joſeph Faulder. He ſucceeded, in 1786, Sackville Auſtin, to whom he had been curate; and married one of the coheireſſes of —— Hillerſden, eſq. of Elnſtow, co. Bedford, by whom he has left iſſue one daughter.

At his mother's houſe in Edinburgh, aged 17, James Mitchell Hamilton, mate in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and ſecond ſon of the late Andrew H. eſq. deputy-comptroller of Exciſe.

At Glaſgow, Miſs Marion Crawford, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. George C. Hiſtoriographer for Scotland, and author of the Peerage of Scotland, and Hiſtory of Renfrewſhire.

Aged 68, Mr. George Moneypenny, of Derby, ſculptor.

At Whitby, aged 41, Mr. Benjamin Bridekirk, late maſter of the ſhip Fides, of that port. Finding, when at Portſmouth a few weeks ago, that an indiſpoſition, with which he had been for ſome time paſt afflicted, began to exhibit ſymptoms of a mortal tendency, he reſolved to undertake the arduous taſk (which he happily accompliſhed) of travelling to Whitby, in order to have the conſolation of dying in the boſom of his family.

By ſwallowing a doſe of aqua-fortis, a young man named Wootton, a draper's apprentice in Oxford-ſtreet.

25. Aged 88, Mrs. Anne Roſe, of Weſt Deeping, co. Lincoln.

At Portſmouth, George Poore, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Hants.

In George's-ſtreet, Limerick, Robert Warburton, eſq. a captain in the Royal Navy, to which rank he was promoted 1795, and 12 years the regulating officer of that port. He had been, a few days before, appointed by the Admiralty to the port of Dublin, whither he was going to remove.

In London, Mr. John Francis, many years a reſpectable tradeſman in Lincoln.

In

In Noble-ſtreet, in his 83d year, Mr. Auguſtine Towſon, late of Threadneedle-ſtreet, apothecary.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 64, Vice-admiral John Pakenham, of Loweſtoft, Suffolk.

26. At Mr. Fenton's, woollen-draper, Weſt Smithfield, aged 40, Mrs. Mary Lewis, late of Birmingham.

Aged 81, at his houſe on Clapham common, Surrey, John Collick, eſq. late of St. Martin's-lane, hair merchant, and in the commiſſion of the peace for Weſtminſter and county of Middleſex.

In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S.

At her mother's houſe in Upper Church-ſtreet, Bath, Miſs Edridge.

At Wigthorpe, Notts, James Worſley, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the York Fencibles, and eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Jas. W. formerly rector of Stonegrave, Yorkſh.

At Morton, near Gainſborough, aged 40, Mr. Cowlham, ſchoolmaſter.

27. At Carrickmacroſs, aged 15, Louiſa, eldeſt daughter of Humphry Evatt, eſq.

At Lyme Regis, Dorſet, the Rev. George Ewbank, fellow of Trinity coll. Cambr.

At Brightheimſtone, in her 7th year, Fanny, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Orby Hunter, eſq. of Crowland, co. Lincoln.

Alexander Bowker, eſq. of Lynn. He was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy while at dinner, of which he died in a few hours.

In Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Levi Ball, eſq. late of Bengal, and brother of Sir Alexander B. governor of Malta.

At his houſe in Spring-gardens, in his 65th year, Henry-Vaughan Brooke, eſq. 36 years M. P. for the county of Donegal, in Ireland. His property, amounting to 5000l. a year, devolves to his kinſman, Henry Brooke, eſq. who lately married the niece of Dr. Hume, of Groſvenor-ſtreet.

In South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, aged 79, J. Child, eſq.

At his houſe, in Belmont, Shrewſbury, aged 61, Henry Bevan, eſq. formerly a Major in the Eaſt India Service. At the battle of Buxar he firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf; being then a young Lieutenant, and ſecond in command of a battalion of Native Troops ſtationed on the right of the Line, perceiving that his Senior Officer heſitated to attack a battery placed on an eminence on the Enemy's left, which ſeverely galled our Army, he ſpiritedly called upon him to do his duty, or give place to thoſe that would. The Officer retired into the rear, and Lieut. Bevan ſtormed the battery with much bravery, and drove the Enemy through a village in the rear of it. His Sepoys diſperſing in ſearch of plunder, and the confuſion being obſerved by the Commanding Officer of the Enemy's left, he directed a body of cavalry to fall on our troops, who ſucceeded in re-taking the battery. Lieut. B. rallied his ſtragglers, and led them again to attack the battery, which he regained, and turned the guns of it upon the Enemy. This had no inconſiderable effect in deciding the fate of the day; and his conduct met the applauſe it merited, in the orders which the late Sir Hector Munro, who commanded our Army, iſſued on the field of battle. He was ſoon after rewarded by the Government with the appointment of Major of Brigade. During 14 ſubſequent years that he continued in India, he was actively employed, and diſcharged all his duties ſo as to merit the confidence and approbation of Government and his ſuperior Officers; and quitted the ſervice eſteemed by all who knew him. Mr. B. was an intelligent, well-informed man; he ſerved the office of High Sheriff for the county of Salop in 1795; and the next year was appointed Chief Magiſtrate of Shrewſbury.

28. After one hour's illneſs, in King-ſtreet, Cambridge, Mr. T. Adams, late a conſiderable farmer at Bottiſham.

After a long illneſs, Mr. T. Bowyer, only child of Thomas B. eſq. of Swaffham-Bulbeck, co. Cambridge.

At Exmouth, Devon, of a moſt ſevere nervous complaint, Mrs. Stevens; who was, for the laſt four years, deprived of the uſe of all her limbs, and of the power of utterance.

At Southampton, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Collins, proprietor and manager of the Southampton, Portſmouth, Winchester, and Chicheſter theatres. He had labour'd, for the laſt 10 years, under the moſt ſevere affliction, which he bore with the greateſt patience and fortitude to the laſt period of his exiſtence. He was the father of Mr. B. Collins (late of Drury-lane Theatre); and had conducted moſt of the above theatres more than 38 years with the greateſt credit. In him the Theatrical World have loſt a friend; to his performers he was kind and humane, many of whom he has ſupported under long illneſs; in his dealings ſcrupulouſly honeſt. He has left a widow and two children, Mr. S. Collins, and Mrs. Kelly, wife of the preſent acting manager.

In Chancery-lane, aged 74, the wife of Thomas Vaughan, eſq. of Enfield, Middleſex, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Ogle, rector of Carham, Northumberland, and the laſt of the female line of the Ogles, of Cawſey park, Northumberland.

At his houſe in Punderſon's-place, on Bethnal-green, Thomas Browne, eſq. ſecretary to the Levant Company.

In the Hay-market, Mrs. Barclay, wife of Mr. B. their Majeſties wax-chandler.

In

In his 68th year, Mr. Alexander Simpſon, of the Chief Caſhier's office in the Bank of England.

This day a gentleman, of the name of Jones, went on-board a veſſel lying at Blackwall, and as he was quitting the ſhip, he fell over her ſide, and diſappeared. The mate, aſſiſted by the crew, immediately faſtened himſelf to a rope, dived after him, and was fortunate in reſcuing him from a watery grave. Mr. Jones was ſoon ſufficiently recovered to converſe; and, after changing his cloaths, &c. ſet off in his gig, accompanied by a friend, to his houſe in Bloomſbury; where having arrived, his companion, who had deſcended from the vehicle to afford him aſſiſtance, diſcovered that he was dead.

At Cork, Mrs. Beamiſh, wife of the Rev. Samuel B.

29. Peter Fowler, a joiner, reſiding in Gray's-inn-lane; who was drowned in a pond near Newington, by imprudently venturing on the ice before it was ſufficiently ſtrong to bear him; and whoſe wife was a ſpectator of the accident. A lad, named Bremen, was alſo drowned in a pond near Somers-town; as was likewiſe Edward, the ſon of Mr. Tho. Powell, a box-door-keeper at Drury-lane Theatre, in the Serpentine river, aged 16.

At his houſe in Groſvenor-place, Sir John-Thomas Stanley, bart. of Alderley park, in Cheſhire. He ſucceeded his father, Sir Edward S. in 1755.

Aged 18, Suſan-Harriet, daughter of Mr. Field Willett, banker, of Brandon, co. Suffolk.

Aged 53, Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. E. ſtationer, of Briſtol.

At March, in the Iſle of Ely, aged 82, Mr. James Bacon, formerly an opulent farmer at Upwell.

At Perth, Sarah-Sophia Wilſon; and, eight days after, William-Carlyle Wilſon, her brother; children of Alexander W. eſq. merchant there.

30. At his ſeat, Mount Pleaſant, Tottenham, Middleſex, aged 79, Rowland Stephenſon, eſq. of Lombard-ſtr. banker.

In his 73d year, the Rev. Tho. Bowen, near 40 years rector of Pulham St. Mary the Virgin, and Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, Norwich; both livings in the gift of the Crown.

At Latchingdon, near Maldon, Eſſex, the Rev. J. Patterſon, late of St. John's college, Cambridge.

In his 80th year, Mr. Alderman Medcalfe, of Woodſtock. He firſt ſerved the office of mayor of that borough in 1754; the laſt and ninth time in 1804; an interval of 50 years, which perhaps is unprecedented in the Annals of Corporations. To the laſt he preſerved his faculties entire; and a few months before his death could walk three or four miles with the firm ſtep of a young man. It was to the exerciſe of walking that he in a great meaſure aſcribed his good health and longevity.

Dec. . . . At the Upper Convent, Winchester, aged 52, the Rev. James Bowyer, chaplain to the Ladies of St. Peter's, in Winchester, and late of Bruſſels.

Rev. —— Mutlowe, vicar of Broad-Windſor, co. Dorſet. The living, ſaid to be worth 600l. a year, is in the gift of the Biſhop of Saliſbury.

After a few days illneſs, at her houſe in Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Mrs. Pigott, relict of the late Grenado P. eſq.

At Bath, Mrs. Minſhull, wife of John M. eſq. and ſiſter of the late Lord Craven.

Suddenly, aged 55, Mr. John Needham, of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, more than 30 years an occaſional writer in the Gentleman's Diary, and a contributor to other publications of the ſame nature.

Miſs Frances Toynton, of Toynton All Saints, near Spilſby, co. Lincoln; the day of whoſe death was that fixed on for her wedding, with every proſpect of happineſs.

At Spilſby, aged 84, Mr. John Hodſon.

Suddenly, Mr. John Everatt, farmer, of Brinkle, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Collingwood, wife of Mr. Anthony C. grocer, &c. at Corby. About 9 weeks ago ſhe was ſhockingly burnt by her dreſs catching fire; and has lingered in great torment ever ſince.

Mr. George Parkes, of the Pump-houſe at Hanbury. While riding in the fields, apparently in perfect health, he fell from his horſe and inſtantly expired.

At Bideford, Devon, in her 101ſt year, Mrs. B. Parminter.

At Hoddeſdon, Herts, Mrs. Borcham, mother of one of the ladies who were murdered there about two months ſince. Her death is aſcribed to the wounds ſhe alſo received at that time. (See p. 970).

At Battle-bridge, near Pancras, aged 78, Mr. Samuel Humberſtone, of Hounſlow, who formerly kept the Mother Black Cap public-houſe in the Hampſtead road.

In Somers-town, in his 85th year, Francis Lallier, eſq. the firſt perſon who introduced Daran's Bougies into this country, having been a pupil to that gentleman, who was ſurgeon to Louis XVI. and practiſed that branch of ſurgery upwards of 50 years with great ſucceſs.

Mr. William Wood, of the Secretary's office at the Eaſt India-houſe.

In Goſwell-ſtreet, aged about 50, Mr. Edward Seward, partner with his brother, dyer to the Eaſt India Company.

Dec. 1. At his houſe at North-End, co. Middleſex, Mr. Samuel Morris.

At Peckham, Surrey, in his 27th year, Mr. Joſeph Tappen, timber-merchant, of the Narrow-wall, Lambeth.

In

In Queen's-ſquare, Mrs. Boydell, relict of James B. eſq. of Hackney-grove.

At his houſe in Cheapſide, aged 35, Mr. Edward Ward, ſon of the late Mr. W. of Folkingham, co. Lincoln, whither his remains were conveyed for interment.

At Brighthelmſtone, aged 58, the wife of Thomas Kemp, eſq. M.P. of Coneyborough, near Lewes, Suſſex.

2. Mr. S. Duperoy, banker, of New Baſinghall-ſtreet.

At Clifton, Mrs. Mahon, wife of Roſs M. eſq. of Caſtlegar, Ireland.

At Shepherd's-buſh, in her 29th year, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. William B. of Old Broad-ſtreet, ſolicitor, and only daughter of the late Thomas Collingwood, eſq. of Gray's-inn.

At Abb's-court, Surrey, Tryphena dowager Counteſs Bathurſt. She was daughter of Thomas Scawen, eſq. and in 1759 became the ſecond wife of the late Earl, who left her a widow in 1794. The preſent Earl, her ſon, was born in 1762.

3. In Exeter-ſtreet, Strand, Mr. Ralph Simmons, glaſs-manufacturer.

At her houſe in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs. Lynne, relict of the late Nicholas L. eſq. of Horſham.

At her houſe in Derby, very advanced in age, the Hon. Mrs. Tracey.

At Hull, aged 49, Mr. Henry Dales, of Bridlington. Having been dining with a friend in Dock-ſtreet, he left the houſe a little before ſeven o'clock, to go into the town. The night being dark and wet, he miſtook his road, and, inſtead of going along Dock-ſtreet into Saville-ſtreet, turned to the left, oppoſite Crown-court, and walked ſtraight forward into the dock, where he was found dead on the 5th.

4. At Mount Panther, co. Down, the Rev. Charles-William Moore, many years rector of the pariſh of Moira.

Mr. Richard Parrott, of Quebec-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne.

Capt. Anderſon, of the Army. He had recently returned from South America; was walking along Goodge-ſtreet, on his way to Charlotte-ſtreet, Rathbone-place, where he lodged, when he fell down in an apoplectic fit, and expired.

Suddenly, in Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, aged 50, Daniel Dulaney Addiſon, eſq. of the late Regiment of Maryland Loyaliſts, raiſed in 1776, and diſbanded at the Peace in 1783.

At his father's houſe, in Kingſland, Mr. Francis Forreſter, jun. of Crown-court, Broad-ſtreet.

At Bath, in his 72d year, John Bourmaſter, eſq. Admiral of the Blue; which rank he obtained by profeſſional merit, joined to the ſtricteſt honour and integrity in the ſervice of his Country, as well as in private life.

5. At his houſe at Greatford, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Francis Willis, M. D. formerly rector of St. John's, Wapping; juſtly celebrated for his ſucceſs in the treatment of Inſanity; and highly eſteemed as always ready to alleviate the minor neceſſities of his fellow-creatures. He had not enjoyed perfect health ſince an illneſs with which he was attacked about ſix weeks ago; but he was ſo far from betraying evidence of approaching diſſolution, that late on the 4th, in a dark and cold evening, he was vigorous enough (in the 90th year of his age) to walk twice from his own houſe to the village of Barholm—a diſtance of nearly a mile—to ſee a patient. He retired to reſt in good ſpirits, and on the following morning ſhaved himſelf, as was his practice, and continued without any apparent change of health until after dinner, when he complained of being very ill, and, five minutes afterwards, expired in his chair. As a man ſo advanced in years, he was remarkably hale: about five years ſince he performed a journey of 90 miles on horſeback in a day, to give a vote at Brentford for his friend Mainwaring. The fame of the profeſſional ſervice he ſome years ago rendered to this Country in the perſon of the Sovereign, induced his aſſiſtance to be ſought for the Queen of Portugal, to whom he went, and who was for ſome months his patient. At the time of his death a great number of afflicted perſons of family and reſpectability were under his care at Greatford and Shillingthorpe, where the Doctor had a conſiderable eſtabliſhment for caſes of this ſort. He was of Braze-noſe college, Oxford; M. A. 1740; B. and D. M. 1759. He has left five ſons by his firſt wife, who was ſiſter to the Rev. Peregrine Curtis, of Brinſtone, near Lincoln, and who died on the 18th of May, 1787, aged 73 years. The Doctor lately married Mrs. Storer, who ſurvives him, and by whom he has left no iſſue. His funeral, on the 13th, was attended by a very great concourſe of ſorrowing ſpectators. His remains were interred in the church at Greatford, near the altar.

At his villa, at Leiſton, Suffolk, of a rapid decline, aged 54, Capt. Wm. Baſham, of the Eaſt Suffolk Militia; in which he had ſerved, with honour to himſelf, and credit to the regiment, upwards of 30 years, 28 of which he had been adjutant.

In his 70th year, Vincent-Pearce Aſhfield, eſq. of Liverpool, merchant.

At Great Abington, co. Cambridge, the Rev. Andrew Pern, rector of Abingdon and Clay, near Royſton, Herts, and an active magiſtrate for Cambridgeſhire. He was of St. Peter's college; B. A. 1772.

In his 56th year, Mr. David Fordham, a well-known horſe-dealer in Cambridge.

At

At Windſor, Mr. Cope, one of his Majeſty's cooks.

At her houſe, in Lower Eaton-ſtreet, Pimlico, Mrs. Flint.

6. At her ſon's houſe, in Great Prescot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, in her 76th year, Mrs. Southey.

In Wych-ſtreet, Strand, aged 76, Mr. Brownly, ſmith.

In Old Boſwell-court, Carey-ſtreet, after three days illneſs, aged 50, Mrs. Webb.

At Felix-town, Lieut. Beaufoy, R.N.

At Plymouth, Captain Danvers, of the Royal Marines, eldeſt ſon of the late Daniel D. eſq. of Bath, and brother of Char. D. eſq. of Briſtol.

7. At Aſpley-Gyſe, a pleaſant village near Woburn, Mr. Wright; who, from low beginnings, for many years had conducted a conſiderable and flouriſhing academy, where 200 young gentlemen were boarded and educated.

In Duke-ſtreet, Bath, Miſs Henrietta-Louiſa-Paſtorini, elder ſiſter of the Rev. R. Warner, of Bath.

Shipwrecked, on-board a brig, off Bideford, Devon, on his voyage to Greenock, the Rev. George-Hay Drummond, M. A. prebendary of York, ſon of a late Archbiſhop of York, and uncle to the preſent Earl of Kinnoul. His port-folio, with ſeveral letters, and 360 beautiful drawings of the various places he had viſited, were waſhed on ſhore. He was of Chriſt Church, Oxford; A. M. 1783; had conſiderable Church preferment; and has publiſhed ſeveral Sermons.

In his 61ſt year, Thomas Hayman, eſq. of the Paragon, in the Kent road.

At Totnes, Devon, aged 42, Thomas Watts, eſq. a director of the Sun Fire-office.

8. In Lime-ſtreet, after an illneſs of ſome days, Henry Callender, eſq. a gentleman whoſe ſtrength of frame, vivacity of ſpirits, and general regularity of habits, promiſed fair to continue his amiable and uſeful life to a late period. He died in a middle age; and, as we are informed, unmarried. His diſpoſition was mildly convivial, tenderly affectionate, and generouſly benevolent: his temper was firm, warm, manly, and conciliatory: his talents, as a merchant and a man of buſineſs, were great; his aſſiduity was inceſſant; his punctuality was truly exemplary; and, therefore, his public, no leſs than his private, character was deſervedly high. He died, as he had ever lived;—beloved, reſpected, and admired.

Suddenly, in his 74th year, Daniel Robinſon, eſq. of Gray's-inn, a gentleman of eminence in the profeſſion of the Law.

At Orlingbury, co. Northampton, aged 81, Mr. Joſeph Manning, brother of the late Rev. Owen M. author of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Surrey.

9. In his 62d year, Mr. George Gwilt, of Southwark, architect.

Thomas, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Thomas Pomeroy, of Grove-place, Hackney.

At her houſe, on St. James's parade, Bath, aged 75, Mrs. Tobin, relict of John T. eſq. of Bath.

10. At Southampton, John Briſbane, eſq. Admiral of the Red. In his profeſſion he diſplayed the courage of a Britiſh ſeaman; in his manners, the elegance of a real gentleman; and in his death, the reſignation of a ſincere Chriſtian.

At his ſeat at Stapleford, co. Leiceſter, in his 41ſt year, Philip Sherard, Earl and Baron of Harborough, and Baron of Leitrim in Ireland. He married, in 1791, Eleanor Monkton, daughter of the Hon. Col. John M.; by whom he has left one ſon, Philip, his ſucceſſor, born Aug 12, 1797, and four daughters.

11. At Enfield, Mr. Montague, late carrier and corn-chandler.

The ſon of the late Mr. Mytton, partner with Sir Thomas Halifax.

12. Aged 61, A. Clithero, eſq. of Birdplace, Herts.

In King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, where he had lived upwards of 40 years, Mr. Gale, cork-cutter, and dealer in cork.

Mr. John Young, of Sittingbourn, Kent.

13. After a few hours illneſs, Mr. G. White, ſolicitor, and many years town-clerk of Tetbury, co. Glouceſter.

In High-ſtreet, Dublin, Mr. J. M'Creery, an old and reſpectable citizen.

14. At his houſe in New Bond-ſtreet, Mr. T. Bowman.

At Tiverton, Devon, in his 19th year, E. W. Langſlow, ſon of Dr. L.

15. In his 67th year, Iſaac Hughes, eſq. of Wincheſter-ſtreet.

16. Aged ſix years, Henry-Churchill White, ſecond ſon of W. H. W. eſq. of Parliament-place, Old Palace-yard, Weſtm.

At her houſe, in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Udny, of Long-Ditton, Surrey, widow of George U. eſq.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Buckle, of Thornton.

17. In his 63th year, Mr. Winſtanley, of Cheapſide.

Thomas Penn, eſq. of Stoke-Newington.

At his country-ſeat at Hornchurch, Eſſex, aged 49, John Maſſu, eſq.

18. In Holborn, aged 67, Mrs. Anne Solly, formerly of the Poultry.

19. At Oxford, in the 61ſt year of his age, in conſequence of a violent paralytic ſeizure, the Reverend Henry Richards, D. D. Rector of Exeter College, and Vice-chancellor of that Univerſity. He was born at Tawſtock, a village near Barnſtaple, in the North of Devon, in the month of March 1747; and, having been educated at Barnſtaple ſchool, was admitted a Commoner of Exeter College, at an early

early age, in Michaelmas term, 1763. Soon after he had taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he was elected to a fellowſhip in that Society on the 30th of June, 1767. He was admitted a Maſter of Arts on the 26th of April, 1770; and in compliance with the ſtatutes of his College, proceeded to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity on the 9th of November, 1781. Having been conſtantly reſident in Oxford, and engaged in diſcharging the offioe of Tutor, during a long courſe of years, he was at length preſented by the Rector and Fellows, on the 13th of March, 1794, to the valuable Rectory of Buſhy, in the dioceſe of London, and county of Herts, at which place he ſoon after began to reſide. In this retirement, however, he did not long continue, being recalled to the Univerſity on occaſion of the death of Dr. Stinton, in whoſe room he was elected Rector of Exeter College on the 23d of July 1797. In the month of October 1806, he was advanced to the office of Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, to which alſo he was again nominated, and admitted, at the expiration of the year, in October laſt. In the diſcharge of this high and arduous truſt his conduct was ſuch as in a very high degree to conciliate the affection and eſteem of the Univerſity; ſo that his loſs is very generally and ſincerely lamented. On Thurſday, the 24th, his remains were privately interred in the chapel of his college, in compliance with the directions of his will; but the heads of Houſes and Proctors followed him to the grave, as a juſt teſtimony of their regard for his memory, and reſpect for the office which he bore. After leaving a few legacies of no very conſiderable amount to ſome of his friends, he has bequeathed the whole reſidue of his property to Exeter College.

20. At his houſe, at Great Ealing, Middleſex, after a lingering illneſs, which he ſuſtained with the utmoſt fortitude and reſignation, aged 68, Francis Stephens, eſq. F. R. and A. S. and late one of the Commiſſioners for Victualling his Majeſty's Navy. For a period of nearly 50 years he, in a civil capacity, filled various appointments in his Majeſty's Naval Service; as a Purſer; Secretary to different Admirals, in the Navy Department; and latterly (until a few years previous to his deceaſe, having retired from the public ſervice) as one of the Members of the Victualling Board, the duties of which he diſcharged with peculiar ability, and with the ſtricteſt integrity. Endowed with a firm and comprehenſive mind, and poſſeſſing a warm and moſt affectionate heart, an urbanity of manners, and a ſocial diſpoſition, his loſs is deeply lamented by his family and a numerous circle of attached friends; and for an unreſtrained liberality; an anxious deſire to render his talents beneficial to Society, which he evinced on various occaſions; as one of the Vice-preſidents of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and as governor and contributor to ſeveral Charities and Inſtitutions; added to an ardent wiſh to be uſeful where he poſſeſſed the means; his memory will, in the recollection of his virtues, be ever revered.

21. At his houſe, in Coleman-ſtreet-buildings, aged 87, the Rev. John Newton, rector of the United Pariſhes of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Mountchurch Haw; of which pariſhes he had been rector 28 years. His unblemiſhed life, his amiable character, both as a man and as a Miniſter, and his able writings, are too well known to need any comment.

22. Mrs. Garnier, wife of Geo. G. eſq. of Wickham-place, Hants.

23. In Bedfordbury, Mr. James Tomlinſon, woollen-draper.

At Charlton, in Kent, Thomas Welladvice, eſq. late commander of the Eaſt India Company's ſhip Chariton.

25. At Goytrèe, co. Monmouth, aged 23, Maria, wife of Henry Withrington, eſq. one of twelve children of the late Lieut.-col. Bird, of the 54th Regiment.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Sept. HAY-MARKET.

1 Five Miles Off—Muſick Mad—The
2. The Iron Cheſt—Tom Thumb. [Critick.
3. The Dramatiſt—A Tale of Myſtery—
4. Hamlet—Muſick Mad. [Muſick Mad.
5. The Wheel of Fortune—Muſick Mad—The Iriſh Widow.
7. Pizarro—The Critick. [Thumb.
8. A Tale of Myſtery—The Review—Tom
9. The Beggar's Opera—Lovers' Quarrels—Animal Magnetiſm.
10. The Iron Cheſt—The Critick.
11. Pizarro—Lock and Key.
12. Five Miles Off—A Tale of Myſtery—Catch Him Who Can!
14. The Stranger—The Critick.
15. Hamlet—Tom Thumb.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. &c. *in* Supplement.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 24, to December 28, 1807.

Chriſtened.			Buried.							
Males 973	1916		Males 1148	2232	Between	2 and 5	324	50 and 60	191
Females 943			Females 1084			5 and 10	110	60 and 70	164
						10 and 20	60	70 and 80	144
						20 and 30	132	80 and 90	59
Whereof have died under 2 years old 620						30 and 40	195	90 and 100	9
Peck Loaf 3s.6d.; 3s.7d.; 3s.7d.; 3s.8d.; 3s.9d.						40 and 50	205	101	0
Salt £.1. 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d.½ per pound.								105	0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 19, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	74	11	49	0	44	8	37	3	59	2
Surrey	73	0	47	8	44	10	37	10	57	0
Hertford	68	2	43	0	44	4	30	0	49	0
Bedford	64	3	51	2	41	1	30	10	52	2
Huntingd.	62	4	00	0	42	5	27	6	51	2
Northam.	61	6	40	0	40	2	29	4	54	4
Rutland	70	9	00	0	45	9	31	6	64	3
Leiceſter	68	0	45	2	42	6	29	9	53	8
Nottingh.	72	2	46	0	44	8	30	6	57	9
Derby	75	8	00	0	46	8	31	2	59	4
Stafford	69	8	00	0	44	2	32	8	59	1
Salop	68	4	46	0	37	3	31	6	00	0
Hereford	63	2	41	6	34	6	30	4	55	0
Worceſt.	66	10	00	0	38	2	37	4	55	1
Warwick	71	9	00	0	42	9	34	0	57	1
Wilts	64	4	00	0	38	0	32	0	58	8
Berks	72	4	00	0	39	10	34	6	58	6
Oxford	66	4	00	0	36	0	30	9	50	11
Bucks	64	6	00	0	39	11	31	7	51	1
Brecon	64	0	44	9	35	1	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	64	9	00	0	33	7	30	9	00	0
Radnor	63	2	00	0	32	0	28	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

68	0	46	7	39	10	29	1	55	11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

59	5	44	2	37	5	29	9	60	9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barle		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	68	8	46	0	45	4	36	0	56	0
Kent	66	0	47	0	44	6	34	3	52	0
Suſſex	63	8	00	0	43	0	31	6	52	0
Suffolk	61	2	00	0	42	9	31	7	51	6
Cambrid.	62	2	41	8	41	11	27	2	52	6
Norfolk	62	2	42	4	39	7	30	9	53	0
Lincoln	66	4	45	5	43	0	29	7	58	11
York	62	11	44	6	39	4	28	4	56	3
Durham	65	8	00	0	41	0	27	1	00	0
Northum.	59	9	48	7	40	11	30	1	00	0
Cumberl.	74	3	59	1	42	5	27	7	00	0
Weſtmor.	78	8	57	4	87	8	28	2	00	0
Lancaſter	71	6	00	0	37	11	29	9	54	8
Cheſter	66	4	00	0	42	0	28	4	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	40	7	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	75	9	00	0	43	6	25	7	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	36	0	24	6	00	0
Carnarvon	74	6	00	0	39	0	25	0	00	0
Merionet.	73	10	00	0	42	8	23	0	64	0
Cardigan	76	0	00	0	29	4	18	6	00	0
Pembroke	58	2	00	0	34	11	20	4	00	0
Carmarth.	78	8	00	0	35	6	19	2	00	0
Glamorg.	70	2	00	0	40	0	23	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	67	7	00	0	36	4	30	0	54	3
Somerſet	73	4	00	0	36	4	25	7	59	3
Monmo.	60	11	00	0	35	11	00	0	00	0
Devon	68	9	00	0	36	5	23	8	00	0
Cornwall	72	2	00	0	36	4	21	4	00	0
Dorſet	66	9	00	0	38	4	30	0	66	0
Hants	61	4	00	0	40	8	30	5	0	00

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Diſtricts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peaſe		Oatmeal		Beer or Big	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
68	5	46	9	39	10	28	3	57	0	82	10	39	5		

PRICES OF FLOUR, December 28:

Fine 55s. 58s. to 60s.—Seconds 45s. to 50s.—Bran 12s. to 14s.—Pollard 28s. to 32s.

Return of FLOUR, December 12 to December 18, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 19,097 Sacks. Average 59s. 0d.—1s. 6d.½ per Sack higher than the laſt Return.

Return of WHEAT, December 14 to December 19, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 3720 Quarters. Average 73s. 0d.¾—2s. 3d.¼ higher than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 19, 44s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending December 23, is 33s. 2d.¾ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, December 26:

Kent Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l. 14s. to 5l. 5s.	Suſſex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.
Eſſex Ditto	4l. 14s. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 26:

St. James's—Hay	4l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 0s. 0d.	Average 5l. 0s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 0s. 0d.	Average 1l. 18s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 10s. 0d. to 5l. 10s. 0d.	Average 5l. 3s. 0d.
Clover	5l. 10s. 0d. to 6l. 18s. 0d.	Average 6l. 4s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 10s. 0d. to 1l. 18s. 0d.	Average 1l. 14s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, December 28. To ſink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Beaſts 1400.	Sheep and Lambs 18,000.

COALS, Dec. 23: Newcaſtle 50s. 6d. to 56s. 3d. Sunderland 48s. 0d. to 51s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 96s. Curd 00s. CANDLES, 12s. per Doz. Moulds 13s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 4s 4d. Clare Market 4s. 5d. Whitechapel 4s. 5d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1807.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Confols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797.	Long Ann^s.	Short Ann^s.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^s.	New Ann^s.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp^l 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	Sunday																		
30	225½	63⅛	63⅝ a 64	81⅝	98¼	——	——	——	——	par	1 a 2 pr.	——	——	63¼	1½ pr.	93½	63⅜	——	2 perCt. dife.
1	226	63⅜	——	81⅝	98¼	——	18	——	——	par 1 dif.	1 a 2 pr.	——	——	63½	1½ pr.	——	63⅝	——	2 perCt. dife.
2	225¾	63½	64⅛ a 64	81½	98¼	——	17⅞	——	ſhut	par 1 dif.	1 a 2 pr.	——	——	63⅜	1½ a ¾ pr.	——	62	——	2 perCt. dife.
3	——	62½	63⅞ a 64⅛	80½	ſhut	——	17½	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	par 1 pr.	ſhut	——	63⅜	¾ a ⅞ pr.	——	61⅞	——	2 perCt. dife.
4	225½	62½	64 a 63⅜	80½	ſhut	——	17½	ſhut	ſhut	1 dif. par	par 1 pr.	ſhut	62⅝	ſhut	1 a ¼ pr.	——	61⅞	——	2 perCt. dife.
5	——	62½	63⅞ a 64	80½	ſhut	——	17½	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	par 1 pr.	ſhut	——	ſhut	¼ pr.	——	——	——	2 perCt. dife.
6	Sunday																		
7	225½	62½	63⅞ a 64	80⅝	ſhut	——	17⅝	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	par 2 pr.	ſhut	——	ſhut	¼ pr.	——	61½	——	1 perCt. dife.
8	225	62½	64⅛ a 64	80½	ſhut	——	17½	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	1 a 3 pr.	ſhut	——	ſhut	1 pr.	——	——	——	1 perCt. dife.
9	——	62½	64	80⅝	ſhut	——	17⅝	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	1 a 3 pr.	ſhut	62⅝	ſhut	¼ pr.	——	62	——	1 perCt. dife.
10	——	62½	63⅞ a 64	80½	ſhut	——	17½	ſhut	ſhut	2 a 1 dif.	2 a 3 pr.	ſhut	——	ſhut	¼ pr.	——	61⅞	——	1 perCt. dife.
11	——	62½	64⅛ a 64⅛	80⅝	ſhut	——	17⅝	ſhut	ſhut	par 2 dif.	1 a 2 pr.	ſhut	——	ſhut	1 pr.	——	62	——	1 perCt. dife.
12	225½	63	64⅛ a ⅜	80⅝	ſhut	——	17⅞	ſhut	ſhut	1 dif. par	1 a 3 pr.	ſhut	——	ſhut	1⅛ pr.	——	——	——	1 perCt. dife.
13	Sunday																		
14	——	62⅞	64⅛ a ⅜	80⅝	ſhut	——	17⅝	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	1 dif. 1 pr.	ſhut	——	ſhut	1⅛ pr.	——	——	——	1 perCt. dife.
15	225½	63	64⅛ a ⅜	80⅝	ſhut	——	17½	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	par 1 dif.	ſhut	62½	ſhut	1½ pr.	——	——	——	1 perCt. dife.
16	——	63⅛	64⅛	81	ſhut	——	17⅝	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	1 dif. par	ſhut	63	ſhut	1⅛ pr.	——	62⅝	——	1 perCt. dife.
17	225½	63	64⅛ a ⅜	80⅞	ſhut	——	17⅞	ſhut	ſhut	1 dif. par	1 dif. par	ſhut	——	ſhut	1⅛ pr.	——	62⅝	——	1 perCt. dife.
18	——	63⅛	64⅛ a ⅜	81	ſhut	——	17⅞	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	par 1 pr.	ſhut	——	ſhut	1⅛ pr.	——	62⅝	——	1 perCt. dife.
19	——	63⅛	64⅛ a ⅜	81	ſhut	——	17⅛	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	par 1 pr.	ſhut	——	ſhut	1⅛ pr.	——	62⅝	——	1 perCt. dife.
20	Sunday																		
21	holiday																		
22	224½	63	64⅛ a ⅜	80⅞	ſhut	——	17⅞	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	1 dif. 1 pr.	ſhut	——	ſhut	1⅛ a ⅜ pr.	——	——	——	1 perCt. dife.
23	224½	62⅞	64⅛ a ⅜	80⅝	ſhut	——	17⅝	ſhut	ſhut	1 dif.	par 1 dif.	ſhut	62⅛	ſhut	1⅛ pr.	——	62⅝	20 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
24	——	63	64⅛ a ⅜	80⅝	ſhut	——	17⅝	ſhut	ſhut	par 1 dif.	par 1 dif.	ſhut	62⅞	ſhut	——	——	——	20 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
25	holiday																		
26	——	62⅞	64⅛ a ⅜	80⅞	ſhut	——	17⅝	ſhut	ſhut	1 dif. par	par 1 dif.	ſhut	62⅛	ſhut	1⅛ pr.	——	——	20 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
27	Sunday																		
28	225	62⅞	64⅛ a ⅜	80⅝	ſhut	——	17⅝	ſhut	ſhut	par 2 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	ſhut	62⅞	ſhut	1⅛ pr.	——	——	20 19 0	1 perCt. dife.
29	224½	62⅞	64⅛ a ⅜	80⅞	ſhut	——	17⅛	ſhut	ſhut	1 dif. par	par 1 dif.	ſhut	——	ſhut	——	——	——	20 19 0	Full Money

N. B. From the 1ſt of December, 3 per Cent. Conſols. ſold as above, with the Dividend for the Opening.

[Printed by J. Nichols and Son, Red Lion Paſſage.]

Sir JAMES BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 38, Hay-Market.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1807.

	Bank	3perCt.	3perCent.	4perCt.	4perCt.	5perCt.	Long	Short	India	India	Exchequ.	South Sea	Old	New	Ons.	Irish	Imp.	Eng.Lot.	English

Mr POPE'S Villa at TWICKENHAM. *Gent. Mag. Supp.t 1809. Pl.*

S. Lewis del.

SUPPLEMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1808.

Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of POPE's HOUSE at TWICKENHAM; and the remains of FINCHALE PRIORY, co. DURHAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

THE celebrated Villa of Mr. Pope, the curiosities of which you have very satisfactorily described, vol. LXII. pp. 725, 799; and which your animated Correspondent the Architect informs us, p. 928, has lately been demolished; will always be deemed of classical importance. In vol. LXI. pp. 624, 988, you have quoted Mr. Ironside's brief description of the House; and added the history of the beautiful Willow. These several particulars will be farther illustrated, by inserting the Plate accompanying this letter, which is copied, by permission, from Mr. Ironside's "History of Twickenham."

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

LETTER XLVI. ON PRISONS.

"——— Facilis descensus Averni,
Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, hic labor est*. VIRG.

I WELL recollect a conversation I once had with the celebrated Howard, that it was on visiting the Gaol at Bedford, he received those impressions which excited his future inquiries into the state of Prisons in consequence of his appointment of high sheriff of the County in 1770, which officially introduced him into an intimate knowledge of the management of this Prison†.

From the exertions of Howard, who resided in the neighbourhood of Bedford, it might be premised, that the County Gaol would hence be conducted on a judicious plan, which is now confirmed by the testimony of Neild; who suggests, however, one improvement, the importance of which claims particular attention; that of "a small sum of money given to each prisoner on his discharge, according to the distance he is from his home or his friends."

The necessity of adopting such a plan must be obvious; and, independently of this humane and judicious provision, some recommendation of a miserable fellow-creature, where it could with propriety be done, ought to accompany his discharge, in order to afford him the means of acquiring further support‡.

This is still more necessary as it respects the Female Sex, whose labour is chiefly within doors, and with whom character is the only passport of admission into a family. To elucidate this subject by examples which I cannot but painfully recollect, and the more so when I know that means might be applied to lessen vice and misery, and to promote morals and happiness, I am induced to mention a circumstance which recently led me to visit Newgate. A young woman of decent family, who had been charged with one of those smaller offences to which the Law subjects the delinquent to transportation, had this sentence passed upon her. The prosecutrix, little expecting so severe a punishment, relented, and pleaded for a mitigation of it: it was, however, in vain. Her friends, to whom I am still personally unknown, requested by letter my interference in her favour; which occasioned this visit to Newgate, where she had been confined about three months. I found her neither depraved by vice, nor vitiated by example. The humane Newman, as well as the worthy Head Turnkey, gave me the most favourable relation of her moral behaviour during this period, which encouraged me to state this fact, with other circumstances which I thought might plead in mitigation of her sentence, in an address to the Secretary of State.

Confinement in crowded rooms, with anxiety of mind, brought on a dangerous fever, for which my attendance was requested. In three rooms on the female felon side, upwards of

* The descent into hell is easy, but to recall your steps, and re-ascend to the upper skies, forms the difficulty and the labour.

† See his excellent Introduction to the State of Prisons, 4to, 1777.

‡ See Prison Letters, particularly No. XXII. on this interesting subject.

200 women were under confinement, on account of various degrees of criminality, from slight misdemeanors to atrocious vice and depravity; but not an individual was industriously employed. In passing before such an assemblage of Females, most of whom appeared to be from 20 to 30 years of age, some half naked, I could not avoid noticing their courteous behaviour during my visits. In the passage, lined by them, some were occasionally lying, and others sitting on the stone pavement; but all rose up on my entrance, and respectfully courtesied; some, who surrounded the bed of the patient, paid great attention to her, and kindly administered every aid in their power. After recovery, this unfortunate female received a pardon: and is at present usefully and industriously employed, by means of a little opportune aid. I am the more encouraged to introduce this recital, as affording in some measure the evidence of the remains of moral and humane sentiment in these miserable women; and I doubt not but that with proper attention and instruction most of them might be reformed, and restored again to society. But, alas! the proper instruction was, perhaps, never afforded, and never will be, except punishment and indiscriminate confinement be called instruction! Some may find their passage to New South Wales! Some may be punished with stripes, and then let loose upon the publick, without character, decent cloathing, or money! Let me ask the reader, how he imagines that these outcasts can procure a livelihood? Will any individual housekeeper of character receive them under their roof? No; not one. What must be the result? Either death by famine, or ruin by theft or prostitution! Why do not the publick awaken from apathy? Humanity is characteristic in those above want; but there would be infinitely fewer occasions of exercising it, were conversion more studied than conviction and punishment.

In the individual instance of the Female I have alluded to, I requested a friend to accompany me to Newgate. Sutor, the worthy Head Turnkey, accommodated us with a private room to retire into. After a suitable pause, my friend, in an affectionate address, conveyed instruction in that impressive manner, as drew floods of penitential tears; and that temptation will never stifle, nor time efface, the salutary counsel, is the belief of

J. C. Lettsom.

Bedford County Gaol. *John Moore Howard*, Gaoler; salary 100*l.* and for House of Correction 90*l.* Fees, as *per* Table. Removal of transports to Woolwich, 5*l.* each, and to Portsmouth the expence of conveyance. Garnish abolished. Chaplain, Rev. *Thomas Cave.* Duty; prayers and sermon on Sunday, and prayers on Thursday; salary 40*l.* Surgeon, Mr. *Champion*; salary 40*l.* for Debtors and Felons, and House of Correction. Allowance: Debtors, two quartern loaves a week each; Felons, two half-peck loaves a week each, which I weighed at my several visits, and found full weight. Number of Debtors 1801, August 19th, 5; Felons 12; petty Offenders 4: 1802, January 20th, Debtors 4, Felons 6, petty Offenders 9: 1806, July 14th, Debtors 11, Felons 8, petty Offenders 9: 1807, September 1st, Debtors 4, Felons 1, petty Offenders 9.

Remarks. This Gaol, first inhabited 17th June, 1801, is in a good situation, just out of the town. The entrance to the Prison is the Turnkey's Lodge, a handsome stone building, with a fitting-room on one side, and on the other a warm and cold bath, and an oven to purify infected cloaths. Up-stairs is the Turnkey's sleeping-room, and a room where the County cloathing is put on, and the prisoners' ticketed and hung up till discharged: there is likewise a reception-cell for the prisoner till he is examined as to his health previous to his admission into the interior; and at the top is the flat roof, and place of execution.

After passing through the Lodge, you proceed through a small garden of 32 feet to the Keeper's house, which is in the centre of the prison. On the ground floor is the Gaoler's parlour, kitchen, and pantry; and behind them a place called the Hall, in which the Act for preservation of health, and clauses against spirituous liquors, are conspicuously painted on a board, and hung up; and likewise weights and scales for the use of the prison. Into this Hall, three lobbies, five feet wide, open; over the entrance-gate of one is inscribed in stone, "Men Felons and Convicts;" the other, "Women Felons and Debtors;" and the third, "House of Correction." Each lobby contains two day-rooms, which open into six court-

court-yards for the ſeveral claſſes, one for men, the other for women, with glazed windows, and fire-places, to which coals are allowed the ſix winter months: they are fitted up with benches and cupboards for proviſion; and cooking utenſils and towels, &c. are provided by the conſiderate Magiſtrates; and in each lobby are four work-cells. Criminals are employed in beating hemp, and receive no part of their earnings. Debtors ſometimes get employment from without, and receive all they earn.

Over the Hall is a room the ſame ſize, in which County cloathing is depoſited; and there are three lobbies the ſame as below; two of them with eight ſleeping cells for Felons and Houſe of Correction priſoners, and the third has ſix ſleeping-rooms for poor Debtors, two of which are 13 feet by 8, and four 10 feet by 8, with fire places and glazed windows, fitted up with iron bedſteads, ſacking bottoms, a ſtraw bed, a blanket, and a rug, *gratis*, at the County expence. There are rooms for the better accommodation of thoſe who can pay, furniſhed by the Keeper at 2*s.* 6*d. per* week a ſingle bed; or if two ſleep together 2*s.* each; or if the Debtor furniſhes his own bedding and ſheets, 1*s.* 6*d. per* week. On the ſecond, or attic flory, the Chapel is in the centre, where priſoners are ſeated in their reſpective claſſes, and all are required to attend divine ſervice, unleſs prevented by illneſs. Three lobbies, the ſame as the others, open into the Chapel; the firſt for Felons and Convicts, with eight ſleeping-cells, the ſecond for Houſe of Correction priſoners, with eight ſleeping-cells, and the third has two ſtore-rooms, and two rooms with boarded floors, 14 feet 8 by 10 feet 6, and 9 feet 8 inches high, with fire-places and glazed windows, ſet apart for Infirmaries; and at the top of the building is an alarm-bell.

Criminal priſoners have 32 ſleeping-cells, 9 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 9, and 10 high; light, airy, and clean, fitted up with iron bedſteads, ſtraw beds, two blankets and a coverlit. Each cell has a double door, the outer iron-grated, the inner wood. They are ſhaved, and have clean linen, every week. For the different claſſes of priſoners there are ſix airy court-yards, the average ſize 54 feet by 30, with open wood paliſades about 17 feet diſtant from the boundary wall; a pump in every court, and the whole priſon well ſupplied with water. Tranſports *have not* the king's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week.

Bedford Town Gaol is ſituated near that for the County; *James Caſtleman*, Gaoler,—he is Mace-bearer; ſalary, none; fees, none. Surgeon, from the town if wanted. Allowance, a half-quartern loaf *per* day. Remarks: There is a houſe for the Keeper, and two court-yards; one for men, the other for women, each 38 feet by 14. A day-room with a fire-place opens into each court, which has likewiſe two ſleeping-cells, 10 feet by 6 feet 4 inches, and eleven feet high to the crown of the arch; the wood bedſtead is made to hold three perſons, and to each looſe ſtraw and a blanket is allowed; over the door of the ſleeping-cells there is an iron-grated aperture, 18 inches by 10. A buſhel of coals per week is allowed to both day-rooms, from Michaelmas to Lady-day. No employment. Neither the act for preſervation of health, nor the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, hung up. Priſoners 1ſt September 1807, none.

My dear Friend,

The account of this excellent County Gaol will no doubt be very pleaſing to you; but, as a ſmall ſum of money given to each priſoner on diſcharge, according to the diſtance he is from home or from his friends, might prevent neceſſity becoming imperious, and immediate recurrence to thoſe acts which brought him there; I cannot but regret a total inattention *here* to this (in my opinion) moſt important article in Priſon polity.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours truly, James Neild.

Bedford, 2d Sept. 1807.

Westminster Abbey Church, and Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

Architectural Proceedings.

(Continued from Vol. LXXVI. *p.* 422.)

SINCE the notice, p. 821, of my intention of going on with theſe Proceedings, and that they were then in preparation, a Friend has hinted, that in my communications I muſt conduct myſelf with great "liberality," for it was determined on in a certain quarter to "retain an able hand to anſwer me."

What I underſtand from this kind inſinuation is, that I muſt be extremely tender in my ſtrictures; muſt be occaſionally dim-ſighted, and incline, as a com-

complaiſant perſon ſhould, more to the prevailing opinions of the day, than, like a faithful Antiquary, guard the ſacred works of our Anceſtors, by juſt remonſtrance to thoſe who would deſtroy, or otherwiſe disfigure them. "Who's afraid?" Then, good Mr. Champion, who art to be my opponent on this occaſion, come forth! ——Come forth, I ſay, whether thou art an Author by trade, or an Architect ſufficiently ſtudied in our Antiquities by a *two* or *three* years' application to the noble ſcience. Art thou a Mercenary, or a Volunteer? There is my gauntlet! I am armed with the breaſt-plate of conviction; I adore our Antiquities: the ſpirits of my antient brethren inſpire me, and I go fearleſs to the onſet. PROTECTION of their precious relicks is my motto; and my cry is, "St. Peter" and Victory!

Firſt, let me ſtate, that my long-retained liberty of going into every part of this Church and Chapel was this ſummer put a ſtop to, and in no very creditable manner (not bordering upon any thing like "liberality"), by the Clerk of the Works and his Labourers; and this in contempt of the Very Reverend the Dean's kind Order, which I held in my hand by way of paſſport on this occaſion. However, with ſome inconvenience, I took the ſketches which I directly needed, either by ſtanding in the Cloiſters, otherwiſe the Tennis-court for the exerciſe of the neighbouring Seminary, the South Aile of the Choir, the South Tranſept, otherwiſe the thoroughfares of the Church, for internal ſubjects; or by ſtanding in the open ways about Henry's Chapel; to go through a long premeditated ſeries of ſtudies from every part of the exterior of the divine elevation; and which, after an attention of four months, I happily accompliſhed. I thought it beſt, for the ſake of *unmoleſted* application, to delay communicating to the Dean the above circumſtances, until my ſpecimens were completed. I then wrote; was anſwered with the utmoſt condeſcenſion; wrote again, in order to explain; was anſwered a ſecond time, and with the like affability; wrote once more, with further explanations:—— No anſwer!——But to buſineſs.

The Firſt Architectural Proceeding ſince my laſt memoranda has been ſetting up ranges of benches acroſs the Eaſtern part of the Choir, for the Seminary youth. Hence their backs are neceſſarily turned againſt the Altar or Communion-table, and the Clergy who there officiate. "*Stricture,*" Claſs VIII.

II. Bringing on the iron railing round Henry's Chapel, putting up warning placards, &c. "*Praiſe,*" Claſs I. *Mem.* The window of Abbot Iſlip's* Chapel, otherwiſe *Lumber-depôt,* ſtill continues boarded up, on account, it may be preſumed, that the boys who occaſionally get over the ſaid iron-railing, for the better aim in throwing ſtones againſt the ſacred ſtructure, might not enter Iſlip's Chapel, and ſacrilegiouſly deſtroy, pilfer, or otherwiſe lay violent hands on, the precious *ſtuff* therein *ſtored* up.

III. Part of the range of the monaſtic buildings in Dean's Yard deſtroyed (1807) to erect on the ſite an extenſive and coſtly modern houſe. "*Stricture,*" Claſs I. *Mem.* Recollect the fate of the modern houſes (and builders) raiſed near hand on the overthrow of buildings erected for ſimilar religious purpoſes!

IV. The two Weſtern Turrets of Henry's Chapel deſtroyed 1803; they being, after a ſtrict profeſſional ſurvey, declared utterly decayed, and unſafe to remain any longer in their ſtations. This year (1807) from ſome extraordinary cauſe (moſt difficult to account for), the ſtone that formed theſe Turrets, after lying four years among rubbiſh on the South-ſide of the Chapel, has been diſcovered to be a material as ſound and as perfect as from the quarry, and has actually been re-ſquared and uſed in re-building the firſt buttreſs (to the Weſt) on the South-ſide of the Nave of the Church! "*Stricture,*" Claſs X. *Mem.* Little care taken to prevent accidents in hoiſting up blocks of ſtone, ſcaffold-poles, &c. to the South exterior of the famous and intereſting Jeruſalem Chamber under the ſaid buttreſs (the elevation of this Chamber retains the antient decorations), even where our Henry IV. expired!—The Dean's Green-houſe, adjoining, protected by a ſtrong platform on this occaſion!

V. Order in force (hope my intelligence is unfounded) for cutting out the fine tracery to the windows of North Cloiſter; tracery giving ſome of the

* Finiſher of the Weſt-end of the Church.

few

few remaining examples of this ſpecies of Architecture of Henry III.'s reign. And why? Young gentlemen, in their paſtime of clambering about theſe works, might probably, if any part gave way, *hurt themſelves!* "*Stricture,*" Claſs XX.

VI. In the two firſt diviſions of the Nave, North and South, were two Chapels with rich ſcreens and doorways*: they have always been conſidered as Architectural memorials of the Finiſher of the Weſt-end of the Church, the famous Abbot Iſlip. The firſt blow aimed at them appears to have been the ſetting up two Monuments, Eaſt and North, on the South Chapel, obliterating all trace of their embelliſhments. Of the North Chapel, Sir James Thornhill's monument hid the Eaſt end; and another Monument in like manner ſhut out ſome part of the work on the South aſpect, leaving viſible a door-way, compartments, &c. and a baſſo-relievo of the Abbot's monogram, an *eye* and a *ſlip* of a tree, and a man (ſuppoſed to be the portrait of Iſlip himſelf) ſlipping out of a tree, and pointing to his eye. From a concluſion made by a Committee of Taſte, it was reſolved that the gigantic Monuments lately ſet up within the arches of the third diviſions (North and South) ſhould both be ſuddenly pulled down; and one in a ſort of piece-meal ſhew to be hoiſted up into the fill of a North window (that behind where it ſtood); and the other, in all its prodigious proportions, to be ſet within Abbot Iſlip's North Chapel. After taking down the Monument near the door-way of this Chapel, the intire Screen on this part became viſible; when, taking a momentary view (I had ſcarce time to complete a ſketch of its deſign), every part was leveled with the pavement. Iſlip, is it thus thy memory is revered? thy name, ſtanding foremoſt in the liſt of the conſtructors of Henry's Chapel? If thy abilities are ſo deſpiſed on this ſpot, what regard will be beſtowed on the Royal Repoſitory alluded to? "*Stricture,*" Claſs LI.!

Mem. It is matter ſurely of ſome ſurpriſe, at leaſt to me, to find that this Church is the only one I ever noted, that was deſtitute of a Font! Previous to the erection of Lord Chatham's monument in the North Tranſept, there was in exiſtence an antient Font of ſome account raiſed on a ſtight of ſteps Till the Iſlip demolition as above, the fragments of this Font lay thrown in a corner of this ſacred mound. It is uſeleſs now, no doubt, to enquire its preſent fate.

Were it poſſible to give way to the idea, that the intended repair and reſtoration of Henry's Chapel would be or could be genuine, the removal of the Weſtern Turrets, ſo often alluded to, muſt ſoon baniſh the pleaſing conſideration. I may ſtate on this head, that no one but myſelf took any thing like a profeſſional copy, neceſſary for a reſtoration of theſe Turrets (others thinking ſuch an obſervation uſeleſs): the particles are all annihilated, and there is an end of this part of the buſineſs.

A ſtrong hint is abroad, and thrown out by the Abbey work-people, and which, it muſt be confeſſed, is well calculated to make impreſſions on *ſome* people, that there has lately been found a complete ſeries of all the "WORKING DRAWINGS" made in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. for the entire building of this Chapel; and that conſequently either Mr. A. Mr. B. or Mr. C. (myſelf) troubling themſelves to make faithful copies of the exterior, is a waſte of time, as theſe ORIGINAL DRAWINGS will do away all doubt as to the capability of a juſt reſtoration, make the matter eaſy, and ſo up with ſcaffolds, and then to work!

I gave but little credit to this kind of aſſurance, as I concluded it would be next to an impoſſibility to have kept ſuch an extraordinary treaſure ſecret, when literary enquiry* has been, for 70 years paſt, conſtantly engaged to get light into ſubjects of this nature, but without effect; as the oldeſt Architectural Drawings of this ſort in being are a collection of Plans of Manſions about the time of James I. and Charles I. Fortune favouring me, I have been lucky enough to obtain a ſight of theſe very Tudor drawings, theſe very friendly rummaged-out aſſiſtants to the MASTERS OF ART, who have hitherto, that is to ſay, ſince 1803, been in a kind of doubt and uncertainty how to begin, or ſet about their labour, much more how to go on; and ſtill much more, how to put a finiſh to this the crown of all their purſuits!

Well then; whether theſe identical drawings are of Tudor or later

* See view in Dart's Weſtminſter.

* Anecdotes of Painting.

periods,

Periods, is not of much moment, as they merely conſiſt of about 40 or 50 out-lined quarto ſketches, of quarters of circles of Tudor groins and Tudor internal windows. There are a few ſlight forms in this way, from this our Henry's Chapel, King's College Chapel, Cambridge, Reading Abbey, &c. without one external example. Theſe attempts at drawing are ſuch as we ſee laid down on paper, in the way of imitation, by ſchool-boys, country maſons, and carpenters, and deſtitute of any reference to the detail of mouldings, ornaments, or the neceſſary geometric rules, to evince how each part is to be wrought, or profeſſionally underſtood, in order to ſet the men to work. I preſume it will not be contradicted, that it is pretty generally known, the Working Drawings prepared for the erection of an Edifice by our Architects and Builders muſt not alone be ſcientifically made out, but the various details done at large; that is, the ſize of the work to be executed.

Now how ſtand the "Original Drawings" for Henry VII.'s Chapel in the account? Will they bear out our profeſſional friends? J. C.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

THE Editor of *Iter Britanniarum* of Antoninus with a new comment, in his letter, page 1002 of your Magazine for November, conceives the *Regnum* of Antoninus to mean Chicheſter; and he thinks his conjecture is confirmed by Ravennas. This Geographer of the ſixth century only mentions the following ſtations in the line of this Iter: *Calæba Atrebatum, Anderesio, Miba, Mutuantonis, Lemanis, Dubris*. If the firſt line, which commences in Cornwall, be marked by Moridunum, *Bindogladia*, Vindogladia, and Venta *Velgarum*, Belgarum, to Ravimago Regentium, the Regnum of Antoninus, it certainly muſt be *per ſaltum* of the Geographer, that Chicheſter is fixed on as the *Regnum*.

Now, Mr. Urban, having had many opportunities of viſiting Chicheſter, with a view of fixing the name of this ſtation, I have always conſidered this City as the capital of the *Regni*; and I am particularly gratified in finding, that T. R. ſo eminently verſed in the antient geography of Britain, accords with my opinion. Flattering myſelf with the favour of his remarks in your Magazine to ſtrengthen my conjecture, I will briefly give him my reaſons for agreeing with him in this particular.

That Chicheſter was a Roman ſtation, there can be no doubt, from the prefix of Ciſſa to the Roman *caſtrum*; for, wherever this occurs in any town of Britain, the moſt indubitable *veſtigia* are diſcovered of the Romans; and, in this inſtance, a ſtriking proof has been exemplified at Chicheſter, where, in the year 1723, a Roman Inſcription was found, in digging a cellar under the corner-houſe of St. Martin's-lane, on the North-ſide. This Inſcription, very well known, and now preſerved by the Duke of Richmond, is deſcribed in a letter of Roger Gale, eſq. publiſhed in the *Itinerarium Curioſum* of Dr. Stukeley. This Inſcription ſerved to perpetuate the erection of a Temple to Neptune and Minerva by Cogidubnus, king of the Dobuni, and, as I think, of the Regni alſo; who had ſubmitted to Claudius. Near the ſtone Inſcription were found two foundation-walls: a ſufficient evidence of the ruins of a Temple to which the Inſcription was affixed. Independent of a Teſſelated Pavement, with a Coin of Nero and Druſus Cæſar, there wants no farther evidence of a Roman ſtation, if not a *municipium*, being placed at Chicheſter. I do not think the preſent walls are exactly on the Roman foundation; nor does it appear to have been walled about in the time of the Romans, as no Roman bricks have been diſcovered; and I believe many forcible reaſons may be aſſigned to prove, that the Romans had no mural ſtations until the very lower ages of the Empire; when Britain was aſſailed by the Northern pirates, and the *Comes littoris Saxonici* was eſtabliſhed by Conſtantine. *Aggeres*, or ramparts of earth, foſſated entrenchments, were ſufficient tenable poſts for a belligerent people in the courſe of inland conqueſts, on their firſt inroads. Be this as it may, it ſtrikes me that Cogidubnus muſt have fixed his reſidence in the capital of his kingdom; and, if Chicheſter was that capital, Chicheſter muſt have been the *Regnum*, the capital or *municipium* of the *Regni*.

Stukeley, from a forced etymon of Lavant, the river at Chicheſter, affixes the *Mutuantonis* of Ravennas to it; which would have a colourable pretext, could Medhurſt claim the ſtation of *Miba*.

I alſo do confeſs that the number of miles, placing *Regnum* at Ringwood, in

in Iter VII. of Antoninus, is completed; but, as no Roman remains of consequence, either mural or fossated works, coins, pavements, &c. have been found at Ringwood, I have always considered the name as only favourable to the conjecture, admitting the completion of the miles.

Londinium M. P. XCVI.

Regnum (Ringwood)	
Transfantum (Southampton)	XX.
Venta Belgarum (Winchester)	X.
Caleva Atrebatum (Farnham)	XXII.
Pontes (Staines)	XXII.
Londinium (London)	XXII.
	XCVI.

It is presumable three Roman Roads entered at Chichester; one to *Transfantum* and *Venta Belgarum*; the second to *Caleva Atrebatum*; the third, now called the Stone-street road, through the Wolds, to Dorking and London, now easily traced, but which I have reason to think was of a low date to the former. Yours, &c. J. D.

Mr. Urban, *Near the banks of Stour, Nov.* 9.

Rev. Wm. Parry, p. 502, died at Shipston upon Stour, and was buried in the Chancel of that Church. I was directed to the sacred spot by a person who perfectly recollects the time and place of his interment. The grave is partly within the communion-rails, and covered with common bricks, but

"Not a stone
Tells where he lies."

I have been also favoured with a transcript from the Register, which I will copy for the satisfaction of your enquirer, as it leaves no doubt respecting the *place where* Mr. Parry's mortal remains are deposited. It is exactly as follows:

"A. D. 1736.

"Sept. The Rev. William Parry, B. D. 30 years rector of Shipston and Tidmington, died universally lamented, as he lived beloved, on the 14th, and was buried on the 16th instant."

What is become of his Index, &c. no one can inform me; but I have heard of a Volume of exquisite penmanship on vellum by the Rev. Mr. Parry, formerly Fellow of Jesus College; and I believe the volume contains the Statutes of his College, and is considered as one of its greatest curiosities. Yours, &c. A. C.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 7.

I hear much of sending tarnished Books and Prints to London to be boiled, where they are said to be restored to their original freshness and beauty. Boiling in simple element will not produce the effect, as I have myself experienced: some powerful auxiliary is wanting. If the secret be not wholly confined to the *Trade* for the purpose of private emolument, I hope some of your intelligent Correspondents will, through the channel of your useful Miscellany, favour us Country folk with a full account of the process; that we may boil our books at home, and avoid the heavy charge of carriage. So shall lustre be added to learning, and cleanliness to comfort; the Circulating Libraries in our large Manufacturing Towns undergo an annual purgation; and we, the Subscribers, revel in the luxury of clean sheets.

I have in my possession a small quarto book in a vellum cover, intituled, "An Historical Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of England," dated 1647, and dedicated to the Speakers of the Houses of Lords and Commons, by Nathaniel Bacon. I have consulted all the books of Biography at hand, and find only one person bearing the name, Sir Nathaniel Bacon, a son of the Lord Keeper, and he only famous for painting a Cook-maid in oil-colours, which is said to be preserved at Gorhambury, as a specimen of his excellence in the art. If this Sir Nathaniel Bacon had been an Historian as well as a Painter, surely it would have been so recorded of him. I wish to be informed by any of your numerous Correspondents, whether my book was written by Sir Nathaniel Bacon the Painter; or whether any other person of the same name, but of different quality, wrote about that time. Yours, &c. P. W.

Mr. Urban, *Fitzroy-street, Dec.* 14.

If you think the following extraordinary fact worth inserting in your valuable work, it may convince some of the Readers of it of the Fecundity of the Hare.

On the 1st of October last, being shooting at Bressingham in Norfolk, my Pointers caught a Hare, whose size prevented her escape from the dogs. On my return home, I ordered her to be opened; when, to my great surprize, I found

I found her to contain nine young ones, all perfectly formed; and, had not a period of ſix hours elapſed from her death, I have not the remoteſt doubt but ſome of them might have been kept alive.

My brother-in-law Robert Martin, eſq. of Breſſingham, and my ſervant, are ready to atteſt this fact with me, which ſhould have been communicated before, had not a preſſure of buſineſs prevented it. JOHN COOPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

IN looking over the new edition of Mr. Beatſon's Political Index (a moſt uſeful and valuable publication), I obſerve ſome omiſſions in his Catalogue of the Peers of Ireland; viz. The title of De Marreis, or Morres, Lord de Monte Mariſcoe, created by King Edward II. (ſee Archdale, vol. V. p. 289.) Dillon, Lord Drumvany, a barony in fee (ſee Archdale, vol. IV. pp. 136, 172, where it is ſtated that William Dillon, a Dominican Friar, was Lord Baron of Drumvany, by the antient tenure *cap. per baroniam*, being the lineal male deſcendant of Sir Henry Dillon, Baron of Drumvany, in the reign of Henry II.)

Mr. Beatſon makes no mention of the title of Baron Balgar, conferred on the Cavenagh family; of Gerald Rochfort, Conſtable of Ferns Caſtle, who was ſummoned as a Baron to the Parliament held at Dublin in 1339; nor of William Welleſley, who ſat in the ſame Parliament as a Baron of the Realm.

In the Iriſh memoirs and hiſtories occur the titles of Nangle, Lord Navan; Marward, Baron of Skrine; Purcell, Baron of Loughmoe; Welleſley, baron of Norragh: no account of whom is given by Mr. Beatſon.

I remember meeting, in an old hiſtory of Ireland, with an account of the then exiſting Nobility, to which the Author annexed a liſt of Barons who had no ſeat in Parliament, though ſtyled Barons, and who, he adds, ſhould be rather called *Baronets* (this was before the inſtitution of that order). In this liſt, I think, were included the names of Huſſey, Baron of Galtrim; and Welleſley, Baron of Norragh.

Can any of your Correſpondents inform me of the ſucceſſion of the Earls of Tyrone of the O'Neil Family, until its attainder in 1612? Con O'Neil, on ſurrendering his Principality to Henry VIII. was created Earl of Tyrone; and his ſon Matthew, at the ſame time, made Baron of Dungannon. The ſecond Earl of Tyrone was, I preſume, John or Shane, celebrated for his long reſiſtance to the Engliſh arms, and who refuſed to acknowledge his brother the Baron of Dungannon, conceiving him to be illegitimate. The laſt Earl of Tyrone was Hugh O'Neil, attainted in 1612, with his ſon Hugh, Lord Dungannon.——Query, was he deſcended from Matthew Baron of Dungannon? or from John Earl of Tyrone?

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 9.

PASSING through the village of Albrighton in Shropſhire ſome years ago, my attention was directed to the ſign of the *Cat*, as a thing out of the common way. It repreſented a Man whipping a Cat, and the poor perſecuted animal in the act of turning back her head, and grinning in the face of her tormentor. Underneath were theſe lines:

"The fineſt paſtime that is under the ſun
Is whipping the Cat at Albrighton."

I enquired whether it was a thing of any ſtanding in the place; and was told that Albrighton had been celebrated for her *Cat* time out of mind, it being one of her moſt diſtinguiſhing features. As I can ſee no great diverſion in the mere whipping of a Cat, but a deal of cruelty and wantonneſs, I am unwilling to take it in its mere literal ſenſe; but think there is more in it than meets the eye. We find many inſtances detailed in your valuable Miſcellany of the original meaning of ſigns being perverted by the blunders of rural artiſts, or the ſimilarity of ſound in words. Perhaps this may allude to ſome antient ſport, or paſtime, now become obſolete; or it may be a figurative enigma, which ſome of your ingenious readers may have the penetration to explain. I obſerve, that the Rev. James Hall, in his Travels in Scotland, mentions an annual cuſtom that prevails in the city of St. Andrew's, of incloſing a Cat in an empty caſk, and ſuſpending it upon a kind of gallows, while the equeſtrian performers endeavour to knock the head out, and force her to jump among the populace below, where ſhe is thrown about by her tail till ſhe expires. This is called a *Cat Race*; and I hope, for the honour

honour of Shropshire, the Albrighton sign alludes to no such practice. The literal term of *Whipping the Cat* seems to be familiar in France; for a Monsieur de Bois, in the Magazin Encyclopedique, describing some whimsical Marriage-ceremonies in one of the Provinces, tells us, that they conclude the festivities with a dance, called *Whipping the Cat*.

Now I am on the subject of Signs, I will mention a well-accustomed and commodious Inn, between Kidderminster and Wolverhampton, known by the name of the *Stew Poney*. What could have been the origin of this designation? It defies every conjecture of mine; nor does any information I could obtain in the neighbourhood furnish a clue to unravel the mystery. I must therefore beg the assistance of some of your Correspondents, who possess more exuberance of fancy, and are better skilled in the interpretation of Signs, than myself.

Yours, &c. P. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 24.

YOUR correspondent "Academicus" is desirous to mention that he ought, in p. 1004, col. 1, when animadverting on an erroneous construction put upon a provision in the Marriage Act by the late Bishop Horsley, to have adduced the following passage from p. 14 of the "Charge" alluded to; as it is omitted in your extracts from it in your April Magazine; and as it is necessary for the purpose of elucidating such animadversion:

"The Clergy in future will be less excusable than hitherto they have been, if they persist in this irregularity in the publication of banns. The rubric prefixed to the marriage service has been altered in the latest editions of the Common Prayer Book, at least in the latest *Oxford* editions, and made conformable with the Marriage Act."

This *Oxford* edition appears from p. 718 of your volume for 1803 still to retain "an error in the statement" of the substituted Rubric "at the commencement of the Marriage Ritual:" and in the subsequent p. 832 the following unanswered and unanswerable question is asked:

"Have the Universities, or has the King's Printer, authority to make any alterations? And ought alterations, even of the minutest kind, to be made in the Book of Common Prayer without authority, and information given to the publick what that authority is?"

In the above p. 718 the writer proposes another injudicious alteration, which is properly exposed in your subsequent pages 1126-7. Till the whole Liturgy is altered by Act of Parliament, let no projected innovations of individuals, however dignified by learning or station, gain admission into the Book of Common Prayer for common use.

It might have been remarked in p. 1004 of your last Magazine, among the corrections of p. 689, that Dr. Luxmore was not consecrated till *October* 1807, though noticed as a Bishop in your *July* Miscellany. See also p. 1053, col. 1.

P. 1004, col. 2, l. 7, read "col. 2."

P. 1086, col 1, l. 18, read "Henshall;" and refer to your volumes for 1798, pp. 861—865; and for 1800, pp. 645, col. 1; 1097, col. 2.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

P.S. In p. 1085, col. 1, l. 21, for "fellow" substitute "chorister." His father William Walker, M. A. Dec. 17, 1728, was a fellow of that college, and died superior Beadle of Divinity in that University. He was father also of Mr. Richard Walker, Apothecary to the Radcliffe Infirmary from 1780 to 1804 inclusively, and author of some ingenious papers in the Philosophical Transactions for 1788, 1789, and 1795, on the Production of Artificial Cold, and on the Congelation of Quicksilver in England. These papers make part of an octavo of 96 pages printed at Oxford in 1796, intituled, "An Account of some remarkable Discoveries in the production of Artificial Cold; with Experiments on the Congelation of Quicksilver, &c. &c. by Richard Walker." He also published, in 1806, "Observations on the remarkable efficacy of Carrots, under a new mode of application, in the cure of Ulcers and Sores." 8vo pamphlet. His worthy father was nephew of Robert Lydall, M. D. Warden of Merton College, who married Sarah the daughter of the celebrated Civilian Dr. Richard Zouch, of whom he had an original portrait on board, with the date of "1620, æt. 39." See A. Wood's "Colleges and Halls" by Gutch, p. 658; in p. 90 of which volume is the epitaph on his said daughter.

Illustrations of Horace, Book I. Epistle XIV. To the Steward or Bailiff of his Estate.

THE Steward of a Country-eſtate *(villa ruſtica)* was called by the Romans the *villicus*; he was even a ſerf, a vaſſal *(mancipium)*, but muſt have been properly brought up to country labours, and have had a complete practical experience of the whole ſyſtem of rural œconomy. His office was, to keep and to improve the eſtate, and to make it, by all poſſible means, as productive as he could. All the other ſervants and day-labourers were under him, as well as the ſeveral departments of huſbandry; he had the care of all the receipts and outgoings, gave an account of them to the proprietor of the eſtate, and, in one word, governed, under his orders, the whole *villa ruſtica*.

Horace ſeems not to have been the beſt provided with his. The fellow had ſerved for ſome time as a lackey at Rome; on being ſent back to the country, therefore, he would not be perfectly ſatisfied; he was always longing to return to town; and it was not his fault if his maſter did not bid farewell to the country for ever. He could not comprehend how a gentleman, that might live ſo much at his eaſe in the Capital, and feaſt every day with great men, &c. could find any pleaſure in dwelling in ſo retired and ſolitary a houſe in the country. Horace thence takes occaſion to read him a lecture with his uſual good humour. However, he appears to have written this Epiſtle leſs for his *villicus* than for his own amuſement, during a longer ſtay in town than he was inclined to, and perhaps not entirely without a view to the publick; to whom, on every fit opportunity, he was very deſirous of communicating his manner of thinking on the concerns of life, and the proper grounds of his fondneſs for rural retirement,—which, perhaps, might appear as ſtrange and unaccountable to the majority of his city-friends as to his *villicus*.

Variam dimittere patres.] Varia was a little municipality on the Anio [*Teverone*], about the ſpot where Varo ſtands at preſent. In the old times,—when Italy was incomparably more populous than it could be after the depredations made on its inhabitants by the war of the allies [*bellum ſociale*], and the frequent civil wars that followed it, and after the great and wealthy men of Rome had got to themſelves almoſt all the uſeful land, and converted it into elegant villas—one little village compoſed the only, not very conſiderable eſtate of our poet, juſt ſufficient for five families, who were cenſed in the neighbouring Varia. Horace ſeems to mention this circumſtance with a pleaſure, daſhed with a drop of harmleſs vanity. As it but ſeldom happens that a Poet can ſpeak of his landed eſtate, we ſhould never take it ill of the few who have been thus privileged ſince the days of Homer, if they find a pleaſure in talking of it. Our great Coloſſus of Literature may appear to ſome people rather ſevere in his animadverſion on the delightful Bard of Twickenham concerning his fondneſs for talking of his "garden and his grotto, his quincunx and his vines, or giving ſome hints of his opulence," although he acknowledges that, as his fortune aroſe from public approbation, it was very honourably obtained—what error more venial, then, than to have his imagination ſometimes a little too full of it? There was ſurely not more vanity in it, than in ſuppoſing that the great Creator and ſole Proprietor of the Univerſe ſhould be affronted with him for taking a few drops of milk in his tea on Good-Friday.

Me quamvis Lamiæ.] This Lamia, in whom Horace takes ſo much intereſt, ſeems to be the ſame to whom the 26th Ode in the Firſt Book, and the 17th in the Third, are inſcribed.

Nectle meo Lamiæ coronam.] Torrentius ſays, we find in this period only two Lamias mentioned by the hiſtorians: one, Q. Ælius Lamia, who commanded under Auguſtus in the Cantabrian war, where he is ſaid to have diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly (of which, however, I can find no evidence); and a Lucius Lamia, who held the Conſulate in the year 755. Vaillant, in his *Nummis Antiquis Familiar. Romanar.* tom. i. p. 19, ſhews from Coins, that the former was *triumvir monetalis* under Auguſtus: ſo were called the Maſters of the Mint. Three of them were appointed by the Senate, who had the right of coining copper: and three by Auguſtus, who managed for him his right of coinage in copper, gold, and ſilver. Theſe, therefore, were called on the coins, *Trium-*

Triumviri A. A. A. F. F. that is, *ære, argento, auro, flando, feriundo**. Lamia was one of theſe latter. And that both of them were ſons of L. Ælia Lamia, who in the year 711 was prætor, and of whom Cicero ſpeaks, in a letter to M. Brutus, as one of his moſt intimate and agreeable friends†. There is, therefore, no doubt that it was Quintus Lamia, whoſe death his brother Lucius, the friend of our poet, ſo bitterly lamented.

Quæ tu pulchra putas.] Geſſner cannot endure that Horace ſhould here brag of his conſtancy in preferring the country-life, and refers us to the 7th Satire of the Second Book, where he makes his ſlave Davus upbraid him with his levity in this reſpect:

Romæ rus optas, abſentem ruſticus urbem
Tollis ad aſtra levis, &c.

We ſhall find a ſimilar paſſage in the Fifteenth Epiſtle, to which Geſſner might with more reaſon have appealed: but he ought not to have forgot, that a man never, either in jeſt or in earneſt, accuſes himſelf of faults which he actually has. The decided love our Poet bore to the country life is too manifeſt throughout his works, to allow us to think that he could not ſay with truth, that in this particular he was conſiſtent with himſelf. Tranſient fallies of humour are not to be taken as characteriſtic: and, if we were always to act as ſcrupulouſly as Geſſner here does with Horace, neither Socrates nor Cato would be free from ſuch cenſures.

Fornix tibi et uncta popina incutiunt urbis deſiderium, video.] Horace, in converting his town-lackey into a *villicus*, loſt ſight of a rule, which Columella ſtrongly recommends to landed gentlemen; *ne villicum ex eo ordine inſtituant, qui urbanas ac delicatas artes inſtituerunt.* For, ſays he, *ſocors et ſomnicuſolum genus id Mancipiorum, otiis, campo, circo, theatris, aleæ, popinis, lupanaribus conſuetum*, &c.‡ Though indeed it muſt be confeſſed, that Horace had no great choice amongſt the ſmall number of his vaſſals: and, beſides, it is to be gathered from ſeveral paſſages of this Epiſtle, and may be concluded from the ſtyle of the whole, that formerly, when he paſſed moſt of his time in town, this bailiff or ſteward had been his *Homme de confiance*, his *fac-totum*.

Quem ſcis immunem Cinaræ placuiſſe rapaci.] The epithet *rapaci* he here gives to this Cinara, whom he is ſo fond of mentioning, is not uſed to her diſcredit; but only in order to ſet off the *impayable (immunem)* ſo much the more.

Non iſtic.] Namely at Uſtica, at my eſtate.

Rident vicini glebas ac ſaxa moventem.] The property of divining, from a ſmall, apparently inſignificant circumſtance, by remarking its nicer relations, and thoſe threads that are ſcarcely viſible to the ſharpeſt eye by which it is connected with other remoter circumſtances,—that rare and invaluable gift of thus divining thoſe other remoter circumſtances, which we denominate, by a word we have been obliged to borrow from the Romans, *ſagacity*, is ſcarcely more neceſſary to any man of letters than to the Antiquary. But, as the ſenſes are not to be relied on at the very extreme verge of their horizon, ſo there is nothing that may more eaſily lead into error than this ſagacity, when it is not aſſociated with as delicate a ſenſe of truth, and ſecured by a well-diſciplined underſtanding againſt ſophiſms and falſe inductions. Inſtances of this are by no means rare in the writings of the generality of antiquaries: but we ſhall hardly find one more diverting than that which the learned Abbé Capmartin de Chaupy has given us, of a ſagacity which ſees what no man elſe can ſee, in his voluminous work on Horace's eſtate, on occaſion of this paſſage: *rident vicini glebas et ſaxa moventem.* Who could have imagined even but in a dream, that from theſe words, the true ſenſe whereof is ſo manifeſt, and forms ſo *naïve* and characteriſtic a feature, the concluſion, that *Horace had a beautiful garden*, could be drawn. *Horace*, ſays the hypercritical Frenchman*, *ſe repréſente à ſa campagne comme remuant la terre et en otant les pierres; ce n'etoit point ſans doute ni dans les champs ni dans les vignes qu'il ſe livroit à cet exercice penible, mais dans ſon jardin. La culture de cette portion ſi agréable d'une poſſeſſion a dequoi plaire à tout le monde,*—and now (for how could ſuch an author reſiſt the charms of ſo fine a *lieu-commun!*) he runs out in praiſe of the pleaſures of her-

* Vide Græv. Theſ. tom. xi. p. 766.

† Ep. familiar. xi. 16.

‡ *De Re Ruſtica*, lib. viii. p. 129, edit. Geſneri.

* *Decouverte de la maiſon de campagne d' Horace*, vol. i. p. 349.

horticulture, calls to mind all the great men of antiquity who took delight in that purſuit, chatters about the *ſpectacle intereſſant de la nature*, and concludes with the acute remark, that *le hoyau ne doit donc pas plus nous ſierprendre que la plume dans les mains d'Horace.* And all this on occaſion of a paſſage, where Horace thought as little of a garden, and a ſpade, and an *exercice penible*, as of the tower of Babel! The *rident vicini* might have eaſily led the learned Abbé to the right ſcent. But he had now once got into his head his elegant *chateau d'Horace*, and then his *chateau* muſt of neceſſity have belonging to it a fine garden laid out *à la Le Notre*, let it come from whence it would. W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 22.

PASSING lately through the town of Rugby in Warwickſhire, where I had formerly, as a ſchool-boy, ſpent many happy years, I was led, by the recollection of former acquaintances, who I found were now no more, to examine what memorials were preſerved of them upon the frail records of mortality in the church-yard. One among the number, if it has not been already committed to your pages, may, perhaps, be acceptable to ſome of your Readers, and may ſurvive in your Repoſitory when the ſtone upon which it is engraved ſhall have again fallen to decay. It was formerly inſcribed on a tomb erected to the memory of the Parents of your firſt worthy and learned Printer. Thirty years ago the tomb had been much injured by time, and the poetical inſcriptions * were become ſcarcely legible.

"Sepulchral Columns wreſtle but in vain
With all-ſubduing Time—her cank'ring hand [them,
With calm deliberate malice waſteth
——— and the deep-cut marble,
Unſteady to the ſteel, gives up its charge."
BLAIR.

A new tomb has been lately erected upon the ſite of the old one by the preſent repreſentative of the Family. The poetical epitaphs are now loſt; but the following, ſaid to have been written by Dr. Hawkeſworth, ſtill remains upon a ſlab on the top of the preſent tomb.

"Near this place lies the body of
JOSEPH CAVE,
who departed this life Nov. 7, 1747,
aged 80 years.
He was placed by Providence
in an humble ſtation;
but Induſtry abundantly ſupplied his wants,
and Temperance bleſt him with
Content and Health.
As he was an affectionate Father,
he was made happy in the decline of life
by the deſerved eminence of his eldeſt ſon
EDWARD CAVE,
who, without intereſt, fortune, or connexions,
by the native force of his own genius,
aſſiſted only by a claſſical education
which he received in the Grammar-ſchool
in this town,
planned, *executed*, and *eſtabliſhed*,
a *literary work* called
The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;
whereby he acquired an ample fortune,
the whole of which devolved to his family.
Here alſo lies the body of
ESTHER his wife,
who died 30th December, 1734,
aged 69 years.

Upon the North ſide of the Tomb:

Here lies the body of
WILLIAM CAVE,
ſecond ſon of Joſeph and Eſther Cave,
who died May 2, 1757, aged 62 years;
and who, having ſurvived his elder brother
Edward Cave,
inherited from him a competent eſtate;
and, in gratitude to his benefactor,
ordered this monument to perpetuate his memory.
Here alſo lies the body of
JUDITH wife of William Cave,
who died Feb. 11, 1748,
aged 56.
Here lies the body of WILLIAM CAVE,
ſon of William and Judith Cave,
who died Aug. 1, 1793,
aged 74 years.
Alſo ELIZABETH his wife,
who died January 11, 1796,
aged 78.

The property left by Edward Cave to his family is ſtill poſſeſſed by the deſcendants of his next brother William Cave, who, as well as his ſon William, was a very reſpectable ſhoemaker in Rugby. S. T. R.

* The poetry is preſerved in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer.

Mr. URBAN, *Rectory Houſe, Rodney Stoke, Nov.* 4.

AMONG the papers of a deceaſed Friend and Relative which lately came into my poſſeſſion, is the following account of the renowned and venerable Dr. George Hooper, formerly Biſhop of

of Bath and Wells: as drawn up in a public Journal, of the year 1727, soon after his death. Presuming that a republication of it in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine would not only be highly acceptable to many of your present Readers, but also be the certain means of holding up to the admiration of a long posterity (by whom those pages will, doubtless, be perused with the same avidity as they are at the existing moment) the very great and truly noble qualities by which this exemplary Prelate was so eminently distinguished; I have, therefore, to request the favour of your giving it a place therein on the first opportunity.

One thing, however, Mr. Urban, I have previously to observe, in justice to the *present* Members of the *Body Corporate*, to whose predecessors in office not the most flattering allusion is made in the second paragraph of the account herewith sent; which is this: that (in whatsoever degree the disgraceful stigma there given to it may be applied with any propriety in the days of Bishop Hooper, owing to the multifarious and violent disputes which then subsisted between the contending parties) the Corporation of the City of Wells is at the present time (to speak of them as well, for the most part, in their *individual*, as in their *collective* capacity) formed of the most respectable Lay inhabitants of the place (the Clergy not being admitted into the Body), whose characters, I will venture to believe, from my own long and intimate acquaintance with every one of them, are perfectly untainted by the smallest atom of venality or corruption; that, in fact, it consists of gentlemen who, as I am persuaded, would with honest indignation spurn at the very idea of bribery when solicited for their suffrages, and at once, with the honourable independence which does them infinite credit, expel from their future esteem and confidence the Candidate for their representation in Parliament (however great his pretensions to their favour might be in other respects) who should dare to insult either of them by any thing like an offer of this kind.

THOMAS ABRAHAM SALMON.

*** The "Character" with which our Correspondent has favoured us, has been already given at full length in our vol. XVII. pp. 886, 612. See also vol. LIV. pp. 139, 382, 975.

W. T. is much gratified by Mr. Salmon's approbation; and will be still farther obliged by the communication of the promised "Commentarii," addressed to him at our Printer's.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 28.

THE Catholicks in Birmingham being about to build a new Chapel, the following *curious* notice has been very industriously circulated:

"BIRMINGHAM NEW CHAPEL, WATER STREET; *under the Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr.* Milner, *V. A. of the Midland District.*

"The great and populous town of Birmingham, containing a great number of Catholicks who attend to their duty, and also a great many others who have long neglected it, but who, it was hoped, by God's grace and farther spiritual assistance than it was in the power of any one Pastor, however strong and zealous, to afford, might be brought back to the practice of it: The Apostolic Vicar of the District in which Birmingham is situated has, since last Easter, appointed the Rev. Edward Peach as a second Chaplain of that town; and a temporary Chapel has been fitted up for him to officiate in. The spiritual success of this undertaking has fulfilled the hopes that were entertained of it; many strayed sheep have been brought back to the fold; and already the *New Chapel is found too small for the numbers who resort to it.* Hence it is proposed by the Apostolic Vicar and the Catholicks who frequent that Chapel, to build, or otherwise to provide, a much larger one in its stead, at a proper distance from the old Chapel, should they be enabled so to do by the charity and piety of those whom God has blessed with the means of assisting them. They, therefore, humbly solicit this assistance, in the full conviction there cannot be a greater act of charity and piety than to contribute to the salvation of a great number of souls, by enabling them to fulfil their religious duties, and who, for want of such means, are now in danger of perishing.

"The smallest contributions, even the widow's mite, will be received with thanks and gratitude; and, *besides the ordinary commemorations in all the sacrifices and prayers offered up in the new Chapel for Benefactors alive or dead, a particular service once in every quarter of a year* will be performed for them."

New Catholic Chapels are about to be erected in *Coventry*, *Edinburgh*, and in *Somers Town*. As the Roman Catholicks

licks are now making the greateſt exertions in every part of the kingdom, it is hoped that the friends and defenders of the Proteſtant Religion will not ſlumber. A CONSTANT READER.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LXXVIII.

"PEOPLE may have more wit than does them good,
As bodies periſh through exceſs of blood."
POPE.

WHILE the mercantile world takes alarm at the impediments by which the belligerent powers are about to prevent the regular progreſs of importation and exportation, it muſt give every friend of his country pleaſure to reflect that there are various articles which are ſo peculiarly of our own growth, and calculated for home conſumption, as to be very little affected by the vigorous meaſures now in agitation. Among theſe, WIT ſeems to ſtand foremoſt as an article for which the demand is ſtill adequate to the quantity on hand, and the quantity on hand fully able to anſwer every purpoſe of the conſumer.

There are two kinds of WITS, differing much, it is true, in point of merit, but indiſpenſably neceſſary to each other—thoſe who make wit, and thoſe who uſe it ready made. The former are the manufacturers, and the latter the retail dealers. The former call themſelves Wits by profeſſion, for they never much reliſhed the name of trade; and the latter, who are content with the article at ſecond hand, are their echoes, and contribute greatly to their fame; for a piece of wit that is not circulated extenſively by theſe echoes, is of no more value than a piece of any other ſort of goods, which remains unſought in the merchant's warehouſe.

However uſeful theſe two parties are to each other, there is no proportion between the numbers of the one and of the other. The Wits by profeſſion have, indeed, according to their own report, been increaſing of late years; but they ſtill may be accounted a very ſmall body, when compared with the dealers in ſecond hand jokes, ſome of whom, if they are tolerable œconomiſts, can make a few articles laſt a very long time, by means of alterations, additions, or abridgments, ſuited to their various occaſions. I hope that Wits will not cenſure my alluſions to trade in ſpeaking of their article, for there are certainly ſome very ſtrong points of reſemblance. Whoever conſults thoſe copious vehicles of Wit, the newſpapers, will perceive that certain jokes adapted to certain ſeaſons and occaſions are as regularly brought forward on thoſe occaſions and ſeaſons, as the ſhopkeeper decorates his windows or his glaſs-frames with articles ſuited to winter or ſummer.

During the Chriſtmas ſeaſon, as yet freſh in our memory, we had a choice cargo of jokes in the papers, very well adapted to that ſocial ſeaſon; but which would be extremely far out of place, were they to be brought forward in the months of July or Auguſt. And again, all thoſe good things which are made up for the ſummer ſeaſon, and calculated for the uſe of the watering-places, would appear as prepoſterous were they to be brought forward in the month of December. But the manufacturing Wits underſtand their trade better than to be guilty of ſuch anachroniſms, and have indeed by long practice acquired a very happy knack at timing their jokes. There are, for example, many anecdotes and "monſtrous good things" which will ſuit a miniſtry coming into place, that would not anſwer the melancholy event of their going out: and the ſame ſeries of *bon mots* which might produce a very good effect on a royal wedding, would be extremely *mal-a-propos* during a court-mourning. Not that the latter is exempted from its ſhare of repartees, as we may ſee by the many ſtandard jokes at the expence of the dealers in articles of mourning, and the dyers of old cloaths, and eſpecially thoſe œconomical ladies and gentlemen who upon ſuch melancholy occaſions do not ſcruple to make white black.

Such, indeed, is the demand for wit in this country, that the manufacture of it ſeems not to be interrupted by any of thoſe events which interrupt the progreſs of other buſineſs. The very long duration and viciſſitudes of the preſent war, for example, hate had no effect on this article, except perhaps to vary its modes; and the number of "neat things" which follow every Extraordinary Gazette, afford a proof that Wit may be carried on amidſt the biteſt hoſtilities, and the ſtricteſt blockade. I am perſuaded that an induſtrious compiler, with no other materials than a file of newſpapers from the year 1793, might put together a very entertaining aſſemblage of ſmart jokes

jokes, under the title of "Bellona's Jests, or the Humours of Bloodshed."

As to lesser evils, such as decrease of trade, multiplication of bankruptcies, and of criminal offences, it is evident that these are frequently the subject of considerable merriment; and even in our Courts of Law, we hear of a burst of laughter from some well-timed story told for the benefit of the jury, and to keep the prisoner in good humour. The Pulpit, indeed, is as yet free from this species of amusement; but it is no unfrequent practice for some of the congregation, assembled in the churchyard, to reward themselves for their long and silent attention, by sporting a few sallies, wonderfully neat and laughable, at the expence of the parson, or the clerk, or any individual among themselves.

Addison somewhere says that the Theatre is the seat of Wit: but I question whether this opinion be not nearly as obsolete as another which used to be joined to it; namely, that it is a school of Morality. To it, however, the publick has no doubt been indebted for a vast increase in the articles of Pun and Quibble, which pass under the common name of Wit, and are received as such by those who cannot afford the higher commodities. Indeed our footmen and porters as regularly take these kind of jokes from the Theatre, as our barrel-organs do their favourite songs. But experience has sometimes demonstrated that theatrical jokes lose their effect, or rather change their effect, when employed in the purposes of common life. A sarcasm which may produce applause in a crowded Theatre, will often produce only blows in the room of a tavern: there is a snappish tartness in dramatic dialogue, which does not suit the humour of real speakers, unless they are on the eve of a quarrel. At this important crisis, it is observed that Wit is followed by bursts of anger instead of laughter, and frequently terminates in a point more cutting than that of an epigram. Indeed I have often had occasion to remark that it is safer to borrow any thing from the stage than its Wit, and that it would be as dangerous to employ the sarcasms of the last Comedy in private company, as to carry on a courtship according to the plan of the last Novel.

The Theatre, however, is so far the reputed seat of Wit, that the publick are extremely unwilling to suffer any abatement in their attention to its concerns, however unseasonable this may appear to ladies and gentlemen of the old school. Whatever the aspect of public affairs may be, the affairs of the Theatres are still reckoned of consequence enough to demand our notice; and the disputes of managers and actors, about salaries, chastity, and other trifles, are never so forcibly obtruded, as when the publick may be supposed to be least inclined to listen to them. I would not, however, be thought to deprive those persons of such consolations who delight in them: and they must be certainly the most easily contented of all people who can forget the state of Europe to look at the debts of the Opera-house, and think nothing in the threats of France and the hostility of its Allies so important to happiness, as the re-engagement of a singer at a salary far beyond that of a secretary of state.

But to return to the relative proportions of Wit, between the makers and the consumers. It has been thought by some, that London is the only place for this manufacture, as being the mart of every thing else that is elegant and fashionable; and it will be found that this was formerly the case, and is so still in a considerable degree. The manufacture has, indeed, been attempted in some of our large towns; but the articles have been generally of a local kind; whereas what is made in London will suit all other places. Before, however, the establishment of such easy conveyance from the Metropolis to the most distant parts of the kingdom, the country-people knew but little of this article, and were obliged to put up with a few worn-out samples, conveyed by an occasional visitor. Since the establishment of the mail-coaches, and particularly of daily morning and daily evening papers, they are but a very hours behind us in our "good things." The *bon mot* which has convulsed St. James's and St. George's parish, may now be enjoyed next morning with all the glee of novelty in any city within an hundred miles. Wit is consequently diffused over the country, and at Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, &c. may now be heard a series of jokes, as good as news and in these places a generation of Wits has arisen, who in time, and with a few months' education

tion in London, bid fair to emulate the originality of the metropolitans. New editions of thoſe valuable elementary treatiſes, Joe Millar and Ben Jonſon, have alſo been largely circulated; and notwithſtanding they have been nearly quite plundered by the dramatic writers, enough yet remains to ſet up a wit of moderate expectations in a good country trade.

In former days, certain of the Colleges in each of our Univerſities were renowned for the breed of Wits by profeſſion; and jokes innumerable were manufactured each term in the common-room. Under-graduates conſequently were excluded from theſe benefits, but Maſters, and ſome promiſing Bachelors, were admitted to the partnerſhip. On my laſt viſit to one of our Univerſities, I had the honour to be admitted *ad eundem*; but I was ſurprized to find that this branch of education was very much neglected. The few jokes I heard, which I was told were the produce of the College, were to my certain knowledge ſtray *bon mots* from London which had been matriculated under fictitious names. Upon inquiry into the cauſes of this falling-off, I was told that it was entirely owing to the conduct of the Examiners, who dwelt upon Latin, Greek, Logic, Mathematicks, and other articles of that kind, without ever inquiring whether the young gentleman could get up a *bon mot* extempore, or go through the mazes of a quibble. It was added, indeed, that among the under-graduates there was occaſionally a ſomething called *Quizzing*, which was miſtaken for Wit, and conſiſted in breaking heads and windows; but that this was much diſcouraged by the Proctors, who were ſeldom men of humour.

Such, however, is the general diffuſion of Wit throughout the country, that the profeſſed Wit, a character formerly known only in the metropolis, may now be found in moſt of the provincial towns, and even in many villages. In the latter, if the traveller deſires a companion to help him off with his bottle of port, the landlord can always ſend for the eſtabliſhed Wit of the place, who is ſometimes the exciſeman, and ſometimes the ſchoolmaſter. But in the introduction of profeſſed Wits, whether in town or country, great care muſt be taken that two do not meet in the ſame room. A rivalſhip here does not produce the ſame good effect as in other caſes; the articles, inſtead of being made better, are made worſe. There is a jealouſy, I am ſorry to ſay it, among profeſſed Wits, which is not to be found in the ſame exceſs among candidates of any other deſcription. I remember to have been once preſent when two of great renown unfortunately met; and when the company were prepared for a double portion of good things. It was, however, obvious on their firſt meeting, that the dæmon of diſcord had determined to have his joke. For ſome time a profound ſilence prevailed; but one of them, aware for what he was invited, and conſcious of his powers, began one of his beſt ſtories. The other in vain endeavoured to interrupt him; he kept faſt hold of the company for half an hour, when, being obliged to take breath, the other puſhed in, and began an anecdote longer than the former, and perſiſted, notwithſtanding ſimilar attempts to eject him from his vantage ground. The conteſt then became ſharp: both ſpoke at once—but one had more ſtrength of lungs—"Sir, we are not contending who ſhall ſpeak loudeſt"—"No, Sir, nor who ſhall ſpeak longeſt." "But I was going to inform the company"—"Nay, you told us that before: I remember an anecdote of Lord Chetterfield"—"Sir, I had not done with Garrick"—and his antagoniſt happening to be ſeized with a fit of coughing, the friend of Garrick got in, and kept his ſtation, in ſpite of all oppoſition, through a fiory that would have made a pamphlet. Next day, one of the parties called on the maſter of the houſe, and requeſted he would not invite him to meet with ſuch a loquacious fellow again; and he was ſcarcely out of hearing, when the other came to requeſt that he might never be aſked to dine with one who would let nobody ſpeak but himſelf, and did nothing but make people laugh all the afternoon.

Theſe deſultory remarks on the makers and retailers of Wit, may be concluded with one obſervation, which, although not a new one, has perhaps been much leſs attended to than it deſerves; and that is, the neceſſity of paying ſome little reſpect to truth. Some are of opinion that a joker is a privileged perſon, totally exempt from the obligations either of oath or affirmation. But, although it would be very hard to put a profeſſed Wit to

his

FINCHALE ABBEY.

Gent. Mag. Suppt. 1807. Pl. II. p. 1201.

his affidavit on every occaſion, there are ſome very good judges who have declared that the eſſence of a ſtory conſiſts in its truth. "The value of every ſtory," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "depends on its being true. A ſtory is a picture either of an individual or of human nature in general; if it be falſe, it is a picture of nothing." "It is more from careleſſneſs about truth, than from intentional lying, that there is ſo much falſehood in the world." This ſentence may appear harſh, and if executed it may have a tendency to decreaſe the floating ſtock of *bons mots* and jokes; but upon the whole it bids fair to be attended with advantages which will more than compenſate for what we loſe, and will very much heighten the value of what we retain.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 9.

I SEND you the outline of the Legend* of Saint Godric of Finchale, near the city of Durham; in honour of whom, after canonization, the beautiful and immenſe Priory (of which *Plate II.* ſhews the ruins as they appeared in 1775) was erected, about the middle of the twelfth century. A larger view of it may be ſeen in Hutchinſon's Durham, II. 320.

"He went, naked, into the river Wear, in the extremeſt weather of winter, and ſtood whole nights up to the chin in water, exerciſing prayer.

"The ſmall finger of his left hand, by uſe, was crooked, becauſe of his continually having a ſmall book of David's Pſalms hanging upon it.

"He wore out, during the time of his pilgrimage, three entire coats or jackets of iron.

"The D—l always moleſted him, but the Saint was fearleſs. One night, as he ſat by his little fire in his thatched cell, the D—l appeared in his moſt terrible ſhape; but the Saint laughed at him, which ſo enraged the D—l, that he gave him a blow on the ear, which knocked him down, when the Saint immediately recovered himſelf by repeating a Pater-noſter and an Ave-Maria."

Theſe lines were written, and left at the place, by a ſtranger, in the year 1784:

Wanderer! with rev'rence tread this ſacred earth; [gaze,
And whilſt thy raviſh'd eye, with endleſs
Strays o'er the wonders of this holy ruin,
And to thy memory brings thoſe awful days,
When ſtern Religion, with her iron rod
And frown terrific, humaniz'd the ſoul,
Dare not with impious thought arraign his name
Whoſe wild auſterities to barb'rous man
Unlock'd the ſprings of light, and wak'd his eyes
To immortality, to life, and Heaven.
Go, and if Providence has bleſs'd thy home [hearts
With buds of op'ning thought, fair in their
Plant Virtue's heavenly ſeed, inform their minds [Love;
With Wiſdom, Truth, Humanity, and
So ſhall the gracious Pow'r that gives thee life,
With ev'ry bliſs thy pious efforts crown!

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 25.

I ENTIRELY agree with the Writers of the Britiſh Critick for June laſt, in their Review of Sims's Life of Mr. Mickle, prefixed to the late edition of his Poetical Works: "We are ſorry to ſay, that it places the character of one great man, at leaſt, in a very contemptible light." One of theſe great men, certainly, deſerved treatment very different from a Miniſter of that religion whoſe chief characteriſticks are Charity and Forgiveneſs. I am truly ſorry, Mr. Urban, that tranſactions which had been buried for nearly half a century ſhould now be brought to light, with a view to exhibit as a courtly ſycophant, a perſonage who ſtood foremoſt in the cauſe of Revelation, and, if we may believe two very eminent contemporary authors†, in the cauſe of Humanity. The Monthly

* The genuine Legend is preſerved in MS. in the Archives of Durham.

† Thomſon, after invoking thoſe generous minds,

——whoſe active ſearch
Leaves no cold wintry corner unexplor'd,
Like ſilent-working Heaven, ſurprizing oft
The lonely heart with unexpected good, &c.

Adds— Theſe are the ſacred feelings of thy heart,
Thy heart inform'd by Reaſon's purer ray,
O Lyttelton, the friend! Fielding

Reviewers, in reviewing the quarto edition of Mickle's Works, very properly obſerve, that Lord Lyttelton could not provide for every one whom he wiſhed to patronize; and that Mickle never complained. On the contrary, Mr. Ireland, in his Anecdotes prefixed to that edition, ſays, "Mr. Mickle always ſpoke of Lord Lyttelton with a reſpect bordering upon reverence." Would it not have been more candid, more becoming the Chriſtian and the Clergyman, to have adopted the more liberal opinion of the great Cervantes? "Thoſe incidents which neither affect nor alter the truth of hiſtory ought to be omitted, when they tend to depreciate a great character."

As to Mr. Sims's very ſevere animadverſions on the conduct of another reſpectable perſonage now living, I ſhall only obſerve, that to ſpeak evil of Dignities is no where to be found among the Apoſtolical injunctions. There is no unprejudiced friend of Mr. Mickle, I believe, but muſt candidly allow that the judgment paſſed upon his Tragedy by Mr. Garrick (though the piece was warmly patroniſed by both the Wartons) was perfectly juſt; that, "notwithſtanding there are many, many beautiful paſſages, it wants dramatic art;" and there is no one, I conceive, who has read the Life of Mr. Cumberland, who, to uſe Mr. Sims's phraſe, "knew Mr. Garrick intimately, and knew him long," but muſt wiſh that the extract of a Letter from Mickle to Mr. Boſwell had been ſuppreſſed, in which, after charging Mr. Garrick with great duplicity in ſome tranſactions between Mr. Mickle and him, a converſation is introduced, in which an intimate friend of Mr. Garrick's, after hearing Mickle's account of theſe matters, is ſaid to have beſtowed on Mr. Garrick a moſt opprobious epithet.

I cannot conclude without obſerving, that Mr. Sims ſeems much more diſpoſed to cenſure than to forgive, as he has not mentioned the very liberal preſent from Mr. Mortimer to his friend of the very elegant frontiſpiece to the ſecond edition of the Luſiad deſigned and engraved by himſelf, as recorded by Mr. Ireland. RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Banwell, October* 12.

I HAVE lately been greatly entertained, and I truſt eſſentially benefited, by the peruſal of a valuable work recently publiſhed, intituled, "The Code of Health and Longevity," compiled and written by that truly great character, Sir John Sinclair, bart.; a man who, though highly exalted by his talents, title, and fortune, is infinitely more ſo by his virtues, public ſpirit, and genuine philanthropy; and the work here mentioned, independent of his other writings, is ſufficient of itſelf to entitle its Author to the grateful thanks, not only of his contemporaries, but of poſterity for ages to come. In a note at the foot of page 645 of the Firſt Volume of that work, are the following intereſting particulars reſpecting the virtues of cold water:

"It is recorded of a Scotch Clergyman, that he preſerved his health to a very advanced period of life, much owing to a cuſtom of bathing his head in cold water from a rivulet that ran below his garden; and this he practiſed in winter as well as ſummer, breaking the ice if neceſſary; and perſevered in it for about forty-five years.

"For ſome time paſt," ſays Sir John, "I have followed a ſimilar plan, and found it extremely beneficial. Every morning I immerſe a fleſh-bruſh in a baſon of water, and in this manner bathe the head. The fleſh-bruſh abſorbs as much water as makes a plentiful ablution, and the effect of the cold water is much improved by the friction of the fleſh-bruſh afterwards. There is no practice ſo likely to be uſeful to thoſe who are apt to catch cold, or *are troubled with head-aches*; and if they once begin it, they may, like the worthy clergyman, be able to continue it for forty years.

"It is only calculated, however, for thoſe who wear wigs, or whoſe natural hair is very much cropped indeed.

As a farther proof of the efficacy of cold water in the cure of the head-ache, I beg to trouble you with the following caſe: I had from very early youth, even from infancy, been much afflicted with a nervous head-ache: I may almoſt call it hereditary, as my mother alſo was ſubject to that complaint from her childhood. As much of my time has been employed in writing, reading,

Fielding, in his dedication of Tom Jones, after acknowledging that he partly owed his exiſtence to Mr. Lyttelton during a great part of the time in which he was employed in compoſing that work, adds: "If there be in this work, as ſome have been pleaſed to ſay, a ſtronger picture of a truly benevolent mind than is to be found in any other, who that knows you will doubt whence that benevolence has been copied?"

and

and sedentary occupations, my head-aches had thereby been increased to so violent a degree, as to render life almost a burthen. It attacked me about once a month, sometimes oftener; and for many hours I was nearly in a state of delirium; and after its violence had abated, it left me extremely languid for several days. I had the advice of several eminent gentlemen of the faculty, and tried the effect of numerous receipts given me by my friends, but all to no purpose. About two years ago it came to my mind that washing the head in cold water might be of service, and I resolved to try the experiment, and have continued the practice two or three times a week, and sometimes oftener, ever since, both in winter and summer; and have experienced wonderful benefit from it, as I have not been afflicted with the head-ache but once or twice since the commencement of my ablutions, and then but in a very slight degree. The method I take is this: after dressing myself in the morning, to immerse the top part of the head, nearly to the ears, in the washhand bason, and afterwards to rub the head with a rough napkin or towel for some time, which answers the purpose of a flesh brush; and, after a little practice, it becomes extremely pleasant and refreshing.

Sir John says, "the practice of washing the head is only calculated for those who wear wigs, or are much cropped indeed."—I, however, wear my own hair, cut according to the present fashion, and have constantly used powder, but without finding much inconvenience on that account; as by the time the breakfast-cloth is removed, the hair is sufficiently dry to come under the hands of the *Frizeur*, and the powder renders it completely dry and comfortable. If these observations, Mr. Urban, should tend to the relief of but one of my fellow-creatures from that distressing complaint an habitual head-ache, it will afford sincere pleasure to PHILANTHROPUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Hungate-street, Beccles, Suffolk, June 8.*

A CURIOUS, interesting, and scarce old book accidentally came into my hands a short time since, intituled, "The States-Men and Favourites of England since the Reformation, their Prudence and Policies, Successes and Miscarriages, Advancements and Falls, during the Reigns of King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James, King Charles I. London: Printed by J. C. for Samuel Speed, at the Rainbow, near the Inner Temple-gate in Fleet-street, 1665." (8vo, pp. 823.) No mention whatever is made in the title-page of the Author of this little book; but at the end of "The epistle to the Reader," he calls himself "David Lloyd," and a clergyman of the Church of England. Where he resided at the time of publishing this Work, and when and where he died, is totally unknown to me; no notice is taken of him in Mr. Watkins's Biographical Dictionary, 1806.

Mr. Lloyd was unquestionably a man of sound judgment and great penetration, as the book itself will sufficiently testify. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, "Observations on the Life of Cardinal Wolsey," extracted from the work, may be acceptable to some of your Readers, who, I trust and hope, will communicate to you a more correct and satisfactory account of him than I am able to do. W. ALDIS.

"Cardinal Wolsey was not so great in his fortune, as he was mean in his original*: his honest and industrious parents helped him to a good constitution, and a great spirit (two hopeful steps to greatness), and his ambition gave the opportunity to encrease it. He was as pregnant at Ipswich School, as he was promising at Canterbury College; where his industry and parts advanced him to command over Noblemen in the Earl of Dorset's family as a Schoolmaster; as his policy had promoted him to an imperiousness over Kings in the quality of Statesman. *The first step to greatness in a Scholar is relation*

* In 1514, Edmund Daundy, Portman of Ipswich, founded a chantry in the church of St. Laurence in the same town, for a secular priest to offer at the altar of St. Thomas, in behalf of himself and his relations, among whom he reckoned *Thomas Wolsey*, then Dean of Lincoln, and his parents Robert and Jane Wolsey then deceased. All Mr. Daundy's daughters married gentlemen of good fortune; and the issue of one of them was the wife of Lord Keeper Bacon. It appears then that *Cardinal Wolsey* was *well allied*: and as we meet with nothing that gives the least countenance to the common notion of his being the son of a *Butcher*, it is very probable that his parents were not in such mean circumstances, as the Cardinal's enemies have taught the world to belive. See Suffolk Traveller, 1764, p. 37.

to a Nobleman: the best education for the Court, is in the Palace. Nature made him *capable*, the School and University made him a Scholar: but his noble employments made him a *Man*. At Oxford he read books; at my Lord's he read men, and observed things. His Patrons two Parsonages bestowed upon him, was not so great a favour as the excellent principles infilled into him; he being not more careful to instruct the young men, than their father was to tutor him: His bounty made him rich, and his recommendation potent; his interest went far, his money farther.

Bp. Fox was Secretary to King Henry the Seventh, and he to Bishop Fox; the one was not a greater favourite of the King's than the other was his: as one that brought him a head capacious of all observations, and a spirit above all difficulties. Others managed the affairs of England, Wolsey understood its interest: his correspondence was good abroad; his observations close, deep, and continued at home. He improved what he knew, and bought what he knew not. He could make any thing he read or heard his own, and could improve any thing that was his own to the uttermost.

No sooner was he *in* with the Bishop of Winchester, but the Bishop was *out* with the Earl of Surrey, to whom he must have stooped, as he did unto nature and age, had not he raised his servants equal to himself in the King's Favour, and above *Howard*. He was forbid by the Canon heirs of his body; he was enjoined by his prudence to make a heir of his favour, equally to support and comfort his old age, and maintain his interest. Children in point of policy, as in point of nature, are a blessing, and as arrows in the hand of a mighty man: and happy is that old Courtier that hath his quiver full of them; *he shall not be ashamed when he speaks with his enemies in the gate*. The old man commends Wolsey to Henry the Seventh for one fit to serve a King, and command others. Foreign employment is the Statesman's first School: to France, therefore, he is sent, to poise his English gravity with French debonairness. A well-poised quickness is the excellent temper. From Foreign employment under an old King, he is called home to some domestic services under the young one. He as quickly found the length of *his* foot, as he fitted him with an easie shoo (*shoe*). The King followed his pleasures, and the Cardinal enjoyeth *his* power. The one pursued his sports while *youth*, the other his business while time, served him: (*Give me to-day, and take thou to-morrow, is both the Courtier's and the Christian's language.*) The favourite took in the Council-Table Debates, and other State-affairs, in the mass and whole bulk of them by day; and the King had the quintessence of them extracted, and the sum of them represented to him at night. All State-business was disposed of by him, and most Church preferments bestowed upon him: the Bishoprics of Durham, Winchester, and York, were in his possession; and all other promotions in his gift. He was installed in the kingdom (during King Henry's youthfulness), and had the Church *in commendam*. His great services, indeed, could not be managed without a great revenue; nor his greater power supported but by an able purse, which may buy off expedients as readily as his Greatness may command them." (pp. 1 to 5.)

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 9.

I SHALL esteem it a favour, if, among your numerous Correspondents, I can obtain any account of Richard Bernard, who published in 1644, folio, "Thesaurus Biblicus, seu Promptuarium Sacrum." Prefixed is a fine engraving by Hollar, with this inscription beneath: "Vera effigies Rich' de Bernard, vigilantissimi pastoris de Batcombe Som'set' A° 1641. W. Hollar, Bohem. ad vivum del. Londini:" and above, in the upper part of the plate, "Ætatis suæ 74." In an address to the Christian Reader, by John Conant, we are told, "that the work is primarily and principally useful for such as have devoted their studies unto the office of the *Ministery*, for whose benefit it was more especially intended: howbeit, all others likewise who desire to take acquaintance in a more familiar manner with the phrase and sense of the Scripture, may reape hereby no small advantage." Now as it was *primarily* and *principally* written for such as were designed for holy orders, I think it probable that some of the reverend Clergy may, among other scarce Books, have this, and may very likely be able to satisfy my enquiry.

Not wishing to encroach on the limits of your excellent Magazine, I only have to observe that, on referring to Ames for an account of Felix Kingston (the printer of the book in question), he remarks that "he printed many Books after 1600 to the year 1641," which is the date of Hollar's Print of the Author.

Yours, &c. G. W. I.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

THE difficulty ſtarted by G. V. p. 627. reſpecting the mode in which the arms of a Wife are to be borne, who is Heireſs to her Mother, and not to her Father, may, I think, eaſily be ſolved. In the inſtance he has ſtated of Lord and Lady Southwell, as the lady can only *impale* her father's arms, Lord S. cannot bear the Berkeley arms on an eſcutcheon of pretence. He ſhould impale the Berkeley arms, and *upon them* place thoſe of Compton on an eſcutcheon of pretence: this will ſhew hereafter that Lord S. married a Berkeley, who was heireſs of Compton, though not of Berkeley.

If your Correſpondent will go into Cavendiſh Square, he will there ſee at No. 16, on the Weſtern ſide, an atchievement which I think fully confirms what I have ſuggeſted.

With regard to G. V.'s ſecond query, I beg to inform him, that when James, ſon of the firſt Earl of Carric, of the name of Butler, was created Earl of Ormond in 1328, he *reſigned* the title of Carric, a circumſtance which frequently occurred at that period, whenever the eſtate from whence the title was taken was alienated, and of which a variety of inſtances may be found in the hiſtory of Great Britain and Ireland. The Earldom of Carric was, in 1748, revived in the perſon of Viſcount Ikerrine, who is lineally deſcended from the firſt Earl of the name of Butler.

Yours, &c. C. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

SURELY I muſt have had a preſage of what was to befal Lincoln Cathedral. Be that as it may; I felt a ſtrong inducement laſt ſummer to make an excurſion, chiefly to view the celebrated fabricks of Peterborough, Lincoln, Beverley, and York. How great was my ſurpriſe, as well as concern, to read in your Miſcellany of the demolition of the Spires then adorning the Weſtern front of one of the fineſt Cathedrals in this or any other country! I certainly was fortunate in taking my Northern Tour in time; but I ſhall feel little inclination in future to go ſo far from home, fearing that frequent indignation may ariſe on witneſſing the effects of the preſent faſhionable *mania* of deſtroying, either by pulling down, or, what is almoſt as bad, by miſerable would-be-amendments. O that our Prelates and dignified Clergy, ſo eminent for their piety and learning, had but the *taſte* (if not the ſkill) of their celebrated predeceſſors, which our beſt writers on Antiquities have ſo highly extolled! Then each Cathedral would have always *guardians on the ſpot!*

Give me leave, Mr. Urban, before I conclude, to make a remark reſpecting York Miniſter, Weſtminſter Abbey, and the Cathedral of Canterbury. The eye is ſtruck with the ſtupendous height of the two former; but I queſtion whether that of Canterbury, though of much leſs elevation, is not more pleaſing altogether, in conſequence of its unrivalled Centre Tower, which, though no higher to the platform than that of York, yet is greatly ſuperior, owing to its beautiful proportions. Perhaps it was not *practicable* to carry up, on ſuch high buildings, Towers which would accord; for that of York has but *one ſeries* of windows, and that of Weſtminſter has (if I may ſo term it) only a ſquare of maſonry juſt riſing above the leads; whereas that of Canterbury has *two ſeries* of Windows, of the moſt elegant form imaginable; ſo that what we loſe in grandeur we gain in other reſpects. In ſhort, I have always found an agreeable variety in all our antient ſtructures, which has amply repaid me, and, no doubt, every lover of Antiquities, for any little inconvenience or expence in viſiting them.

Yours, &c. G. W. L.

P. S. When I was laſt at Canterbury, I obſerved there was an high wooden fence placed before the Weſtern part of the Oxford Steeple (no doubt, to prevent nuiſances). But it conceals enrichments which an Artiſt exhibited a fine drawing of in the Royal Academy. *Iron Railing*, I admit, would have *coſt* more; but how much did that *coſt* which is now *hid! Hiding*, as well as deſtroying, is ſurely to be deprecated.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 4.

I LATELY found a particular account of that rare volume, "The Devonſhire Gems," in Mr. Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, and have ſince noticed it in the Monthly Review for October laſt. One little *error* I will take the liberty, through your means, of correcting. He ſays, "he knows of no other copies than that of the Devonſhire, Lord Spencer's, and that in the Cracherode

Cracherode Library containing 99 plates." This is a very excuſable miſtake, as far as it reſpects the exiſtence of any other copy. A few weeks ago I ſaw a very fine copy in the reverend Dr. Diſney's Library at the Hyde near Ingateſtone. It was preſented, in 1764, by the Duke of Devonſhire, to Thomas Hollis, eſq. and afterwards paſſed into the poſſeſſion of Thomas Brand Hollis, eſq. and from him into that of the preſent owner. CURIOSUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Harwich, Dec.* 7.

HAVING taken a few obſervations on the departure of Swallows and Martins from this vicinage, and thinking they might, perhaps, be acceptable to ſome of your Ornithological Readers, I have here ſubjoined them.

1807, Aug. 22. Very hot day, wind Weſt; Swallows aſſembled in great numbers, evidently for the purpoſe of migration. They continued to depart until Oct. 5 (mild day, wind Weſt, almoſt calm); after which not one bird of the above deſcription was ſeen.

Sept. 2. Fine day, wind Weſt; Martins aſſembled in large flocks. Their numbers daily decreaſed until Oct. 19 (fine warm day, wind Weſt); after which none were ſeen.

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

A FEW nights ago, when the Moon ſhone very bright, ſome Clouds were paſſing in quick ſucceſſion before her face. As they paſſed, I obſerved they threw a dark ſhade on that ſide which was fartheſt from the Moon, beyond which the rays of light were very perceptible: this ſhade reſembled a dark Cloud, but the ſmalleſt Stars were viſible through it. It ſtruck me, that the rays of the Sun, acting in a ſimilar manner upon the Northern Atmoſphere (when that luminary is on the oppoſite ſide of the globe), and intercepted by the ſhadows of the immenſe volumes of Clouds which continually intervene, might cauſe the (as yet unexplained) appearance of the Aurora Borealis. It is with the utmoſt deference I ſubmit this ſuggeſtion to your peruſal, as the ſame obſervation may have been made by others; but to me the idea is original; and, perhaps, ſome of your ſcientific readers may improve upon the hint.

Yours, &c. FLAVIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

I SHOULD be gratified by your inſerting the following ſhort notice reſpecting the family of Penn, as it will correct a ſlight error in an article in the laſt number, p. 1121. In the "Life of William Penn," prefixed to the folio edition of his Works, printed only eight years after his death, is a long inſcription, copied from the monument erected to the memory of his father in Radcliff Church, Briſtol, where he was buried, from which the following is extracted:

"To the juſt memory of Sir William Penn, Knight, and ſometime General, born at Briſtol anno 1621, ſon of Captain Giles Penn, ſeveral years Conſul for the Engliſh in the Mediterranean; of the Penns of Penn's lodge *, in the county of Wilts, and thoſe Penns of Penn, in the county of Bucks, &c."

William Penn, the ſon of Sir William Penn, was born in the Pariſh of St. Katherine's, near the Tower of London, on the 14*th day of October*, 1644.

In the year 1680-1, the Province lying on the Weſt ſide of the River Delaware, formerly belonging to the Dutch, and then called the New Netherlands, was granted by King Charles II. to W. Penn, in conſideration of the ſervices of his father, and ſundry debts due to him from the Crown at the time of his diſeaſe. The name of the country was changed by the King, to that of Pennſylvania, in honour of the Proprietor.

W. Penn's firſt viſit to America was in the year 1682; he went thither again in 1699, and returned to England in 1701. He died in the year 1718, aged 74, *at his ſeat at Ruſhcomb, near Twyford, in Buckinghamſhire.* In vol. VI. p 151, of Belſham's Hiſtory of Great Britain, there is a note copied from *Burke's European Settlements*, in which it is ſtated that Penn *died in the Fleet Priſon.* I am at a loſs to imagine where Burke procured his authority†; but it is more ſurpriſing that an Hiſtorian of conſiderable merit ſhould repeat ſo groſs an error.

I have not been quite ſo brief as I intended,

* At Mintye, or Mintey, in *Wiltſhire*, not *Gloucesterſhire* as H. D. ſays. See Walker's Gazetteer.

† The whole note is an animated panegyrick on Penn; but it is a little ſingular, that its *rhetorical beauty* depends almoſt wholly upon the error which it contains!!

intended, but I trust the above particulars will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, as they relate to a great and most excellent man; one who is ranked, by the celebrated Montesquieu, amongst the greatest Law-givers that ever lived.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

DURING a visit I paid to my friends in the Capital lately, I had sufficient leisure to inspect some works of Art, which greatly delighted me; and that others may enjoy similar pleasure, I have taken the liberty of acquainting them, through the medium of your valuable Repository, where they are to be found.

At a person's who keeps a picture shop in the Curtain-road, Shoreditch, are to be seen several engravings from Wheatley by Bartolozzi; a curious morceau in ivory; a small cabinet picture of Charles I. and some valuable books.

At Mr. Quy's, in Swan Alley, Coleman-street, are to be viewed several paintings; a collection of medals, fossils, prints, some optical inventions, pieces of mechanism, &c.

Mr. Tuffin, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, has in his possession a portrait of the late Mr. Ashley of Ludgate-hill, with a punch-bowl in his hand, as a symbol of the service he rendered to the publick in reducing the price of punch. As he is drawn in his own hair, this picture must have been taken about the middle age of his life, as afterwards he wore a remarkably handsome wig, which became his fine person much. It is supposed to have been done by his friend Worlidge. It is a large square picture in oil colours. He asks five guineas for it. But his greatest curiosity is ten pieces of tapestry, which originally adorned Bedford House. They are in high preservation. Most of the subjects appear to be allegorical, but there are two from Le Brun, *viz.* the tent of Darius, and the triumphal entry into Babylon. The price is 200 guineas for the whole; but they may be had separate.

Mr. Laurence, who keeps "The Feathers," in a small lane parallel with Upper Thames-street, near Queenhithe, has a small but choice collection of paintings, which he exhibits at 1*s.* each; but he does not wish to part with them. Among them is a painting to represent tapestry of the Transfiguration, by Raphael; an allegorical figure, by Corregio; the woman mentioned in the Revelations, by Holbein; and, what is most deserving of admiration, a very large picture representing our Lord in the garden, by Leonardo da Vinci.

You are treated with the greatest civility by all these people; and will, I flatter myself, go away well pleased with the inspection: and if I can add to the comforts of the former, and the fame of the latter, by this communication, I shall think myself amply repaid.

Yours, &c. J. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

IN your vol. XXXII. p. 401, Incola has favoured us with a very plain and satisfactory report of Sutton Coldfield in Warwickshire. Forty-five years have elapsed since; and it may be congenial to some other Inhabitant at present to compare the state of the Parish with your record below in the particulars from Incola:

Sutton Coldfield contained in 1680, 298 Houses; and in 1698, 310. In 1721 it contained 360 Inhabitants; and in 1762, 1800.

The number of Christenings for 20 years up to Christmas 1761 was 747; of burials 694.

Should a statement for the place in question be forwarded by a kind hand, you will doubtless give it place in due time, and oblige

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

THE National Debt of Ireland, including loan of 1807, and reduced into a Three *per cent.* stock, was about 70 millions; of which about 48 millions are payable in London, the rest in Dublin.

In this country above 3,721,000*l.* Three *per cents.* were bought prior to 1st of February last; and the annual sum applicable here was then 536,959*l.* and in Ireland the sum for the same purpose, as stated 5th January 1807, was 304,654*l.*

The difference between these two last sums will give above two millions bought then in Ireland; and the purchases in 1807 must exceed another million. Thus the total redeemed up to the present date will be seven millions, or one tenth part of the Irish National Debt!

W. P.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

I HAD lately put into my hands a paper called *The Bombay Courier*, dated the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1807; wherein is reprinted my ſtatement, from *The Bath Herald*, which you inſerted in your Magazine for May laſt, p. 429, prefaced by the following curious production, which deſerves to be widely peruſed, as an example of the wretched ſhifts men are put to, who are engaged in underhand efforts againſt the fame and ſucceſs of their contemporaries.

The late Dr. Jawſes very feelingly complained of the ſame arts practiſed againſt his diſcoveries; and very forcibly cenſures ſuch impudent calumnies; adding, as the mildeſt concluſion, "that every attempt of this kind is an effort of intereſt to ſtrangle truth," &c. This celebrated Phyſician had every advantage that could be derived from learning, and regular education. What, therefore, have I to expect? Certainly leſs reſpect and caution than were uſed in the attacks on him.

All that remains for me, therefore, is, my beſt endeavours to repel them; and, enſuing theſe obſervations, you have my anſwer, or rather my expoſition of them; the ſubſtance of which, I have no doubt, will be anticipated by your intelligent readers.

Yours, &c. JOHN RIDDELL.

"As the following account, which we found in a Bath paper, proceeds from the pen of a gentleman well known on this ſide of India, and as it is, in other reſpects, ſtamped with ſingularity, we have been induced to give it a place in our columns, as likely to furniſh ſome amuſement to our readers. The friends of the gentleman may not, perhaps, be ſurpriſed at his appearance in this new character; for our own parts, we muſt confeſs that the peruſal of the article in queſtion has excited in us ſome little wonder. We have been accuſtomed to believe that every profeſſion, to be ſucceſsfully followed, ought to be diligently ſtudied; and that the privilege of poſſeſſing noſtrums for all the maladies of human nature was, by a kind of preſcriptive right, confined to nurſes and old women. In the preſent caſe, however, we have an inſtance of an Officer, who has ſerved his country in India during the greateſt part of his life, and who muſt be ſuppoſed to know more of Tacticks than Phyſick, encroaching on the rights of Empiricism, and ſeizing the club of Æſculapius, with as much confidence as the moſt ſkilful of the College of Phyſicians could do. We ſhould have been more ready than we at preſent feel ourſelves to be, to have relinquiſhed our old-faſhioned notions on this ſubject, and to have extended in behalf of this medically-inſpired perſon the privilege of quackery beyond the nurſe and the old woman, if his efforts had been attended with that ſucceſs which would have contributed ſo much to the happineſs of an affectionate family, by reſtoring to them an amiable and moſt reſpectable parent. As the man ſays in the play, indeed, there is no knowing what the effect of his preſcriptions might have been if death had not interfered in the buſineſs, and, unfortunately for the patient and the doctor, removed the Peer from his care before they had time to operate with effect. We cannot but commend the liberality of this gentleman's practice; he is by no means bigoted to any particular medicine, but ſeems ready to run through the whole Materia Medica, rather than either obſtinately perſevere in the uſe of one, or timidly ſhrink from the application of any. In the preſent caſe he ſeems to have changed his preſcriptions ſeveral times; and, when he found that one was unſucceſsful, with that promptitude of genius which is equally admirable in the Phyſician as in the General, he varied his mode of attack; but as victory is not always to the ſtrong, ſo this gentleman, notwithſtanding his reiterated and various warfare, was obliged to leave the field in the poſſeſſion of the enemy.

"We are informed that he tendered his ſervices to Mr. Pitt during his laſt illneſs. It is, perhaps, to be lamented that the preſſing but patriotic importunities which he made to the friends of that great Statesman to be admitted to feel his pulſe, ſhould have been unadviſedly rejected. In ſpeaking of the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, Mr. Gibbon obſerves, that the flight of an arrow might at that time have changed the hiſtory of the world. So may we obſerve, that had it not been for the luckleſs obſtinacy of Mr. Pitt's friends, a ſtroke of Col. Riddell's pen might have changed the fate of Europe.

"We underſtand that this gentleman, from an anxiety, no doubt, to watch every turn of the diſeaſe and every operation of the medicine, whenever he ſucceeds in getting admitted to attend any body (and it is chiefly the great and diſtinguiſhed that he is patriotically ambitious of ſaving) inſiſts on a reſidence in the houſe as an inmate at bed and board; and that he is ſo extremely anxious to fulfil the duties of a medical attendant, that it is with the utmoſt difficulty he can be prevailed on to quit the houſe after he has once entered it."

Malignity of heart is ſo univerſally odious,

odious, when clearly diſcovered, that the agents under this black diſpoſition have conſtantly found it neceſſary to conceal their efforts under any diſguiſe their ingenuity could invent, or which ſeemed to them moſt convenient. The diſguiſe generally uſed is the appearance of ſome virtue, as piety, benevolence, &c.; and the utmoſt art has been uſually employed in laying on this gilding, that no ſuſpicion ſhould be afforded of the baſe and offenſive metal beneath it. On common occaſions, if the covering be but clumſily executed, it will ſometimes anſwer the end propoſed; for moſt readers are too little accuſtomed to weigh the import of words, or to look for meaning beyond the mere ſound of a ſentence, to detect the cheat that is firſt offered. Wit, or what the author calls amuſement, ſeems here to be intended as the covering medium; but in the ferment of his ſpleen, and his eagerneſs to do miſchief, this precious trader has overlooked even common prudence in ſeting off his wares; and they muſt be dull indeed who are deceived by their appearance. Sometimes we ſee the cloak worn ſo gracefully as to veil the cloven foot; but here it is abſolutely laid bare, the flimſy garment not amounting to a cover; and the whole intention is ſufficiently expoſed without an attempt to do it in a reply; and, indeed, any thing like a ſerious one would be a bad compliment to the reader's underſtanding. Whether this witty eſſay were written in India, or taken ready manufactured from hence only to be there inſerted, is but little to the purpoſe, though it affords deciſive evidence of the latter. Probably it was thought that the fly point of attack being placed in Aſia, the ſtroke would, like gravity, come with accelerated force, in proportion to the diſtance it had to fall; but, however this may be, certain it is, that its impotence can only be equalled by its folly: and I ſhould have cordially thanked the author for affording me ſuch an opportunity to expoſe the baſeneſs of a concealed aſſault on my character, were it not for the outrage it commits on the feelings of the noble family to which the caſe alludes. As it is, I can only expreſs my ſorrow at being made the unintended inſtrument of it: but the caſe itſelf is ſo flatly contradicted by the author's remarks, that one might ſuppoſe he had never read it, if the dark tricks of wilful and determined perverſion had not been before too well known. Of the many triumphs I have enjoyed over what is called "*regular practice*," this caſe may be accounted the moſt eminent; and if I have ſeized the "club of Æſculapius," I hope I have ſhewn that I know how to wield it, though I know of no club that this phyſician ever made uſe of. But the author ſeems to have thought himſelf armed with the ſpear of Hector; and, like the effeminate Paris, he is only ſaved from the ſhame of a defeat by the kind intervention of a cloud.

The author's affected ſurprize at what he calls my "*new character*" could only, if real, have ariſen from the common ſource of all ſurprizes—that is, ignorance. But the wickedneſs of his eſſay can excite no wonder at all, except this, that in a buſineſs ſo important as that of ruining the fame I am every day acquiring, it was not entruſted to the management of an *abler head* and a *better writer*.

The latter part of this crafty publication completely developes the ſpirit and intention with which it was written. But my whole life falſifies the ſhameleſs and moſt contemptible ſlanders that it contains. It certainly was become deſirable to many, that I ſhould be prevented from interference in ſerious caſes of diſeaſe; and had not the effects of my preſcriptions produced aſtoniſhment and alarm, we ſhould probably never have heard of this Bomb-battery, and its miſerable attempt to depreciate them.

I will, at preſent, conclude my notice of this unworthy ſubject by quoting the Reviewers' Report of the ſame caſe, when it was republiſhed in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1807, for which I take this opportunity of thanking them. "We wiſh every regular ſon of Galen, when he has diſpatched his work *ſecundum artem*, were able to make out as good a caſe as Col. Riddell has done in the above well-written ſtatement." And again: "Theſe arcana need not be diſcuſſed at preſent. The Colonel's Letter is a good one, and the *cadaveris inſpectio* has witneſſed the correctneſs of his diagnoſtics; he may, therefore, ſmile at the impotent attempts of the Faculty,

culty, or of the would-be Wits, to turn him into ridicule, &c."

Yours, &c. J. RIDDELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Parliament-ſtreet, Dec.* 19.

HAVING been for many years an attentive reader of your excellent publication, and always gratified with the loyal principles which influence its direction, as well as convinced of the ſteady and uniform zeal it manifeſts on all occaſions to correct error, and in an eſpecial degree to ſupport our glorious Conſtitution, by enforcing a ſtrict obedience to the eſtabliſhed laws, I am induced to requeſt you will inſert a Report, recently made by the Committee of Magiſtrates for the management of the Cold Bath Fields Priſon, Clerkenwell, as a complete refutation of a charge which has been induſtriouſly circulated by perſons who are anxious to give effect to Utopian ſchemes of *reformation*.

Yours, &c. A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Our Readers will remember a ſtatement which appeared about a month ſince in the newſpapers, of deficiencies detected in a pound weight uſed at the above priſon, and in loaves of bread, found there by the Grand Jury of the County. The known public ſpirit of Mr. Sheriff Phillips occaſioned an appeal to that Gentleman on the part of the Grand Jury; and in his preſence at Guildhall, the pound weight and the loaves were weighed by the City ſtandards, which, it will be recollected, were adjuſted about a century ago by the great Sir Iſaac Newton. Mr. Phillips very properly reported what he had witneſſed to the worthy Chairman of the Quarter-Seſſions; and the matter has ſince undergone an inveſtigation before a Committee of Magiſtrates, of which the following is a Report. The Gentlemen of the late Grand Jury, whoſe fairneſs is arraigned in this Report, will probably feel it neceſſary to juſtify their diſcretion in ſelecting ſuch a weight and ſuch loaves as the objects of their inquiry and animadverſion.

"*To William Mainwaring, eſq. Chairman of the Quarter Seſſions, &c. &c.*

SIR, *Bridge-ſtreet, Nov.* 13.

I conſider it a duty which I owe the publick, to inform you, as Chairman of the Quarter Seſſions, and I believe one of the Committee for conducting the buſineſs of the Priſon, that I was preſent when an appeal was lately made by the Grand Jury of the County to the Standard Weights, in Guildhall—that I witneſſed the examination of the Pound Weight uſed for weighing meat, and other proviſions, in the Houſe of Correction, Cold-Bath-fields, when it was found to be *ſeven eighths of an ounce* too light; and that, on weighing ſome Loaves, which were found in the ſame priſon by the Grand Jury, they appeared alſo to be conſiderably too light—one or two of them being from an ounce and a half to two ounces under weight.

I ſhould compromiſe the feelings which I bear towards the reſpectable Magiſtrates of the County of Middleſex, if I were to omit to make this formal communication.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
R. PHILLIPS, Sheriff."

"*To Mr. Sheriff Phillips.*
Seſſion-Houſe, Clerkenwell-Green,

SIR, *8th December*, 1807.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that your letter of the 13th day of November laſt, addreſſed to the Chairman of the Quarter Seſſions for the County of Middleſex, and tranſmitted by him to me, having been laid before the Priſon Committee, and taken into conſideration by them, they made their Report of ſeveral matters relating to the Houſe of Correction, which was laid before the Court on the County Day of the laſt Seſſion; and I am directed by the Court to tranſmit to you a copy of ſo much thereof as relates to the ſubject of your letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
HENRY COLL. SELBY, Clerk of the Peace."

MIDDLESEX.

To His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex, in their General Seſſion of the Peace, held in and for the ſaid County, in the month of December 1807.

The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Receipt and Expenditure of the Butcher's Meat, and other Articles, provided for the Priſoners in the Houſe of Correction, and alſo to inſpect the general Concerns of the Priſoners belonging to this County.

PRESENT.

Sir DANIEL WILLIAMS, Knt. in the Chair,	
T. Bennet, D. D.	W. Lewis, Eſq.
G. Gaſcoigne, D. D.	W. Wix, Eſq.
C. Churchill, Eſq.	W. Kinnaird, Eſq.
D. Dean, Eſq.	John Nicholl, Eſq.
H. Croſſe, Eſq.	J. Hunter, Eſq.
J. Warner, Eſq.	W. Forſteen, Eſq.
E. Cotterell, Eſq.	E. Robſon, Clerk.
S. Jackſon, Eſq.	M. Buckley, Clerk.
M. Beaufoy, Eſq.	R. Lenden, Clerk.

The ſaid Committee report (*inter alia*):

That having received from William Mainwaring, Eſq. the Chairman of the Seſſion,

Seſſion, the letter which had been tranſmitted to him by Richard Phillips, Eſq. Sheriff of this County:

Your Committee proceeded to inquire into the allegations therein contained; and firſt, into the circumſtance of the one pound weight, which is ſtated in the Sheriff's letter as a pound weight uſed for weighing meat and other proviſions in the Houſe of Correction. Your Committee examined Mr. Aris, the Governor of this priſon, who gave the following teſtimony—"The one pound weight taken from the kitchen of the Houſe of Correction by one of the Grand Jury, I have no doubt, is the ſame weight which I directed Joſeph Ballard, the late cook of this priſon, to take from one Robert Tweed, a priſoner in this priſon (one of the mutineers) in the year 1802; and I am confident that ſuch weight never was or could have been uſed to weigh proviſions, or any other article whatever in this priſon, for the priſoners or others, as a pound weight is never uſed to weigh any article in this priſon."

Your Committee then examined William Baſtin (a priſoner), the head cook in this priſon, who gave the following teſtimony upon oath: viz.

"I am a priſoner in this priſon, and have been here near 17 months. I have been head cook about ſeven months, and have, during the whole of that time, conſtantly weighed out the meat when dreſſed to the priſoners, the allowance to each being ſix ounces. The weights uſed upon the occaſion are an half pound weight and a two ounce weight in the oppoſite ſcale; and during the whole time that I have acted as cook in this priſon, I have never at any time whatever made uſe of a one pound weight; and that ſince I have acted as a cook, a ſcale-maker has been twice in this priſon to examine, regulate, and adjuſt the weights."

And your ſaid Committee further report, that they then proceeded to inquire into the ſtatement contained in the Sheriff's letter, reſpecting certain loaves which were deemed too light. Upon the inveſtigation, it appeared to your Committee, that the contract with the baker is, that he ſhall furniſh a one pound loaf of bread for each priſoner *per* day. The practice has invariably been to weigh the bread upon delivery, in the groſs, and to enter the weight in a book kept for that purpoſe, expreſſing in different columns, the over-weight or under-weight of the bread delivered to the priſon each day. The entry in the book on the 3d of November laſt (the day on which the Grand Jury viſited the priſon, and took the loaves to Guildhall, London), is as follows:

Date	No. of Priſoners.	No. of Children.	Bread and flour for waſhhouſe.	No. of Loaves received.	Groſs weight.	Over weight.	Under weight.
1807 Nov. 3	254	90	2 lbs.	276	276lbs.	2 lbs.	

By which it appears that there were two pounds of bread over weight delivered for the priſoners on this day. And, moreover, your Committee have been informed that the above entry was ſhewn to the Grand Juryman at the time when he took away the loaves from the priſon.

Your Committee think it neceſſary here to ſtate, that it appeared to them upon a minute examination, that two of the three loaves which were found in and taken from the kitchen of the Houſe of Correction to the Guildhall, London, were very ſtale, having been there ſome days, and belonged to the Cook of the Priſon; and that the third was alſo what is called a ſtale loaf; and that none of the loaves taken away were intended for, or had been delivered to, any of the priſoners.

But your Committee, for the farther information of the Court, have extracted from the book of the priſon the amount of each day's delivery of bread for the priſoners in the Houſe of Correction, ſince the 1ſt day of January laſt, and have ſubjoined the ſame to their report, whereby it will appear that the over-weight of bread delivered in the month of January 1807 was 66lb.; in the month of February 1807, 27lb.; in the month of March 1807, 42lb; in the month of April 1807, 27lb.; in the month of May 1807, 13lb.; in the month of June 1807, 23lb.; in the month of July 1807, 32lb; in the month of Auguſt 1807, 80lb.; in the month of Sept. 1807, 71lb.; in the month of October 1807, 85lb.; and in the month of November 1807, 86lb.: making in the whole a total overweight of bread delivered for the priſoners in this priſon, ſince the 1ſt day of January laſt, of 552lb. (and which entries, and due delivery of the bread conformably thereto, were verified on oath by the clerk of the ſaid priſon, who received the ſame).

Upon the whole, therefore, of this inveſtigation, it appears to your Committee, that the Sheriff has been impoſed upon; and that the ſtatement made to him, which occaſioned his writing the letter to the

the Chairman of the Seſſion, originated in miſapprehenſion, and was altogether frivolous and unfounded.

And your ſaid Committee laſtly report, they have frequently examined into the ſtate and condition of the Houſe of Correction, and of the ſeveral priſoners therein confined; they have found the priſon perfectly clean, and the priſoners healthy and without complaint; and your Committee have great ſatisfaction in repreſenting to the Court, that it appears to them, by the information of the Rev. Mr. Evans the Chaplain to the Priſoners, and Mr. Aris, the Governor, that the Priſoners behave orderly in the priſon and with decency, and with due decorum in the Chapel during divine ſervice; and that the children, who are kept ſeparate and apart from their parents in the priſon, make great progreſs in their learning; all which the Committee ſubmit, &c.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, Chairman.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, N° CXVI.

GUILDHALL, LONDON.

(*Continued from p.* 1115.)

THE whole exterior of the Hall now under ſurvey has been compoſed; and the dark congeſtion run over with a chemical white-waſh of various ſtains, and ſcratched and chopped at certain chalked courſes, to imitate the hues and ſcarifications of decayed ſtone-work; when, be it remembered, all this ſort of *Architectural bliſter* is actually laid over the real and actual ſtone-work of the Hall; whether needful or not, is beſt known to thoſe who "beſt can tell."

A queſtion naturally riſes out of the ſubject: How long will all this trim variegated veil endure? For ever? or, like a "Will o' the Wiſp," appear to gratify moon-ſhine gazers for a remuneration while, and then return to that muddy tone of colour, and thoſe oppoſite particles it owned at its factitious birth?

I have much to upbraid myſelf for, that when I took the South ſide of the Hall in 1788, I neglected to preſerve to myſelf the Eaſt and Weſt fronts; but I fondly thought at that time no innovating hand would ever have preſumed to *reſtore* their mutilations, whatever might be done with reſpect to pulling down this or that attendant building; but I have been miſtaken. As it is, I have ſedulouſly examined every moulding, and every other Architectural particular of each Front, in their preſent appearance. I am not ſatisfied (laying that aſperity aſide which is ever bound to theſe kind of Surveys, as beholding ſo much of culpable inattention). A variety of minute parts in the turns of the heads of the windows, and in other ſituations, are falſe and irregular; and to conclude my notes on the North and South ſides (entered upon in my laſt paper), I find that within the ſeventh and eighth diviſions (made by buttreſſes) Eaſtward, two low ſort of hovels, by way of petty offices, have been erected. As little adulation has fallen to the ſhare of the Conſtructor of the new Porch, or Façade, he, or ſome other heedleſs ſtudent in our Antiquities, will not, in the preſent inſtance, meet with any thing much like compliments. Theſe low erections then have each a door-way and two windows, taking Pointed heads, but, unluckily, not like the obtuſe Pointed heads of the Hall, but the more acute equilateral proportion, a feature much older in practice than thoſe on the ſides of the main building before us. The cant mouldings to each of theſe *new-revived* openings are deſtitute of the neceſſary plinth, or ſource from whence all antient Architraves take their riſe; but this will be conſidered as trifling, as will, no doubt, my obſerving that the doors themſelves are purely modern, that is, what is called the Egyptian Frenchified Engliſh taſte, now in faſhion.

Eaſt Front. A noble elevation. In the baſement an extenſive door-way leading to the fine Crypt under the Hall. Above the baſement is the large and magnificent Eaſt window, divided into three diſtinct parts by beautiful appropriate buttreſſes (an uncommon decoration in ſuch a ſituation). The mullions and tracery are Architectural, intricate, and elaborate, with many tiers of pleaſing mouldings, and a ſweeping cornice. The parcelling of the principal lights in the width of the window are nine (a grand account); and in height the principal lights are three, with many other intervening leſſer lights, the whole partaking of the ſublime; and no particular is found too "heavy" or too "light," but accordant and perfect. At the angles of this Front are lofty octangular turrets, curious in their plinth accompaniments, and decorated with buttreſſes. Somewhat above the ſecond ſtory of theſe turrets, a pediment cornice

cornice extends towards the centre of the Front, giving beyond all doubt the original finish of the roof, or, as it is vulgarly called, "gable end." On the tops of the turrets are cupolas, whence a second pediment cornice extends towards the centre of the design, accommodating itself to the present roof; these of course are Wrenéan unseemly additions; and set up by those who first breathed hatred to our Antiquities. These cupolas and second pediments have been, through all the present *restorations*, most scrupulously preserved, as in duty bound, so the descendant professional school should do. Instead of bringing these rival pediments to the necessary finish, by each meeting at a point in the centre, they are both cut short off, and a plain modern pedestal set on the few horizontal feet thus obtained. I never, as I recollect, heard that Sir Christopher had pretensions to be the Chief Magistrate of the City; but, if so, here I suppose his statue was to have been set up in triumphant guise by the professors of his new School, they having run over the Hall a flat modern panneled cieling, in lieu of the open timber-work (qaze at Westminster Hall!) which hung in magic splendour before the Great Fire devoured all its glories! Farther investigating this East Front, I found small recesses, roof-holes, air holes, &c. stuck and broke into the plain parts of the upright. Here again I am at fault; do not feel happy; something tells me all is not right (unfortunate consequence, want of sketches!) thus am I compelled to dismiss this Front.

West Front. A repetition of the East Front (excepting a West doorway into the Crypt, which is not introduced) with some charming deviations in the tracery of the outer divisions of the great West window. These changes are not very perceptible at first sight; the eye must long wander over the mazy lines: but when the discovery is made, insensibly are we surprized, and insensibly are we delighted!

By consulting the plan of the Crypt, I find that the width (North and South) is divided into three ailes, and length (East and West) into four. The longitudinal course takes, I conclude, about half of the story above (it may possibly extend the whole length of the Hall, but partitioned off or otherwise) as on the North side are four windows, corresponding to those over them. They are not visible on the exterior, being walled up, &c.

The Ailes in the Crypt are made by clustered columns, with plinths, bases, and capitals, from whence spring groins, with ribs, and ornamented bosses: one of them has a shield with the City arms. The windows are large, and contain three lights, having each Pointed heads, with three turns. Height of the Crypt about 13 feet 6 inches.

When it is considered that these remains (being such a grand and noble preparatory design to the Hall itself) are used for no other purpose than that of storing up the benches, tables, &c. in requisition for the Civic Feast held on a Lord Mayor's day, it will be concluded, that I, from being thus profuse in phrase, must be either blindly partial to our Antiquities, or others must be insensible to the merits of their predecessors, who, in preparing an edifice that was to give dignity and consequence to one of the first Cities in the Universe, presumed they were doing honour to themselves and to their country.

Quære. Might not some attached building be run up for holding the convivial *paraphernalia*, as well as the attached hovel offices above, for stamping therein quart pots, and liquor proportionates, &c.?

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 21.

THE following Inscription was placed over the door of the famous Edmund Ludlow, at Versoy, upon the lake of Geneva.

"Omne solum Forti Patria, quia Patris."

His Epitaph in the church there:

"Siste gradum, et respice.

Hic jacet Edmondus Ludlow, Anglus natione, provinciæ Wiltoniensis, filius Henrici, Equestris ordinis, Senatorisque Parliamenti, cujus quoque fuit ipse membrum: patrum stemmate clarus et nobilis, virtute propriâ nobilior; religione Protestans, et insigni pietate coruscus; ætatis anno XXIII° Tribunus Militum, paulò post Exercitûs Prætor primarius; tunc Hibernorum domitor; in pugnâ intrepidus et vitæ prodigus, in victoriâ clemens et mansuetus; Patriæ Libertatis defensor, et Potestatis Arbitrariæ oppugnator acerrimus; cujus causâ ab eâdem Patriâ XXXII annis extorris, meliorique fortunâ dignus, apud Helvetios se recepit, ibique ætatis anno LXXIII° moriens, sui desiderium

desiderium relinquens, sedes æternas lætus advolavit.

"Hocce monumentum in perpetuam veræ et sinceræ pietatis erga maritum defunctum memoriam dicat et vovet domina Elizabetha de Thomas, ejus strenua et præstantissima tam in infortuniis quàm in matrimonio consors dilectissima, quæ, animi magnitudine et vi amoris conjugalis mota, cum in exilium, ad obitum usque constanter secuta est, anno Dom. MDCXCIII.

In the same church:

"Depositorium

Andreæ Broughton, armigeri Anglicani, Maydstonensis in comitatu Cantii, ubi bis Prætor Urbanus; dignatusque etiam fuit sententiam Regis Regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patriâ suâ. Peregrinatione ejus finitâ, solo senectutis morbo affectus, requiescens à laboribus suis, in Domino obdormivit XXIII° die Feb. anno Dom. MDCLXXXVII°, ætatis suæ LXXXIV°." M. G.

Mr. Urban, *Inverness, Dec.* 25.

THREE days ago, some of the labourers on that part of the Caledonian Canal which cuts the side of the hill Torravain, near Inverness, and close to the old road leading to Lochness, dug up a silver chain, of double links, in all containing thirty rings; the thickness of the bars which compose the links is about that of a man's little finger, and the medium diameter of the rings may be a little more than an inch and a half. The chain weighs six pounds, and is of silver mixed with a small quantity of alloy, seemingly of brass or copper. A human skeleton was found near the chain, and a piece of the same metal, resembling in shape a bracelet, but which could not have been intended for that purpose, being considerably too small. Inverness is well known to have been the antient capital of the Pictish kings, and the forts of Craig Phatrick, near that town, as well as many others, are supposed to be the remains of the royal habitations of that race. Those well skilled in antiquarian research can best discover the use of this piece of antiquity: it is now in the hands of Mr. Stewart, silversmith, who purchased it for ten pounds from the persons who found it. Monticola.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 8.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners."

AN admirer of the Drama is induced to submit, with becoming deference, that the "Beggar's Opera," which might, with more propriety, be denominated the "*The School for Vice*," requires, in point of virtue, modesty, and morality, to be prohibited as an exhibition on the stage, the Hero being a Felon, and the Heroines harlots: consequently, there can be no doubt but its dissolute and profligate tendency has contributed to influence too many to pursue such criminal courses or propensities as have even brought them progressively to an untimely end. How such a licentious and lascivious representation could have so long been tolerated, especially at a Theatre Royal, is perfectly unaccountable.

A Contemplative Observer.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 10.

YOU will please to add to your account of the antient windows put up in various churches (vol. LXXV. p. 482) that on the putting up of one in Tottenham church, the gift of John Wilmot, esq. of Bruce Castle, in that parish, the vicar, Mr. Roberts, preached an appropriate sermon from Eph. iv. 11. "He gave some, prophets; and some, apostles." D.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 12.

WE may give your correspondent Cryptonymus (p. 432) credit for endeavouring to vindicate Quakerism from the charge of Deism; but what must we denominate the tenet he has substituted—but *absurdity* and *enthusiasm*? To believe more inspiration than the Scriptures authorise, is to *add to* and *take from* the Scriptures; the denunciation against which is threatened at the conclusion of the Scriptures themselves, Revel. xxii. 18, 19; or, in the words of the same Scripture, to strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel. D.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 14.

THE first thing that caught my eye this morning at breakfast, was the admired Fables of John Gay. When I had pored over them some time (it was one of the frivolous small-print copies of the day) I laid the book down, with one of his maxims on my tongue:

"Plant Virtue, and Content's the fruit."

My random hand next reached your last April Magazine; where, in the Obituary, and in the same sheet, are given too luminous

minous hiſtories of Captains in the Army, but of very oppoſite characters. In them are perſonified the broad and legible features of Virtue and Vice. They both, after encountering many ſufferings from hard ſervice abroad, in diſtant parts, die at home. The firſt beloved and eſteemed by all for his good works, and at the good age of 75, in the arms of his happy and lamenting family. The latter having ſquandered his fortune, at 54 "left and forſaken of his velvet friends," and "deſerted at his utmoſt need" by his beautiful but frail wife, dies a profligate in a London Hoſpital; and his body, after lying a fortnight in the dead houſe,

"On the cold earth expoſed he lies,
With not a friend to cloſe his eyes,

was at laſt indebted for its interment to the humanity of a ſtranger.

Theſe are the broad traits on which the moral pencil of the inimitable Hogarth was employed. They have employed the pens of thouſands, and will, ſo long as there are to be found Wiſdom and Vanity in the world. When men are driving forward to their ruin, it is in vain to wiſh they had had more ſenſe, or, as your Projector ſays quaintly enough, "to wiſh the ice had been thicker." RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

THE influence of a bigoted prejudice in darkening the underſtanding and miſleading the mind was never ſurely more conſpicuous than in Dr. Milner's letter, in p. 797, where he aſſerts, that there is no Idolatry in offering petitions or prayers to Saints, or the Virgin Mary, for their mediation, though he at the ſame time acknowledges our Saviour to be *the only* Mediator between God and man. The Doctor wiſhes to find a ſanction for this practice in the inſtance of the people at Cana in Galilee requeſting the Virgin to obtain from her Son a miraculous ſupply of wine. Now, *had ſuch a requeſt been made*, it certainly could not have ſubjected the petitioners to the charge of Idolatry; but it does not appear, from what St John has recorded to have taken place on that occaſion, *that any ſuch requeſt was made to the Virgin*: ſhe, indeed, ſaid to our Lord, "They have no wine;" and from her deſiring the ſervants to obey his commands it may be inferred, that *ſhe* expected he would exert his divine power to procure a ſupply; but, ſo far were the gueſts from entertaining any ſuch expectation, that the Maſter or Ruler of the Feaſt expreſſed his ſurprize to the Bridegroom that the wine ſhould have ſo long continued good and plenteous. This is the Evangeliſt's account of the tranſaction, to which I would beg leave to refer Dr. M.; and, unleſs he has ſome Papal tradition to refer to on which he may ground his opinion, I hope he will allow that there is not the leaſt reaſon to ſuppoſe the *good people* of Cana (as he ſtyles them) made any ſuch application. But I would beg leave to ſay a few words more on this ſubject. It was an expreſs command of our Saviour to his Diſciples, to make their petitions *in his name*; and he graciouſly added a promiſe, that whatſoever was *ſo aſked* would be granted: "Whatſoever ye ſhall aſk the Father in my name, he will give it you." John xvi. 23. Such was the Apoſtle's authority, and ſuch is the authority of the Reformed Church, for offering petitions in the name of the Redeemer. Can the Church of Rome produce an authority of equal weight for their practice of praying to Saints? Have ſuch Saints been commiſſioned to ſay, that *their mediation* will be *effectual*? Nay, were not the lives of ſome ſtyled Saints in the Roman Calendar of ſuch a deſcription as moſt very ill accord with the idea that ſo high an office could ever be conferred on them? But thus it is, when men leave the ſolemn and ſacred Word of Revelation for human traditions and ſuperſtitious fancies!

The Doctor, however, would fain have it ſuppoſed, that he is not a blind bigot to the doctrines of Popery; and offers to quit her communion, if your Correſpondent P. C. or any other man, can *prove (inter alia)* that "*the Catholic Church has ſet aſide any one Divine Commandment.*" Now, what *proof* would ſatisfy the Doctor, it is impoſſible for me to know; but he cannot ſurely deny, that *the Romiſh Church hath long withheld, and does ſtill withhold, from a very conſiderable proportion of her diſciples the Sacramental Cup, though the command of our Divine Maſter at the inſtitution of that Holy Ordinance was moſt forcibly expreſſed*—"Drink ye all of it."

Yours, &c. A PROTESTANT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

A SPECULATIVE Correspondent is induced to observe, that Boniface in the play might with great propriety have affirmed that Lady Bountiful had cured almost as many people by pure charity within a few years as the Doctors had killed: at least by venal prescriptions, couched in barbarous Latin, and in still more barbarous hieroglyphics, being misunderstood or misapprehended by prattling apothecaries and their giddy apprentices; as by that means, too often, even fatal mistakes have been committed, which might obviously have been prevented, were prescriptions to be written in plain English and simple characters, so as to be perfectly comprehended, agreeably to reason and common sense. At all events, pedantic disguise seems to betray latent deception; of consequence, such injurious and ostentatious practice, it is presumed, requires to be abolished by authority, for the benefit of the Community.

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 16.

AT a time when new Societies are forming in the Metropolis to relieve and restore to honest industry the Distressed and Criminal, it is surely to to be lamented, that old establishments for those purposes should be neglected, notwithstanding there are funds, or means of raising them, sufficient to maintain such Institutions. The establishments particularly under consideration are, the London Workhouse in Bishopsgate-street, and Bridewell. The present Sheriffs have shewn great zeal and activity in endeavouring to reform what they see erroneous, and so soften the afflictions of our suffering fellow-creatures: their endeavours, we earnestly hope, may be crowned with success, and that many abuses may be rectified. We sincerely wish they and other City Officers would pay particular attention to these establishments, as it is imagined they might be rendered essentially useful. Might they not be of great service in restoring to virtuous industry a most miserable class of females, who are nightly to be seen in the streets of this City? A more pitiable set of human beings, perhaps, is not to be met with in this kingdom: many of them, probably, have been enticed away from their parents' roof by the wicked arts of profligate men, under a solemn promise of marriage, and pretence of sincere affection; others by profligates of their own sex. Well may it be asked, why are not such people made examples of? Why are there such severe laws against very slight offences, compared to the *artful seduction of Innocence?* It appears by Stow's "Survey of London" by Strype 1720 (speaking of the London Workhouse) "that the *design* and *intention* of the said Workhouse is to employ all the poor children, beggars, vagrants, and other disorderly persons, that are or can be found within the City of London and the liberties thereof." Then is enumerated (from a paper dated 1704) the different description of poor children who are objects of the establishment; also of beggars and vagrants, and idle and disorderly persons, amongst which are mentioned "those ill women who are taken up in the streets debauching the youth and others of this City."—"Note there are now in the Workhouse seldom less than 400 children at work, beside the grown beggars, vagrants, and other idle and disorderly persons who are there kept to hard labour." It is understood that at present there are not more (if so many) than *half a dozen* children in the Workhouse, although there are ample funds for supporting a great number of people. How far it would be consistent with justice, humanity, and sound policy, to put in force all the clauses of the Vagrant Act, we do not mean here to examine. That worthy and truly respectable man Granville Sharp, whose labours for the good of mankind are well known, took considerable pains some years ago to render this Workhouse useful, but failed in his endeavour. The exact cause of his want of success we do not know.

Yours, &c. AN OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

THE Dissertation of Bishop Atterbury, noticed in p. 1000, is still a *desideratum* to the literary world: but some valuable letters which passed on the subject, between that Prelate and Bishop Potter, may be seen in the second edition of the "Epistolary Correspondence" of Bishop Atterbury, 1789. A SEARCHER.

*** The Correspondent who enquires after *Sarah Newdigate*, who married Mr. *Peter Oliver*, and went over to New England, and settled there about the middle of the 17th "century," is referred to the Heralds College, or to the *Newdigate* Family.

113. *Hours of Idleneſs; a Series of Poems, original and tranſlated. By* George-Gordon *Lord* Byron, *a Minor.*

WHEN a young Nobleman is content to wave the privilege of Peerage, and to put himſelf at the mercy of Reviewers, he merits at leaſt ſome portion of indulgence.

"In ſubmitting to the public eye the following Collection, I have not only to combat the difficulties that writers of theſe generally encounter, but may incur the charge of preſumption, for obtruding myſelf on the world, when, without doubt, I might be, at my age, more uſefully employed. Theſe productions are the fruits of the lighter hours of a young man, who has lately completed his nineteenth year. As they bear the internal evidence of a boyiſh mind, this is, perhaps, unneceſſary information. Some few were written during the diſadvantages of illneſs and depreſſion of ſpirits; under the former influence, "Childiſh Recollections," in particular, were compoſed. This conſideration, though it cannot excite the voice of Praiſe, may at leaſt arreſt the arm of Cenſure. A conſiderable portion of theſe Poems has been privately printed, at the requeſt and for the peruſal of my friends. I am ſenſible that the partial and frequently injudicious admiration of a ſocial circle is not the criterion by which poetical genius is to be eſtimated; yet, 'to do greatly,' we muſt 'dare greatly;' and I have hazarded my reputation and feelings in publiſhing this volume. 'I have paſs'd the Rubicon,' and muſt ſtand or fall by the 'caſt of the die.' In the latter event, I ſhall ſubmit without a murmur; for, though not without ſolicitude for the fate of theſe effuſions, my expectations are by no means ſanguine. It is probable that I may have dared much, and done little; for, in the words of Cowper, 'It is one thing to write what may pleaſe our friends, who, becauſe they are ſuch, are apt to be a little biaſſed in our favour, and another to write what may pleaſe every body; becauſe they who have no connexion or even knowledge of the author will be ſure to find fault if they can.' To the truth of this, however, I do not wholly ſubſcribe; on the contrary, I feel convinced that theſe trifles will not be treated with injuſtice.

"Though accuſtomed, in my younger days, to rove a careleſs mountaineer on the Highlands of Scotland, I have not, of late years, had the benefit of ſuch pure air, or ſo elevated a reſidence, as might enable me to enter the liſts with genuine Bards, who have enjoyed both theſe advantages. But they derive conſiderable fame, and a few not leſs profit, from their productions; while I ſhall expiate my raſhneſs as an interloper, certainly without the latter, and, in all probability, with a very ſlight ſhare of the former. I leave to others '*Virûm volitare per ora.*' I look to the few who will hear with patience '*dulce eſt deſipere in loco.*' To the former Worthies I reſign, without repining, the hope of immortality, and content myſelf with the not very magnificent proſpect of ranking 'amongſt the mob of gentlemen who write,' my readers muſt determine whether I dare ſay 'with eaſe,' or the honour of a poſthumous page in "The Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," a work to which the Peerage is under infinite obligations, inaſmuch as many names of conſiderable length, ſound, and antiquity, are thereby reſcued from the obſcurity which unluckily overſhadows ſeveral voluminous productions of their illuſtrious bearers.

"With ſlight hopes and ſome fears I publiſh this firſt and laſt attempt. To the dictates of young ambition may be aſcribed many actions more criminal and equally abſurd. To a few of my own age, the contents may afford amuſement. I truſt they will, at leaſt, be found harmleſs. It is highly improbable, from my ſituation and purſuits hereafter, that I ſhould ever obtrude myſelf a ſecond time on the Publick; nor even, in the very doubtful event of preſent indulgence, ſhall I be tempted to commit a future treſpaſs of the ſame nature. The opinion of Dr. Johnſon on the Poems of a noble Relation of mine*, 'that when a man of rank appeared in the character of an Author, his merit ſhould be handſomely acknowledged,' can have little weight with verbal and ſtill leſs with periodical Cenſors; but were it otherwiſe, I ſhould be loth to avail myſelf of the privilege, and would rather incur the bitterneſt cenſure of anonymous Criticiſm than triumph in honours granted ſolely to a title."

Heartily hoping that the "illneſs and depreſſion of ſpirits," which evidently pervade the greater part of theſe effuſions, are entirely diſpelled; confident that "George-Gordon Lord Byron" will have a conſpicuous niche in the future editions of "Royal and Noble Authors," and lamenting with his Lordſhip the fate of Newſtead Abbey; the "Hours of Idleneſs" ſhall be introduced

* "The Earl of Carliſle, whoſe Works have long received the meed of public applauſe; to which, by their intrinſic worth, they were well entitled."

troduced to our Readers by the first in the collection, which was written

'ON LEAVING NEWSTEAD ABBEY, 1803.

'Why doſt thou build the hall, Son of the winged Days? Thou looketſt from thy tower to-day; yet a few years, and the blaſt of the deſart comes, it howls in thy empty court.' OSSIAN.

"Through thy battlements, Newſtead, the hollow winds whiſtle;
Thou, the hall of my fathers, art gone to decay; [and thiſtle
In thy once-ſmiling garden, the hemlock
Have choak'd-up the roſe, which late bloom'd in the way.

"Of the mail-cover'd Barons, who proudly to battle [tine's plain,
Led their vaſſals from Europe to Paleſ-
The eſcutcheon and ſhield, which with every blaſt rattle, [main.
Are the only ſad veſtiges now that re-

"No more doth old Robert, with harp-ſtringing numbers,
Raiſe a flame in the breaſt for the war-laurel'd wreath;
Near Aſkalon's towers John of Horiſton* ſlumbers, [death.
Unnerv'd is the hand of his minſtrel by

"Paul and Hubert too ſleep, in the valley of Creſſy; [they fell:
For the ſafety of Edward and England
My fathers! the tears of your Country redreſs you; [Annals can tell.
How you fought! how you died! ſtill her

'On Marſton†, with Rupert‡, 'gainſt traitors contending,
Four brothers enrich'd with their blood the bleak field;
For the rights of a Monarch their Country defending, [feal'd.
Till Death their attachment to Royalty

"Shades of Heroes, farewell! your deſcendant, departing [adieu!
From the ſeat of his anceſtors, bids you
Abroad, or at home, your remembrance imparting [and you.
New courage, he'll think upon glory

"Though a tear dim his eye at this ſad ſeparation, [regret;
'Tis nature, not fear, that excites his
Far diſtant he goes, with the ſame emulation; [forget.
The ſame of his fathers he ne'er can

"That fame and that memory ſtill will he cheriſh; [renown:
He vows that he ne'er will diſgrace your
Like you will he live, or like you will he periſh; [with your own!"
When decay'd, may he mingle his duſt

In a ſubſequent part of the volume is an "Elegy on Newſtead Abbey," which ſhould be tranſcribed if our limits would allow it. But the beginning and the end ſhall be given:

"Newſtead! faſt falling, once reſplendent dome*! [pride!
Religion's ſhrine! repentant Henry's†,
Of warriors, monks, and dames, the cloiſter'd tomb; [glide;
Whoſe penſive ſhades around thy ruins

"Hail! to thy pile! more honour'd in thy fall [ſtate;
Than modern manſions in their pillar'd
Proudly majeſtic frowns thy vaulted hall,
Scowling defiance on the blaſts of Fate‡."

After a poetical hiſtory of the priory, from its foundation to the period when the Byron family was reſtored to their poſſeſſions, with the return of King Charles the Second to the Throne, his Lordſhip proceeds:

"The gloomy tenants, Newſtead! of thy cells,
Howling, reſign their violated neſt;
Again the Maſter on his tenure dwells,
Enjoy'd, from abſence, with enraptur'd zeſt.

"Vaſſals, within thy hoſpitable pale
Loudly carouſing, bleſs their Lord's return;
Culture again adorns the gladdening vale,
And matrons, once lamenting, ceaſe to mourn.

"A thouſand ſongs on tuneful echo float;
Unwonted foliage mantles o'er the trees;
And, hark! the horns proclaim a mellow note, [the breeze.
The hunter's cry hangs lengthening on

"Beneath their courſers' hoofs the valleys ſhake, [the chace!
What fears, what anxious hopes, attend
The dying ſtag ſeeks refuge in the lake;
Exulting ſhouts announce the finiſh'd race.

---

* "Horiſton Caſtle, in Derbyſhire, an antient ſeat of the Byron family."

† "The Battle of Marſton Moor, where the adherents of Charles I. were defeated."

‡ "Son of the Elector Palatine, and related to Charles I. He afterwards commanded the Fleet, in the reign of Charles II."

* On ſome family difference with his ſon (who died before him), the late Peer entirely diſmantled the noble manſion at Newſtead, and ſold the family pictures and the timber. See vol. LXVIII. p. 448. EDIT.

† "Henry II. founded Newſtead ſoon after the murder of Thomas à Becket."

‡ His Lordſhip ſucceeded to the title, May 19, 1798, on the death of his great uncle William, the fifth lord, at the age of 72. EDIT.

"Ah!

"Ah! happy days! too happy to endure!
Such simple sports our plain forefathers knew;
No splendid vices glitter'd to allure;
Their joys were many, as their cares were few.

"From these descending, Sons to Sires succeed;
Time steals along, and Death uprears his dart;
Another chief impels the foaming steed,
Another crowd pursues the panting hart.

"Newstead! what saddening change of scene is thine!
Thy yawning arch betokens slow decay;
The last and youngest of a Noble Line
Now holds thy mouldering turrets in his sway.

"Deserted now, he scans thy grey-worn towers;
Thy vaults, where dead of feudal ages sleep;
Thy cloisters, pervious to the wint'ry showers;
These, these he views, and views them but to weep.

"Yet are his tears no emblems of regret;
Cherish'd affection only bids them flow:
Pride, Hope, and Love, forbid him to forget,
But warm his bosom with empassion'd glow.

"Yet he prefers thee to the gilded domes
Or gewgaw grottos of the vainly Great;
Yet lingers mid thy damp and mossy tombs,
Nor breathes a murmur 'gainst the will of Fate.

"Haply thy sun, emerging, yet may shine,
Thee to irradiate, with meridian ray;
Fortune may smile upon a future Line,
And Heaven restore an ever-cloudless day."

The Verses "on a distant View of the Village and School of Harrow-on-the Hill" have great merit; and the "Childish Recollections" will give pleasure to many of the companions of the Noble Bard.

The following note is annexed to "The Death of Calmar and Orla," an Imitation of Macpherson's Ossian:

"I fear Laing's late Edition has completely overthrown every hope that Macpherson's Ossian might prove the Translation of a series of Poems complete in themselves; but, while the imposture is discovered, the merit of the work remains undisputed, though not without faults, particularly in some parts, turgid and combastic diction. The present humble imitation will be pardoned by the admirers of the original, as an attempt, however inferior, which evinces an attachment to their favourite Author."

We hope that many of the expressions in the concluding Article are to be considered as merely poetical.

154. *The Epics of the Ton.*
(Concluded from p. 945.)

THE animated Bard, who in the former Part has

"To woman's glory blown the trump of Fame,"

with "louder blasts," attempts to

"—— waft the mighty male ones to the skies,
Who still at White's, or at St. Stephen's late,
Now shake the dice-box, now hold fast the State;
Swear at Newmarket, swagger at Reviews,
And now recruit the Forces, now the Stews;
In side-box glitter, gild a birth-day train,
Eat, drink, and die!"——

A character, not very panegyrical, of L— H— P—, is contrasted by the merits of his predecessor Pitt!

"Peace to his shade! Be all his faults forgot!
Complete perfection is no human lot.
He was a Statesman from his cradle bred,
And high and lofty tower'd his youthful head;
His idol Glory, matchless power his pride,
All meaner ends were thrown with scorn aside;
While Wealth and Honours on his nod await,
He liv'd a Commoner, and died in debt;—
A debt his grateful Country pays in tears,
And counts it little of her vast arrears.

. . . . . .

"By great ambition led,
To rule in Britain, and on France to tread;
No silly joys, the fluttering crowd that fire,
Possess'd thy heart, or waken'd thy desire;
One play seem'd quite enough in fourteen years,
And women's smiles were pass'd like actors' tears.
Still, full of Britain's fame and Europe's fate,
Days spent in business, nights in strong debate,
By thee no sports were sought, no tasteful hours,
Till Nature mourn'd o'er thine exhausted powers;
Saw thy griev'd spirit part with many a groan,
More pierc'd by Europe's ills than by thine own."

Some striking traits of the personal character of Mr. Pitt are given in a long note, which consists not wholly of praise. We have only room for a detached sentence or two.

"There was nothing which brought Mr. Pitt more credit, or in which he more decidedly excelled all his contemporaries, than the perspicuity and fluency with which he detailed the most complicated calculations. There are few men, indeed, in Parliament who can now be heard with patience on any financial topick.", . . . "His talents were great; and his station among Statesmen eminent; but the comparison of his abilities with those of

of his ſucceſſors has erected the loftieſt monument to his fame."...."At College he excelled in Mathematicks; and delighted, through life, to employ his leiſure intervals in the perusal of the Latin Claſſicks: but his early and inceſſant application to buſineſs prevented him from acquiring a profound knowledge of any branch of learning. His public declamations in favour of Religion were ardent; but his private convictions were never found, and his expiring moments were not thoſe of confidence."

In like manner, under a character of L— G—, the Poet takes occaſion to pay ſome handſome compliments to another departed Stateſman:

"Thou, Fox, didſt never quaff the public ſprings,
And richly batten on the goodly things;
From loaves and fiſhes ſeek thy fortune's cure,
And rather fleece the people than be poor.
Thou ne'er with ſtrong prudential graſp didſt ſtrain
To prop thy glories with ſubſtantial gain;
Bid Law and Honour wink the while aſide,
While two tall *poſts* thy full-ſtretch'd legs beſtride. [the crowd
"Thou, by example, ne'er didſt teach
Of public leeches to reſound aloud,
'Bleſt is the State whoſe ſervants are well fed, [clad;
Plump, ſleek, and jolly, rich and warmly
They not diſgrace their lords with faces lank, [ſhank;
With lantern jaw-bone, and with ſpindle
The Nation's glory, forth to view they ſtand,
And proudly ſhew the fulneſs of the land.'
"A count'nance frank, a tongue with candour fraught, [caught,
Untouch'd by guile, by no felf-intereſt
Pour'd round thy very failings ſuch a gleam,
That motes they ſeem'd amidſt the noon-day beam; [attends,
While friendſhip warm thy darkeſt days
Thy public foes were ſtill thy private friends;
As ſocial converſe round the table ran,
They loſt the Stateſman, and retain'd the Man. [aroſe,
Thy ſoul, which o'er dark deeds of ſtate
And ſpurn'd th'aſſaſſin as the worſt of foes,
Half made the ruthleſs Tyrant's hatred ceaſe, [Peace.
And half had lull'd the fever'd World to
"Neglected Peace, who now upreat'd the head, [bed;
Hung with mute anguiſh o'er thy dying
As cloſ'd thine eyes, beheld the cloſing gloom, [tomb;
And ſtopt on earth to tend thee to thy
The with'ring olive plac'd upon thy grave,
And left the realm ſhe now deſpair'd to ſave!"

A very long and intelligent note illuſtrates the character of Mr. Fox:

"Even thoſe who diſlik'd his politicks moſt, admired his diſpoſition. His friends felt towards him a perſonal attachment; and the open frankneſs of his manner often diſarmed political animoſity. He was regarded as the very model of a *true Engliſhman*. His early diſſipation and the narrowneſs of his private fortune involved him in perpetual difficulties, which embarraſſed his mind, and often engaged him in a diſagreeable dependence. The expedient of a general contribution of his friends, by which he was at length extricated, gave an irrecoverable blow to his reſpectability. Thoſe, eſpecially, at a diſtance felt a ſtrange revolution of ſentiment when the idol of their admiration became a ſuppliant for their alms. Some of his enemies had the cruelty to mortify him by their oſtentatious ſubſcriptions. His inviolable attachment to peace was the nobleſt feature in his public character. Even his moſt determined enemies lamented his death when they ſaw the negociations which had owed their birth entirely to him expire as our only Miniſter of Peace expired."

Some ſevere lines are beſtowed on a Right Honourable Secretary;

"who deem'd it nought to move
The willing ardour of a people's love;
Who judg'd the men that, freely and unpaid, [trade;
Perform'd the taſk which others held a
That, prompt to ſave, and zealous to defend, [lend—
Their life, their labour to the State would
A butt for humour; and a mark for game,
And well repaid with jeers and galling ſhame."

It cannot be difficult to appropriate the long character from which we take the following extracts:

"In any calling might Tigellius ſhine,
The moving Orator, the Bard divine;
Rule as the Stateſman, as the Wit enchant, [grant.
Such powers did Nature to her Favourite
Tigellius felt the boon; and, all by turns,
The Wit, the Bard, the Orator, he burns;
Scarce for a day his lov'd purſuit the ſame,
And ſtill deſerting ere he wins the game.
"To rival Shakſpeare ſee his Genius riſe; [vies:
His taſte excels, his wit with Shakſpeare
Yet ſee the pigmy monument he rears!—
Two Plays are all the work of thirty years;
Save one burleſque to mock the Bavian throng,
One maudlin Farce, mere vehicle for ſong.
At length, deſerting Genius, ſee him job
A German Tragedy to pleaſe the mob;

Prop

Prop with fmart crutch Anne Plumptre's
hobbling ſtyle,
And of its bloſſoms the Gazette deſpoil;
With royal ravings make the ſcene abſurd,
And turn Ataliba to George the Third;
Pizarro ſet to Buonaparte's d——d work,
While Rolla repreſents his Grace of York!
O loyal Bard! O labours not in vain!
As tells the Treaſurer's box of Drury-lane;
Whate'er Whig bumpers cool thy loyal heat,
A Patriot thou to Drury and the Fleet*!
Once more burſts forth bright Genius ere
it cloſe, [compoſe;
And, join'd with Johnſtone †, can a ſhew
The walks of Shakſpeare and of Farquhar
leaves, [*Thieves.*
And in a certain cavern ſkulks with *Forty*

"Now ſee the Orator triumphant blaze,
While crowds the accents catch with ea-
ger gaze; [dread,
Hear him the great Oppreſſor ſtrike with
And call for vengeance on his guilty head;
The wrongs of injur'd Innocence deplore,
The crimes of Britons on a diſtant ſhore;
Or, ſtarting forward with a Patriot's fire,
Bid fierce Sedition panic-ſtruck expire ‡;
Or twine a well-earn'd wreath to crown
the Brave, [ſave §;
The men unpaid who would their Country
Or ſee him, with the laſh of Ridicule,
Whip through the town the oafs that ſtrut
and rule—
Whate'er emotion he would raiſe appears,
A burſt of laughter, or a flood of tears;
The dazzling flaſh of patriotic fire,
Or all the tranſports of indignant ire."

155. Moore's *Almanack for* 1808.

AFTER the remarkable prediction and warning which diſtinguiſhed this notable Almanack laſt year, and is ſaid to have greatly frighted the Grand Turk, whoſe fate it foretold!! our Readers, who may not yet have provided themſelves with Almanacks for the enſuing year, will be curious to know what of futurity the learned Phyſician unfolds in his work "for the Year of Human Redemption 1808." He ſtates as follows:

"MARCH. The French ſtruggling for the ſake of ambition and power; the Northern powers oppoſing them with all their might, and are ſtruggling for their rights and properties. The Spaniards are ſtruggling to regain their ſettlements in South America, and are under great oppreſſions. The poor Polanders are under miſeries and civil diſſentions.—The King of Pruſſia ſtruggles, not to enlarge, but to regain his dominion, and the poor Dutch
APRIL. to keep and preſerve theirs, &c. and England (I am ſorry to ſay) is ſtruggling with a diſſatisfied race of mortals, who go about like wolves in ſheep's clothing, to diſturb and breed contentions amongſt us.—The Turks and Ruſſians are very ſhy of each other; and let the Turks beware, leſt they fall like their late
MAY. Emperor Selim, whoſe fall I predicted in April laſt year.—The political affairs of Germany are not yet ſettled on a permanent and ſolid foundation; the people in general are yet full of tears and complaints, and not only on the Continent, but too much ſo even in our own dominions.—England is as much concerned in the actions and affairs of theſe times as any Nation in Europe, and will, I fear, ſuſtain ſome loſs and damages; and her enemies will not go off Scot free. I fear a
JUNE. wilful and obſtinate party, in high ſtations of life amongſt us, will do more prejudice to the intereſt of this Nation than it is in the power of our moſt public enemies to do.—A perſon of great merit ſuffers by falſe aſperſions; but a brave mind fruſtrates the malice even of implacable enemies: and one of the Long Robe is, near this time, rewarded according to his merit. There are ſome good aſpects of the Planets of late and near this time,
JULY. that denote ſome wiſe and deliberate Councils; and if the *Preliminaries of Peace are not yet agreed upon, there now are great hopes thereof*, as there is ſome ſort of Negotiations carrying on tending to that effect, either for ourſelves, or on the Continent of Europe, in order to ſettle

* "Our Readers will recollect a famous patriotic Exhibition which took place during the mutiny at the Nore."

† "The Machiniſt of Drury-lane Theatre, a moſt ingenious man, and one of the beſt *play-wrights* of the age. Without his aſſiſtance, what would become of our Heroes of the North, our Wood Dæmons, and other reſpectable perſonages of the ſame claſs? In the compoſition of a Pantomimic Operatic Tragedy, the favourite drama of the day, the labour of the Poet is one of the leaſt things to be conſidered."

‡ "There were few occaſions on which a popular Orator could have made a temporary excurſion from his Party with ſo much grace as during the mutiny at the Nore. The character of Mr. S. ſeemed ſuddenly to ſtart out from behind a cloud, and to ſhine, in the eyes of all the Nation, with redoubled luſtre. It was attributed to vanity, to the mere deſire of ſhining; but it might as well be called the maſter-ſtroke of a Politician."

§ "This was alſo another occaſion on which Mr. S. very gracefully differed from his Party. His eulogium on the Volunteers, and his motion for a vote of thanks to them, procured him a very general popularity throughout the Nation."

peace

peace and tranquillity for the public good. The ſchemes and deſigns of a Northern Prince miſcarry. The Pope and Italian Princes greatly embarraſſed in their Councils; the Eaſtern parts of Germany labour under ſome diſtemper, or other calamities; the affairs of France are near a criſis.—The aſpect and poſitions of the Planets this month are moſtly benevolent, and of a more healing nature than they have been for ſome years paſt; and mundane affairs ſeem now to take a better turn. We ſhall all be glad to find that.—The influences of the ſtars of late have been propitious, but the minds of men ſeem yet to be averſe, and ſwell with malice and diſcontent; yet I hope the good hand of Providence will prevail, and thoſe who are found notoriouſly guilty will have cauſe to tremble, and be expoſed to the common juſtice of the nation, and that not a many months hence, to the general ſatisfaction of the people. Very uncertain reports and doubtful news arrive from moſt parts of Europe. The European Nations having been lately notably active, begin now to retire, and pauſe upon what they have done, and the people in general ſeem better pleaſed than formerly; but yet there is nothing more certain than uncertainty in human affairs. Let us not repine at thoſe things which cannot be amended. Sudden news arrives to England, diſcovering matters of conſequence drawing near.—The actions of this month at the beginning thereof may be hopeful and pleaſing, and probably an eminent perſon receives preferment, or ſome other advantage; though, at the ſame time, a worthy lady languiſhes under great affliction and trouble of ſpirit. The vulgar man complains he is impoveriſhed; and ſome of the richer ſort muſt be content to ſit down with their loſſes and other caſual accidents which about this time may happen."

AUGUST. SEPTEMBER. OCTOBER. NOVEMBER. DECEMBER.

Juſt precedent to the *Hieroglyphick* with which the ſapient Aſtronomer yearly treats his diſciples, is the following remark:

"In the book of the Heavens I have often read the fate of Nations, and have noticed in my Almanacks from time to time many of the great changes that have taken place in Europe, and other parts of the world; and I am now bold to ſay, the attempt at the invaſion of this country by the French will not take place in our day; and, in ſhort, it never did occur to me, either from ſtarry energy or the cabaliſtical art, that it would, as I have ſeveral times before hinted; therefore, let the people of this Nation take the conſolation, be united, and they have nothing to fear."

The Hieroglyphick diſplays two Armies oppoſed; between which a crowned Mediator marches, over whoſe head is inſcribed PAX. *Stamford Mercury.*

156. *Mr.* Blore's *Statement of a Correſpondence with* Richard Phillips, *Eſq. Sheriff, &c. &c. &c. reſpecting the Antiquary's Magazine.*

WITHOUT entering into the matter in diſpute between the parties, having heard only *one ſide*; we ſhall, in the January Magazine, give our Readers an opportunity of judging of Mr. Blore's talents as a Topographical Antiquary; and of the merits of his Son as a Draftſman.

157. *The Lily; a Book for Children: adorned with Cuts.*

"The Lily loves the humble vale,
And reads a ſilent moral tale."

THIS is one of the prettieſt New Year's Gifts that our friend *Harris* has publiſhed; whether we conſider the paper, the type, or the cuts. We underſtand the *Tales in Verſe*, which are twenty-two in number, to be the light compoſition of a truly ingenious lady, Mrs. Poole, of Hornſey; and that they were primarily drawn up for a private circle of young relatives. Of books for the nurſery, it cannot be expected that we ſhould give other than a ſuccinct account. The following tale, however, is too pleaſing a ſpecimen not to merit inſertion in our Magazine:

"MUSICK.

"My dear little Lucy, now ſit down and
Refuſe not Mamma, if ſhe aſk; [play,
'Tis very provoking, you always cry *Nay*;
And MUSICK appears quite a taſk.

"Oh think what expences your Parents beſtow
On this part of your good education;
Your conſtant refuſal perverſeneſs doth ſhew,
And is ever a ſource of vexation."

"Thus reaſon'd a friend, both indulgent and kind,
To Lucy, who heeded her not:
For, when call'd on to play, ſhe was never inclin'd,
And murmur'd out, 'I have forgot.'

"But much ſhe regretted theſe childiſh neglects,
As ſhe grew up to woman's eſtate;
And, when others excell'd, her many defects
Were repented, when it was too late."

*** The Author of "The Peacock at Home," p. 908, is Mrs. *Dorſet*, not *Devers*, ſiſter to Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

TO WILLIAM PLUMER, ESQ.

On occasion of a Vase presented to him by the COUNTY OF HERTFORD, *as a Memorial of his representing it in Parliament above Forty Years.*

HAIL, Plumer! tried in Britain's noble cause,
Foe to despotic Power's coercive laws,
A friend to virtues in the sceptre'd hand,
And foremost in thy Country's glorious stand!
Permit thy native County to impart
The warmest wishes of her grateful heart.
May social comforts cheer thy future days,
And ages yet to come record thy praise!
True to thy Country's good, nor Star could find [mind.
Thy price, nor Title warp thy constant
When numerous sons from Freedom turn'd aside, [to hide,
And sought beneath the Statesman's cloak
You firmly trod the path, which patriot zeal [weal.
First mark'd your early steps for Britain's
Hail, steady Patriot! Britain shall thy name
Inscribe eternal in a niche of Fame.

J. L. MOORE, *Vicar of Bengeo, near Hertford.*

Prologue and Epilogue spoken on the representation of TERENCE'S *Comedy of* EUNUCHUS, *by the young Gentlemen of Westminster School, Dec.* 14, 1807.

PROLOGUS IN EUNUCHUM—*Mr.* GLYN.

FAUSTA revertatur, veteres quæ hac nocte paternos
Convocat ad notas scena hodierna fores:
Stetque, precor, communi omnes qui fœdere nectit,
Morisque atque laris religiosus amor.
Fas alii culpent, quod legibus usa receptis
Prescriptas servet nostra Thalia vices;
Dum labor hic noster nondum fastidia vobis
Afferat, aut vestrâ sit carituras ope:
Hinc pietas vetus illa loci memor, hinc magis illa
Firmantur cari vincla sodalitii;
Atque ea, præteritæ toties quæ scena juventæ
Admonet, hoc ipso plus repetita juvat.
Ecquis non recolet sibi quantam hic ipse suisque
Laudem olim tulerit lætitiamque labor?
Cui non deliciæ veteres, innubila vita,
Caraque convictûs dulcis imago redit?
Cara, opto, redeat semper; lætoque suorum [nent.
Hæc semper plausu plena theatra so-
Acrior hinc, dum nota oculis circumspicit ora,
Fidenti prodit vultu animoque puer.
Quid loquor? Haud istis animis, quibus ante solebat,
Hos lusus pubes officiosa parat.
Aspicite hanc scenam! Cui non sanctis sima mentem
Extincti nuper tangit imago senis?
Illius, hoc ipso in cœtu venerabilis olim,
Qui nostrum facili laude juvabat opus;
Respicere haud alio quem vestrûm quisque solebat
Quam quo dilectum filius ore patrem!
Ergo etiam te nostra, tuas has inter Athenas, [domûs,
Sancte senex, nostræ luxque paterque
Abreptum sequitur pietas: et postera pubes
Virtutes nostro discet ab ore tuas—
Bubeliique tuum cum magno nomine junctum,
Murraique tui nomine, nomen erit.
Hic semper venerandus erit; nostrique minores,
Majores nostri quem coluere, colent.

EPILOGUS IN EUNUCHUM.

Thais, Gnatho, Thraso, Pythias.

Thais.

PACTA placent; gratesque etiam tibi reddo.

Gnatho.

Sed eccum.

Thais.

Haud parvo huic stabit gratia nostra duci.

Thraso.

Scin', mea, quid factum est?

Thais.

Et gaudeo.

Thraso.

Dique Deæque,
Ut miserè hæc mulier nos amat!

Gnatho.

Illa sapit.

Thais.

Jam vero, quam vitam, ut nôsti, usque hactenus egi,
Quum domina tanti sit malè digna duci,
Mutandus victus, servi, ornamenta, supellex——

Pythias.

Vestes—

Thais.

Nugæ: hodie vestibus haud opus est.

Pythias.

Unde autem mea lucra?

Thais.

Tace. Tuus omnia nobis,
Sat scio, suaviolum, suppeditabit amor.

Thraso.

Nil ah, delicium, tibi nos tam perditè amanti, [quo!
Tanta hercle est virtus nostra, negare

Thais.

Unus homo es cunctorum hominum mihi carus amicæ,
Gratia Dis, aliquo nunc in honore sumus.
Festum instaurabo: matronis omnibus esse
Quamlibet augustis, invidiosa volo.
Notos ignotosque omnes sine fine vocabo;
Thais (predictâ nocte) *futura domi.*

Nomen,

Nomen erit festo, quod res facit ipsa,
"Tumultus"—
Alea erit, cantus, cœna, chorea.
Thraso. Placet—
Tecum ego saltabo.
Gnatho.
Sed me plus cœna juvabit.
Quando voces alios, oro, memento mei—
Et gratis tibi Sanga coquet.
Thais. Vah, barbarus iste!
Gallorum is fuerit quinque decemque labor:
Pythias.
At Servi.
Thais.
Rectè; nempe Æthiopas volo.
Thraso. Durum est;
Servire Æthiopas lex hodierna vetat.
Thais.
Fac rescindatur—tum tota novanda supellex,
Nequa sit ornatu pars caritura suo.
Thraso.
Sit meus iste labor—Res has ego calleo—Nemo est,
Crede mihi, ornandæ doctior arte domûs.
Ne tamen artificem me dixeris; artis amator [bellus homo—
Audio—Nec sapit hanc nunc nisi
Contigit haud cuivis homini, quæ forma sedile, [color.
Quæque torum deceat, cernere, quique
Rubra magis dulces, an fusca tapetia somnos [det!
Efficiant, hominum pars quota rite vi-
Quanto aulæa sinu deceat substringere, mensam
Fulciri pedibus quatuor, anne tribus,
Scire venustorum est tantum; vel scire lucernam
Sustineat serpens aptius, anne caper—
Verum Ægyptiaco pulchrè misceræ Arabescum,
Gallica cum Tuscis jungere, prisca novis,
Hoc opus, hic labor est.
Pythias.
Nimirum quantus equinam
Humano capiti consociare jubam.
Thraso.
Candelabra autem, tripodasque et pocula, et urnas,
Di magni, nôsse hæc omnia, quale decus!
Respice me, tibi ego decorabo gryphibus, atque [bus.
Sphingibus, et monstris omnia amabili-
Gnatho.
Ingenium tantum, nequeo satis admirari!
Thais.
Quæ tibi pro tanto munere dona feram?
Thraso.
Ipsam te, mea lux. Nostræ tamen artis egere
Non minus internis exteriora puto;
Græcum istud mihi perquam odiosum. Hæc dirue templa,
Fiat ut ante tuas area lata fores—
Displicet hæc platea facies; Gothica esto, hodiernum
In pretio est Gothicum.
Thais.
Ah desine; jam satis est:
Hæc mutare nefas—His saltem parcito templis—
Non ea diruere est, sed reparare labor:
Mœnia nil Gothicide formet nostra; sit omnis
Prorsus barbaries his aliena locis—
Floreat hic Græci cultus: sintque Attica semper,
Attica quæ nostri constituere patres!

Lines written by a Lady on the Decline of the SCHOOLS OF INDUSTRY IN BATH, *in the Character of a Candidate for Charitable Education.*

AND shall the tears of Innocence distress'd,
Unheeded fall in Mercy's favorite clime!
Where Pity lulls the suff'ring soul to rest,
And Hope brings comfort on the wings of Time!

Low at the feet of Affluence I bend,
To seek for succour in this hour of need,
To paint the sorrows which my bosom rend, [plead.
And for the "bread of life" impatient

Born in the sphere of Misery and Want,
No sweet instruction melted on my ear,
The film of Ignorance still my spirits daunt,
And I can only shed the anxious tear.

Yet my heart beats with feelings undefin'd,
Some vital principles within me glow,
And if to Culture's hand I am consign'd,
My soul's a soil where sacred plants may grow.

Let then your bounty saving truths impart,
Teach me "to tread for ever in the way," [start,
Sav'd by your kindness, I from Vice may
And meet you in the glorious realms of day.

Dec. 28. THE CHILD OF CHARITY.

The Ingredients of a Happy Life.
FROM MARTIAL.

THE happiest life the things which chiefly make
From lively Martial in this order take.
Wealth not by toil, but left, be your desire;
A field not fruitless, and a constant fire;
Avoiding strife—appear but seldom gown'd;
A mind unruffled and a body sound.
Let Prudence rule, and be your friends select; [undeck'd;
Simple your food, your board with art
A night from fumes of wine and sorrow free,
A bed not cheerless—modest let it be;
A sleep that makes the darkness soon retire;
Nor be the last thy dread nor thy desire;
Contented be, to nothing more aspire.

Pentonville. M. H. SHEPHARD.

INTER-

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 22. Copy of a Letter to Admiral Young, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Plymouth.

H. M. hired armed brig Anne, Plymouth Sound, Dec. 16.

Sir, In execution of your order of the 14th, I have to acquaint you, on the 20th November, at noon, being in lat. 41. 41. N. and long. 10. 30. W. of my falling in with and capturing the Spaniſh lugger privateer Vanſigo, pierced for 14 guns, but only ſix 4-pounders and one long braſs 12-pounder mounted, with 45 men, out eight days from Ferrol, had not made any captures: alſo, on my entering the Straits of Gibraltar, on the morning of the 24th, with a freſh breeze from W. N. W. (the lugger in company), about half-paſt 9 A. M. falling little wind, the Iſland of Terriffa N. E. by N. obſerved ten of the enemy's gun-boats rowing towards me. At ten, the headmoſt fired a ſhot, and hoiſted a red flag. Finding it impoſſible to eſcape, I ſhortened ſail to receive them. At a quarter paſt 10 the three headmoſt cloſed, and commenced action. At half-paſt 10, ſeven more cloſing, the lugger ſtruck, having hailed to inform me ſhe had three men killed. At 11 diſmaſted one of the enemy's gun-boats, and two more having ſtruck, diſcontinued the action, but did not think it prudent to attempt to take poſſeſſion, having on-board 42 priſoners, and charged with diſpatches (my complement being only 89, nine of which were on-board the lugger). At 10 minutes paſt 11 got the veſſel round by the aſſiſtance of the ſweeps, and opened my fire on five who had taken poſſeſſion of the lugger, and again cloſing on my ſtarboard quarter, with an intention to board; but finding my guns ſo well ſupplied with round and grape, and ready to receive them in caſe of boarding, at one o'clock P. M. they ſweeped out of gun-ſhot, carrying off my prize. I am happy in having the pleaſure to add, that although ſix of the largeſt were within piſtol-ſhot for nearly one hour and a half, I have not one man hurt. It would be needleſs for me to attempt to ſay any thing in favour of Mr. Olden the maſter, and each of the crew, only my great ſatisfaction on beholding the high flow of ſpirits which is generally manifeſted in the countenance of every Britiſh Sailor, although oppoſed to ſo ſuperior a force, and their regret at not being able to ſink the two which had ſtruck. I am, &c.

(Signed) J. M'Kenzie.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 26. Incloſures to Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief at the Leeward Iſlands.

H. M. brig Superieure, Barbadoes bearing W. 120 *Leagues, Oct.* 17.

Sir, The unfortunate death of Capt. Buller impoſes the duty on me to inform you of the capture of the French ſchooner privateer La Jopo l'Œil, after an action of an hour and a quarter; in the early part of which Capt. Buller received a muſket-ball through the head, while in the act of attempting to board, and expired immediately. His Majeſty's brig Hawke was in ſight during the chace, and joined an hour after the action had ceaſed. To the Officers and crew of the Superieure I feel much indebted for their ſupport, particularly Mr. Hawkey, the maſter, and Mr. Gummage, midſhipman. La Jopo l'Œil is a remarkably fine veſſel, pierced for 14 guns; had only ſix 18-pounders mounted, and one on a traverſing carriage; manned with 95 men; out thirty-two days from Point à Petre, Guadaloupe, and had not made any capture. I ſubjoin a liſt of killed and wounded. J. G. Bird, Lieut.

Superieure, 4 killed, and 8 wounded.—La Jopo l'Œil, 15 killed, and 19 wounded.

[This Gazette alſo announces the following captures by the Veſſels under the command of Sir A. Cochrane: L'Hirondelle French privateer ſchooner, of 8 guns and 84 men; the Duſqueſne French privateer brig, late his Majeſty's ſchooner Netley, of 16 24-pounder carronades, one long 26-pounder, four ſwivels and 120 men; and that dangerous privateer the Alert of 20 guns, and 140 men, all by the Blonde, Capt. V. Y. Ballard;—La Mara and El Rofario Spaniſh privaters, by H. M. S. D'Eſpagne, Capt. J. P. Stuart;—and Le Rhone French Letter of Marque, of 6 long ſix-pounders and 26 men, by the Laura, Lieut. Rob. Yetts.—A Letter from Sir S. Smith ſtates the capture of Eſtrella de Noſte Spaniſh privateer, of two 6-pounders and 35 men, by the Solebay frigate, Capt. Sproule.—This Gazette likewiſe contains the inſtructions of his Majeſty, for the detention and capture of Ruſſian veſſels.]

Windſor-Caſtle Packet, Carliſle Bay, Oct. 8.

Sir, Having, on my paſſage from England in the Windſor-Caſtle Packet, with the mails for Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, been attacked by a French privateer within the limits of your ſtation, I take the liberty of acquainting you, that we were fortunate enough to capture her after a ſevere action, and arrived with her ſafe in this Bay. She was ſeen on the morning of the 1ſt of October, in lat. 13. 59. N. and long. 58. 1. W: and about half paſt eight made all ſail in chace of the packet, when every exertion was made to get away from her; but finding it

it impoſſible, preparations were made to make the beſt reſiſtance we could, and arrangements to ſink the Mails if neceſſary. At noon the ſchooner got within gun-ſhot, hoiſted French colours, and began her fire, which was returned from the ſtern-chace guns; this was continued until ſhe came near, when we were hailed in very opprobrious terms, and deſired to ſtrike the colours. On refuſing to do ſo ſhe ran alongſide, grappled the packet, and attempted to board, which we repulſed by the pikes, with the loſs of 8 or 10 men on the part of the enemy, when the ſchooner attempted to get clear by cutting the grapplings, but the main-yard being locked in her rigging, ſhe was prevented. Great exertions were continued on both ſides: and I had occaſion to ſtation a part of the crew in charge of the mails, to ſhift them as circumſtances required, or to cut them away in caſe of our failure. About three we got one of our ſix-pounder carronades to bear upon the ſchooner, loaded with double grape, canniſter, and 100 muſket-balls, which was fired at the moment the enemy was making a ſecond deſperate attempt to board, and killed and wounded a great number. Soon after this I embraced the opportunity, in turn, with 5 men, and ſucceeded in driving the enemy from his quarters, and about 4 o'clock the ſchooner was completely in our poſſeſſion. She is named the Jeune Richard, mounting 6 6-pounders, and 1 long 18-pounder, having on board at the commencement of the action 92 men, of which 21 were found dead on the decks, and 33 wounded. From the very ſuperior numbers of the enemy ſtill remaining, it was neceſſary to uſe every precaution in ſecuring the priſoners. I was obliged to order them up from below one by one, and place them in their own irons as they came up, as three of our little crew were killed, and 10 ſeverely wounded, the mizen-maſt and main-yard carried away, and the rigging fore and aft much damaged. It is my duty to mention to you, Sir, that the crew of the packet, amounting at firſt to only 28 men and boys, ſupported me with the greateſt gallantry during the whole of this arduous conteſt. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Rogers, acting Captain.

War-office, Dec. 29. The King having approved of an arrangement for the conduct of the Barrack department, by which the ſuperintendence of the duties thereof is veſted in three civil commiſſioners; his Majeſty is pleaſed to command that all Military rank throughout the Barrack department ſhould ceaſe from the 25th inſtant. (*See p.* 1228.)

Country News.

Nov. 27. Accounts received this day from Dublin ſtate, that the number of perſons who periſhed in the Prince of Wales packet for Liverpool was 120, volunteers for the 48th and 97th Regiments. The following are amongſt the Officers loſt in this Packet:—Capt. Fitzgerald, of the 6th reg. of foot; Capt. Gregory, of the 32d ditto; Enſign Bevan, of the 10th ditto; Lieut. Foley, of the 58th ditto; Lieut. Killikelly, 3d ditto; and Lieut. M'Lean, of the 18th ditto. The number of perſons who periſhed in the Rochdale, bound for England, was much greater: ſhe had on board part of the 97th, or Queen's German, and volunteers from the South Cork and Mayo regiments. The embarkation return of this veſſel is as follows:—1 Major, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 8 ſerjeants, 9 corporals, 173 rank and file, 42 women, 29 children; in all 263 ſouls, not one individual of whom is known to have eſcaped. The names of the Officers are, Major Gormoran, 97th foot; Lieuts. Long and Power; and Enſign Way.

Nov. 28. Three barns on the eſtate of Sir George Barrington, at *Hatfield*, near Seven Oaks, Kent, have been lately ſet on fire (it is ſuppoſed) by ſome wicked incendiaries, who are ſtill undiſcovered.

Dec. 5. Two hundred of the new Leiceſterſhire breed of ſheep, belonging to Mr. Wingfield, of *Tickencote*, lately ſold for 1607l. 15s. They were regularly bred for ſixteen years from one flock.

Dec. 11. Lately a fine girl, between five and ſix years of age, the daughter of a reſpectable tradeſman in *Aberdeen*, fell into a tub of boiling wort, and was ſo terribly ſcalded, that ſhe is ſince dead.

Dec. 12. This evening, the family of Mr. Stokes of *Liverpool* were thrown into the greateſt alarm, by a fire in the upper part of the houſe. The diſtreſſed father and mother ruſhed up ſtairs, and, with much difficulty, ſnatched from the flames the half-burnt body of a darling child, about two years old; but too late to preſerve its life. This cataſtrophe is ſince found to have been cauſed by Mr. S.'s cook, who, having robbed the houſe, hoped, according to her own confeſſion, that detection would be prevented by her deſtroying it by fire.

Dec. 13. Lately the body of a young woman was found murdered on the road betwixt Eagleſhame and Kingſwell Inn, in Scotland. Two men, accompanied by a woman, were ſeen the preceding night, walking together from Eagleſhame towards Kingſwell, and afterwards in that neighbourhood without the woman: the men are ſuppoſed to be Iriſh, and that they were

were on their way to Ireland. The woman was about 20 years of age, and far advanced in pregnancy.

Dec. 17. This day, as a ſon of Mr. Stretton, exciſeman, of *Eaſt Grinſtead*, was ſtanding at the window making pens, a young man about ſixteen years of age, belonging to one of the inns, came by with a gun, and, without ſpeaking, diſcharged it full in his face. The conſequences were dreadful; one of his eyes fell on the floor, and he was taken up in a ſhocking ſituation. He is now lying in a pitiable ſtate.

Dec. 19. A melancholy accident happened on *Marlborough Downs* laſt week.—As a party, conſiſting of a father, his ſon, and daughter, were going acroſs the Downs in the middle of the day, from Bread Hinton to Marlborough, they loſt their way; and, owing to the drifts of ſnow and the ſeverity of the weather, it was with the greateſt difficulty they could reach a ſhepherd's cot, where the young woman, who was literally frozen, expired in half an hour, and the old man nearly ſhared the ſame fate.

Dec. 27. We are concerned to ſtate the loſs of the Alarm packet, which ſailed from Cork for Briſtol on the 23d ult. with a great number of paſſengers, amongſt whom were the lady of John Evans, eſq. of Mallow, and Miſs M. Manſell, of Limerick.

Dec. 29. Much damage has been done in the neighbourhood of *Leiceſter*, by the high winds this night; ſome new buildings, in Granby-ſtreet, were materially injured. Upwards of 100 yards of a lofty new-built brick wall, in Land-pit-lane, was blown down, and a poor man named Agar, paſſing at the time, was killed by its falling. A woman was thrown down and broke her leg; and ſeveral other accidents occurred during the night.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Friday, November 27.

About ten this night a fire broke out in the back of the houſe of Mr. Winſor, perfumer, on the Weſt ſide of Parliament-ſtreet, which nearly conſumed the upper part of it, and did conſiderable damage to the adjoining houſe.

Tueſday, Dec. 1.

R. Andrews, a notorious Swindler, was tried at Hicks's Hall, for fraudulently obtaining 2000*l.* from Col. Davidſon, under pretence of procuring for him a Seat in Parliament. Lord Beſborough, whom he repreſented as his particular friend, ſwore that he only knew the Priſoner as an object of charity, having often ſent him money, and at one time as much as 10*l.* The defendant's Counſel argued upon the improbability of Col. Davidſon's being ſo deceived, and the poſſibility of this being a joint ſpeculation in Boroughs, from which the parties were to derive equal benefit. The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Friday, Dec. 4.

V. Pierce, J. Pierce, Eliz. Lucar, and Lucy Rolph, were indicted at Hicks's-Hall, for a riot and aſſault, on the night of the 15th of October, at Sadler's Wells, which led to the fatal cataſtrophe at that Theatre (ſee p. 971.) Several reſpectable perſons proved that the riot originated with the priſoners; and they were all found *Guilty*.

Wedneſday, December 9.

This evening a fire broke out Thomas Smith's bread and biſcuit baker, in Hughes's Fields, Deptford; but, owing to the exertions of the firemen and others, was happily got under with about 200*l.* damage.

This evening the Senior Weſtminſter ſcholars performed Terence's *Eunuchus*, and afforded a high treat to the lovers of claſſical literature. The characters were all ably ſuſtained by Meſſrs. Bull, Law, Vernon, Richards, Salter, Peſhell, Griffiths, Lifford, Mure, Fynes, and Sandilands. *(See our Poetry, p.* 1224.*)*

Thurſday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Roworth obtained a verdict this day, with 100*l.* damages, againſt Mr. Wilkes, a bookſeller, for having pirated a book written by Plaintiff, called "The Art of Self-defence with the Broad Sword." This work, together with the prints, was copied into a work called "The Encyclopædia Londinenſis," publiſhed by Defendant. Lord Ellenborough, in the courſe of his charge to the Jury, obſerved that one man had no right to copy the works of another for the period of 28 years after publication, except as a quotation, or for purpoſes of criticiſm; not even in periodical publications, ſuch as the Encyclopædia, or in Reviews; otherwiſe the whole of the works of genius might be ſwallowed up by ſuch publications. They muſt uſe works fairly, either as quotations, or with a fair view of criticiſm; but not for the purpoſe of making them works of their own, and profiting by their ſale as their own.

Monday, Dec. 28.

Several ſhips below London Bridge were driven from their moorings by the ſtorm this night, and much damage was done in different parts of the River.

The quantity of Port Wine now in England is eſtimated at about 10,000 pipes, which, including the duty, is worth one million ſterling. It is ſuppoſed, that 2000 pipes have been loſt in the ſeveral Oporto ſhips wrecked during the late tempeſtuous gales.

Gazette

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Queen's Palace, Nov. 25. RIGHT Hon. Richard Ryder, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council. George Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, K. G. ſworn Governor of the iſland of Guernſey, *vice* Earl Grey, dec.

Foreign Office, Nov. 27. Hon. William Hill, appointed his Majeſty's Envoy-extraordinary and Miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Court of Sardinia; and Joſeph Smith, eſq. to be Secretary of Legation at that Court.

Whitehall, Nov. 28. His Grace William-Henry Cavendiſh, Duke of Portland, K.G.; Right Hon. Spencer Perceval; Right Hon. John Foſter, Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer of Ireland; Hon. William Brodrick; Hon. William Eliot; and William-Sturges Bourne, eſq.; appointed Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.—Right Hon. Richard Ryder, appointed Advocate-general, or Judge-marſhal, of his Majeſty's Forces, *vice* N. Bond, reſigned.—Thomas Hume, eſq. M.D. appointed, by the Duke of Cambridge, one of his Royal Highneſs's phyſicians.

Dublin Caſtle, Nov. . . . . Lord Henry Moore (*vice* the Marquis of Drogheda, reſigned), and William Bagwell, eſq. appointed Muſter-maſter-general of Ireland.

Whitehall, Dec. 1. Right Rev. Edward-Venables Vernon, D.D. Biſhop of Carliſle, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected Archbiſhop of York, *vice* Markham, dec.

Queen's Palace, Dec. 9. Lieut.-colonel George Smith, of his Majeſty's 82d Regiment of Foot, knighted.

Whitehall, Dec. 9. Right Hon. Lord Gleneervie, appointed Surveyor-general of the Woods and Foreſts.

Carleton-houſe, Dec. 9. Right Hon. Gerard Viſcount Lake, appointed, by the Prince of Wales, Receiver-general of the Revenues of his Royal Highneſs's Duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Sheridan, reſigned.

Foreign Office, Dec. 16. Edward Thornton, eſq. appointed his Majeſty's Envoy-extraordinary and Miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden; and Charles Oakely, eſq. to be Secretary of Legation at that Court.

Whitehall, Dec. 19. Oſborn Markham, John Fiſher, and Alexander Loraine, eſqrs. appointed Commiſſioners for the General Superintendance and Management of the Barrack Department. (See p. 1226.)

Foreign Office, Dec. 26. Lord Viſcount Strangford, appointed his Majeſty's Envoy-extraordinary and Miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Court of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty the Queen of Portugal.

Whitehall, Dec. 30. Sir Charles Briſbane, knt. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and ſenior Officer of the Squadron of His Majeſty's Ships to which the iſland of Curaçao and its dependencies ſurrendered on the 1ſt day of January laſt, permitted by his Majeſty, in conſideration of his meritorious conduct on that occaſion, to bear the following honourable augmentation to the Armorial Enſigns uſed by his family; viz. "A Chief, embattled thereon a Ship of War under Sail between two Caſtles; and for Creſt, out of a Naval Crown, an Arm embowed graſping a Sword; and from the Hand a Medal ſuſpended by a Ribbon; Motto, CURAÇAO; and for Supporters, on the dexter ſide a Britiſh Sailor, and on the ſiniſter a Britiſh Marine."

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HENRY BURRELL, eſq. of the Middle Temple, appointed, by the Lord Chancellor, his Lordſhip's ſecretary of preſentations, *vice* Cotes, dec.

John Mackaneſs, eſq. elected recorder of the borough of Wallingford, co. Berks, *vice* Mills, reſigned.

Sir William Twyſden, of Roydon-hall, Kent, appointed receiver-general for that county, *vice* James, dec.

Marquis Townſhend, appointed high-ſteward of the borough of Tamworth, co. Stafford, *vice* his father, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Brown, of the Academy of Wimondly, near Hitchin, Herts, ordained paſtor of the Congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in Baker-ſtreet, Enfield, by the Rev. Noah Hill, of Stepney, aſſiſted by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Carter-lane, the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Wimondly, and others.

Rev. Henry Waſtell, M. A. Brington with Bythorne and Old Weſton R. co. Huntingdon, *vice* Favell, dec.

Rev. H. Waſtell, M.A. vicar of Warmfield cum Heath, Chapelthorpe perpetual curacy, near Wakefield, co. York.

Rev. Thomas Golightly, M.A. Boddington R. co. Northampton, *vice* Wainman, dec.

Rev. William-Charles Clack, Moretonhampſtead R. co. Devon, *vice* Crowther, reſigned.

Rev. G. Furlong Wiſe, Thornton-Waſlaſs R. co. York, *vice* Corniſh, reſigned.

Rev. J. Corbould, M.A. Bawdeſwell R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Wright Wilcocks, Pudding-Norton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. William Millers, Aberdaron ſinecure R. co. Caernarvon.

Rev. Montague Cleblethwayte, Sunninghill V. Berks, *vice* Thiſtlethwaite, dec.

Rev. William-Hurdman Jane, Caldicot V. co. Monmouth.

Rev. Thomas Williams, Maeſmynis R. co. Brecon, *vice* Bowen, dec.

Rev. John-Hugh-Paſley Polſon, Upton-Hellions R. Devon, *vice* Davy, dec.

Rev.

Rev. William Aldrich, B. A. vicar of Stowmarket, Boyton R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Norford, dec.

Rev. Thomas Lowry, M. A. vicar of Crosby-upon-Eden, Ouiby R. co. Cumberland, *vice* Hare, resigned.

Rev. John Pritchford, M.A. Colwick V. co. Stafford.

Rev. Basil Wood, LL.B. Thorpe-Basset R. co. York.

Rev. George Smith, M.A. vicar of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, Charlton R. in the same county; and Rev. Edward Morshead, M.A. rector of Calstock, Cornwall, Beworthy R. Devon; both *vice* Tickell, dec.

Rev. S. Clapham, M.A. Gussage R. co. Dorset, with Christchurch V. Hants.

Rev. William F. Mitchell, St. Martin's by Looe R. Cornwall.

Rev. Thomas Lockton, Church-Brampton R. near Northampton.

Rev. Thomas Garnier, Alverstoke R. with Bishop's-Stoke R. Hants.

Rev. Jonathan-Parker Fisher, to the sub-deanry of Exeter.

Rev. Thomas Johnes, M. A. of Bristol, to the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, Devon, *vice* the Rev. Jonathan-Parker Fisher, promoted as above.

Rev. J. Lister Hutchinson, B. A. Routh R. co. York.

Rev. Charles Thorp, M. A. Ryton R. co. Durham, *vice* Rev. Dr. Thorp, archdeacon of Northumberland, resigned.

Rev. Newman-John Stubbin, Higham perpetual curacy, Suffolk.

Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Grey, rector of Fawley, to the archdeaconry of the diocese of Winchester, together with Calbourne R. in the Isle of Wight, worth 800l. a year, *vice* Woodford, dec.

Rev. Christopher Bethell, M.A. Kirkby-Wiske R. co. York, *vice* Raine, dec.

Rev. Charles-Freeman Millard, to a minor-canonry of Norwich cathedral, *vice* Walker, dec.; and Henley V. Suffolk.

Rev. Ozias-Thurston Lindley, Stoke-Holy-Cross V. Norfolk; and Rev. Charles-John Smith, St. John, Timberhill, curacy, Norwich, *vice* Walker, dec.

Rev. Matthew Tunstall, Belper and Turnditch perpetual curacies, co. Derby.

Rev. J. Radcliffe, chaplain of New college, Oxford, to a minor-canonry of Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Freeman, dec.

Rev. Isaac Bacon, M.A. Blechingdon R. co. Oxford, *vice* Coward, dec.

Rev. D. Mathias, M.A. St. Mary, Whitechapel R. London, *vice* Wright, dec.

Rev. Tho. Snell, Windlesham R. Surrey.

Rev. Jos. Julian, Hasketon R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Baskett, Morrhoe V. Devon.

Rev. C. Bigby, Ipplepen V. Devon.

Rev. J. L. Yeomans, Braunton V. Devon.

Rev. J. W. Birdwood, Throwleigh R. Dev.

Rev. P. F. Hony, Lifkeard V. Cornwall.

Rev. John Penrose, M.A. appointed one of the select preachers to the University of Oxford, *vice* Rev. Henry Kett, B.D. resigned.

Dispensation.

REV. Dr. Roberts, rector of Grafton, and vicar of Much Marcle, co. Hereford, to hold Abbey-Dore R. in the same county.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Sept. Drury-Lane.

17. The Country Girl—The Weathercock.
19. The West Indian—No Song No Supper.
22. The Wonder!—The Poor Soldier.
24. Adelgitha—Ditto. [Apothecary.
26. Love for Love—The Doctor and the
29. Pizarro—The Poor Soldier. [to be Sold.

Oct. 1. The School for Scandal—A House
3. The Honey-Moon—The Deserter.
5. Pizarro—The Devil to Pay.
6. Percy—The Poor Soldier.
8. The Soldier's Daughter—Forty Thieves.
10. Love in a Village—The Wedding-Day.
12. George Barnwell—The Forty Thieves.
13. Love in a Village—The Liar.
15. The Provok'd Husband—Forty Thieves.
17. Love in a Village—The Mock Doctor.
19. Romeo and Juliet—The Forty Thieves.
20. All in the Wrong—The Poor Soldier.
21. Love in a Village—The Irishman in Lon-
22. School for Friends—Forty Thieves. [don.
24. The Honey-Moon—Three Weeks after
26. West Indian—Forty Thieves. [Marriage.
27. *Time's a Tell-Tale*—Fortune's Frolick.
28. Ditto—No Song No Supper.
29. The Travellers—The Lying Valet.
31. Time's a Tell-Tale—Rosina.

Nov. 2. Ditto—The Forty Thieves.
3. Ditto—Rosina.
4. The Duenna—The Divorce.
5. Time's a Tell-Tale—Rosina.
6. Love for Love—The Divorce.
7. Time's a Tell-Tale—Matrimony.
9. Ditto—The Wood Dæmon. [ther.
10. The School for Scandal—My Grandmo-
11. Time's a Tell-Tale—Rosina.
12. The Travellers—Bon Ton.
13. Time's a Tell-Tale—The Wood Dæmon.
14. Much Ado about Nothing—The Divorce
16. The Jealous Wife—The Wood Dæmon.
17. The Cabinet—Three Weeks after Marr.
18. Time's a Tell-Tale—The Wood Dæmon.
19. All in the Wrong—*Ella Rosenberg*.
20. Love in a Village—Ditto.
21. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
23. The Country Girl—Ditto.
24. The Cabinet—Ditto.
25. Time's a Tell-Tale—Ditto.
26. The Wonder!—Ditto.
27. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
28. The Inconstant—Ditto.
30. The Siege of Belgrade—Ditto.

Dec. 1. As You Like It—Ditto.
2. Time's a Tell-Tale—Ditto.
3. False Alarms—Ditto.
4. The Inconstant—Ditto.

5. The

5. The Cabinet—Ella Roſenberg. [Dæmon.
7. The Way to Keep Him—The Wood
8. The Travellers—The Citizen.
9. Time's a Tell-Tale—Tekeli.
10. The Honey-Moon—Ella Roſenberg.
11. The Inconſtant—Tekeli.
12. Lionel and Clariſſa—Ella Roſenberg.
14. Love for Love—Tekeli.
15. Lionel and Clariſſa—Ella Roſenberg.
16. *Faulkener*—The Weathercock.
17. Ditto—Tekeli.
18. Ditto—Ella Roſenberg.
19. The Cabinet—Matrimony.
21. The Weſt Indian—Tekeli. [berg.
22. The Belle's Stratagem—Ella Roſen-
23. The Provok'd Huſband—Ditto.
26. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.
28. George Barnwell—*Furibond; or, Harlequin Negro.*
29. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
30. Love in a Village—Ditto.
31. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.

Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.

14. Romeo and Juliet—The Poor Soldier.
16. The Beggar's Opera—Raiſing the Wind.
18. The Wheel of Fortune—The Eſcapes.
21. Cymbeline—The Farmer.
23. Wild Oats—The Quaker.
25. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
28. Cymbeline—Roſina.
30. The Provok'd Huſband—Lock and Key.

Oct. 2. The School of Reform—Roſina.
5. King Henry the Eighth—Tom Thumb.
7. Cymbeline—The Padlock.
8. Macbeth—Hartford Bridge.
9. The Road to Ruin—Of Age To-morrow.
12. King Henry the Eighth—The Wedding-Day. [pike-Gate.
14. The School for Prejudice—The Turn-
15. The Mourning Bride—Tom Thumb.
16. The Road to Ruin—Of Age To-morrow.
19. King Henry the Eighth—The Flitch of
20. Artaxerxes—The Wedding-Day. [Bacon.
21. The Rage—Tom Thumb.
22. Pizarro—The Son-in-Law.
23. The Beggar's Opera—Arbitration.
26. Coriolanus—The Review. [ther Gooſe.
27. George Barnwell—Harlequin and Mo-
28. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
29. Iſabella—*Too Friendly by Half.*
30. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto. [Gooſe.

Nov. 2. Coriolanus—Harlequin and Mother
3. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—Ditto.
4. John Bull—Ditto.
5. The Count of Narbonne—Ditto.
6. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto. [lick.
7. King Henry the Eighth—Fortune's Fro-
9. Coriolanus—Harlequin and Mother
10. The Road to Ruin—Ditto. [Gooſe.
11. The Winter's Tale—Flitch of Bacon.
12. Speed the Plough—Harlequin and M.
13. The Winter's Tale—Ditto. [Gooſe.
14. The Heir-at-Law—The Turnpike-Gate.
16. The Winter's Tale—Harlequin and Mother Gooſe. [on Miſtake.
17. *Two Faces under a Hood*—Miſtake up-
18. Ditto—Raiſing the Wind.
19. Ditto—The Midnight Hour.
20. Ditto—Arbitration.
21. Ditto—Katharine and Petruchio.
23. The Grecian Daughter—Harlequin and Mother Gooſe. [of a Day.
24. Two Faces under a Hood—The Follies
25. Macbeth—Harlequin and M. Gooſe.
26. Two Faces under a Hood—Animal Magnetiſm. [Gooſe.
27. Jane Shore—Harlequin and Mother
28. The School of Reform—Tom Thumb.
30. The Winter's Tale—Harlequin and Mother Gooſe. [*Boy.*

Dec. 1. The Provok'd Huſband—*The Blind*
2. King Henry the Eighth—Ditto.
3. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
4. The Winter's Tale—Ditto.
5. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
7. Jane Shore—Ditto.
8. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
9. King Henry the Eighth—Ditto.
10. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
11. The Winter's Tale—Ditto.
12. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
14. The Revenge—Ditto.
15. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
16. The Confederacy—Ditto.
17. John Bull—Ditto.
18. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
19. Othello—Ditto.
21. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
22. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
23. The Weſt Indian—Ditto.
26. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
28. George Barnwell—*Harlequin in his Element; or, Fire, Water, Earth, and Air.*
29. The Confederacy—Ditto.
30. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
31. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.

BIRTHS.

Dec. ... THE wife of the Rev. Joſhua-John Pike, of Uxbridge, Middleſex, and ſiſter of Lady Winterton, two ſons.

Dec. 16. At Cloverley-hall, Salop, the wife of Thomas Tarleton, jun. eſq. a daugh.

27. In Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of William Henry Hoare, eſq. a ſon.

29. At Jeſmond, Cumberland, the wife of James Loſh, eſq. a ſon.

30. At Caſtle-Eden, the wife of Rowland Burdon, eſq. a daughter.

At Delvine-houſe, in Scotland, Lady Muir Mackenzie, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 8. AT St. John's church, Margate, Mr. Wilmot Wells, manager of the Theatre Royal there, to the ſame lady whom he married about ten years ago; but, in conſequence of ſome informality, the marriage has been conſidered illegal, and would have deprived Mr. W. of conſiderable property on the death of his wife's uncle. The wary Manager has, however,

however, thus taken care to diſappoint ſome anxious expectants, who had imprudently declared their intention to take advantage of the above circumſtance.

Lately, at Black Rock, near Dublin, at the houſe of Sir John Lees, bart. William Lees, eſq. of the Northern Diſtrict of the Poſt-office, to Miſs Heldon, daughter and coheireſs of the late Cornelius H. eſq.

Col. Vavaſour, only ſon of Sir Henry V. bart. of Spaldington and Milbourne, co. York, to Miſs Vavaſour, eldeſt daughter of William V. eſq. of Dublin.

At Aberdeen, W. C. Grant, eſq. of the 92d Foot, to Suſan, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. Milne, of Deptford, Kent.

At Edinburgh, Sir William Maxwell, bart. of Calderwood, to the youngeſt dau. of the late Rt. Paſley, eſq. of Mountannan.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Vinning, comedian, to Miſs Benſon, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Drury-lane Theatre. The parties were performing on the Edinburgh Stage, in the farce of "We Fly by Night," and took a fancy to carry into reality the union they had been repreſenting on the ſtage. They made their obedience to the audience; withdrew in their theatrical attire; and, by one of thoſe brief ceremonies which the Laws of Scotland ſanction, returned in a few minutes, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of their friends, in the real characters of huſband and wife.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edward-Lawſon Long, eſq. R. N. to Anna-Georgiana, only dau. of the late Capt. Bodens.

At Alphington, near Exeter, —— Box, eſq. R. N. to Anna, daughter of Thomas Dewey, eſq. of Ide cottage, a captain in the Royal Navy.

Nathan Drake, eſq. M. D. of Hadleigh, Suffolk, to Miſs Roſe, of Brettenham.

John Williams, ſexton of St. Ive's, in his 88th year, to Elizabeth Thomas, of the ſame place, aged 60.

At Bath, Sir Charles Alſton, bart. to Mrs. Pigot, widow of the late Col. P. and niece of General Johnſon.

Rev. T. Roome, of Sutton in Aſhfield, Notts, to Miſs Mary Downing.

Dec. . . . . Rev. James Banniſter, rector of Iddeſley, Devon, to Miſs Seton, daughter of the late George S. eſq.

Dec. 17. John-Lukin Napper, eſq. of Lee farm, Pulborough, Suſſex, to Anne, eldeſt dau. of Edw. Eveſhed, eſq. of that county.

19. At Wraiſbury, Frederick R. Coote, eſq. of Great Winchester-ſtreet, to Iſabella, third daughter of John Blagrove, eſq. of Jamaica, and of Abberwyke-houſe, Bucks.

22. John Simpſon, eſq. bleacher and muſlin-manufacturer, of Blackburn, to Miſs Greennalgh, of Bolton, co. Lancaſter.

26. J. H. Harries, eſq. of Preſkilly, major in the Pembrokeſhire Militia, to Miſs Frances Jordan, of Haverfordweſt.

At Farnham, Surrey, the Rev. James Ogle, rector of Biſhop's Waltham, and ſon of Sir Chaloner O. to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Edmund Poulter, prebendary of Winchester.

28. Mr. James Elmes, architect, of College-hill, to Eliza, youngeſt daugh. of the late William Jack, eſq. of Stone-Haven.

At Freſhwater church, in the Iſle of Wight, Sir John-Pringle Dalrymple, bart. lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Regiment of Malta, to Mary, ſecond daughter of Edward Ruſhworth, eſq. of Farringford-hill, in the Iſle of Wight.

At Chiſwick, the Rev. John Morris, M. A. of Ealing-green, to the youngeſt daught. of Auguſtus-Everard Brande, eſq.

29. At St. Pancras, Mr. T. Kingſbury, of Union-place, Lambeth, ſon of the Rev. William K. of Southampton, to Anne, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. W. Mandell, of Bath.

30. Thomas-Theodore Campbell, eſq. to Anna, ſecond daughter of Mr. Thomas Bland, of the Bath Hotel, Piccadilly.

Benjamin Stanley, eſq. of Hackney terrace, to Miſs Jeykill, of Strawberry-hall, New Croſs, Surrey.

31. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Jas. Grant, eſq. to Helen-Philadelphia, youngeſt dau. of the late Major-gen. Sir Eccles Nixon.

At Bury, Lieut.-col. M'Lereth, to Miſs Steele, of that town.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Rev. T. G. Clare, fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, to Harriet, youngeſt daugh. of the Rev. A. Daniell, of Lifford, Ireland.

Deaths.

Lately, at Mutturah, in the E. Indies, aged 23, Lieut. Francis Lodge Morres, of his Majeſty's 22d Regiment of Foot, third ſon of the late Rev. Redmond Morres, rector of Clonmeen, co. Cork, by Mary ſole daughter of Edward Dalton, eſq. of Deer Park, co. Clare, niece of the laſt John Lord Eyre, of Eyre court, nephew of the preſent Right Hon. Lodge Lord Frankfort, Baron of Galmoye, and, on the father's ſide, alſo related to Lord Viſcount Mountmorres, Sir William and Sir John Morres, barts. In this amiable young Officer were united every qualification neceſſary to form the complete ſoldier, the poliſhed gentleman, and the truly faithful friend; as a ſoldier, brave, humane, and reſolute; as a friend, moſt truly faithful and affectionate; as an acquaintance, mild, affable, and unaſſuming; as he lived beloved, ſo he died moſt ſincerely regretted by the Profeſſion to which he promiſed to be ſo bright an ornament, and by every perſon who was acquainted with ſo much honour and virtue as he poſſeſſed.

Sept. 4. Off the Cape of Good Hope, Arthur Brocas, eſq.

Nov. 5. In Ireland, aged 110, Denis Hampſon, the blind Bard of Magilligan; of whom an intereſting account is given by Miſs Owenſon, in her "Wild Iriſh Girl." A few hours before his death he tuned his harp, in order to have it in readineſs to entertain Sir H. Bruce's family, who were expected to paſs that way in a few days, and who were in the habit of ſtopping to hear his muſick; ſhortly after, however, he felt the approach of death, and, calling his family around him, reſigned his breath without a ſtruggle, being in perfect poſſeſſion of his faculties to the laſt moment of his exiſtence.

8. Capt. Humphry Bunſter, of the ſhip Amy, of London. Going, about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 6th, from the Dolphin Tavern at Falmouth to Duckham's Academy, it being very dark, in croſſing the fields he miſſed the path, and unfortunately fell into a ſtone-quarry, upwards of 50 feet deep, by which he was maimed and lacerated in a ſhocking manner. His cries brought people to his aſſiſtance, who carried him to Mr. Richard Pike's, the neareſt dwelling, where he lay in the greateſt agonies till this afternoon, when he expired.

15. At Ely, Mr. George Apſey, youngeſt ſon of William A. eſq. of that place. At the age of 14 years he weighed upwards of 15 ſtone; and at the time of his death, being in his 20th year, he weighed upwards of 22 ſtone. This young man, though of an extraordinary ſize, and of a groſs habit, enjoyed exceeding good health until within a few hours of his death, which was occaſioned by a mortification, proceeding from a rupture, which was cauſed by a large piece of wood falling againſt him, a few weeks ſince, of which he took no notice till a mortification took place, and chirurgical aid was of no uſe.

18. Burnt to death, at Market-Raiſin, co. Lincoln, a fine child about ſix years old, ſon of Thomas Vickers, a labourer. He and two younger children were left in a room for a ſhort time, during which a linen bib, which the unfortunate boy had on, is ſuppoſed to have caught the flames by too nearly approaching the fire; and in a few minutes he was found by ſome neighbours burnt almoſt to cinders.

23. Found dead, about 200 yards from his father's door at Fans, in Scotland, a young man named Tait; who is ſuppoſed to have periſhed by the ſeverity of the weather.

24. Found drowned in the river Trent, Mr. William Brown, of Newark, Notts.

Found drowned in a pond in Somer's-town, after having been miſſing two days, Elizabeth Beven, a poor woman, formerly in a reſpectable ſituation, who is ſuppoſed to have committed ſuicide in conſequence of being ordered into the work-houſe.

25. Mr. W. Pope, an elderly and reſpectable inhabitant of Friday-bridge, co. Cambridge. In a fit of apoplexy he fell into a drain at Walderſea, and was drowned; as was a man named Chriſtmas, by falling into the Wiſbech canal.

27. Samuel Wragg, a youth of weak intellects. He made his eſcape from his friends at Tichnall, Derbyſhire, and having wandered about during that unfavourable day and the ſucceeding night, at length periſhed from fatigue and the inclemency of the weather at Doniſthorpe, co. Leiceſter, where he was found dead.

Burnt to death, at Chicheſter, in the abſence of its parents, a child named Marſh, about three years old.

Dec. . . . At Allington, co. Lincoln, Geo. Breffitt, a fine lad, about 8 years old, who had, about a week before, unfortunately eaten ſome pieces of a compoſition containing arſenick, which were found among the ruins of a malting-office, ſuppoſed to have been put there for the purpoſe of deſtroying rats. Happily, neither his brother, who was with him at the time, nor any of his ſchool-fellows, to whom he afterwards ſhewed the compoſition, partook of it.

At Holt, Norfolk, Mrs. Fiſher, relict of Thomas F. eſq.

At Maſhbury, Eſſex, in her 88th year, Mrs. Battle; who, at the age of 21, was married to her third huſband; had only one child, and lived to ſee that child's daughter a grandmother.

After an illneſs of three weeks, brought on by ſtanding on damp ground in thin boots, Mr. Philip Pinckney, of Berwick St. John, eldeſt ſon of Mr. P. of Ameſbury.

Mrs. M'Gillicuddy, wife of Daniel M'G. eſq. of Tralee, in Ireland, ſiſter to Lady Kinſale, and to Herman Blannerhaſſet, eſq. a native of Kerry, at preſent confined in the United States of America on a charge of high treaſon.

At Woolwich, in Kent, Mrs. Cookſon, wife of Lieut.-col. C. N. C. of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

At the White Horſe inn, Fetter-lane, Lieut. William Miller, of the Weſt Norfolk Militia. On his way from Canterbury to viſit his family at Downham, Norfolk, he ſuddenly became blind, and, after an illneſs of four days, expired. His remains were interred at Downham-market.

In Duke's-court, Bow-ſtreet, Mr. Coleman, a very ingenious engraver in wood, whoſe talents had, at different times, procured him diſtinguiſhed premiums from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

In Paddington-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 62, Capt. Rogers.

Aged 99, Mr. J. Barry, of Lancaſter.

At Aſhburton, Devon, aged 99, Mr. Hurſt, woolſtapler.

At Oxford, aged 95, Edward Plaſtin, ſhoe-maker; and Mrs. Hicks, aged 75.

At Worceſter, aged 90, Mrs. Jane Cole, formerly of Ludlow.

At Mortimer, Berks, aged 82, John Tyſoe, eſq. formerly of Biddenden, Kent.

At Petersfield, the Rev. Mr. Barrett, a Diſſenting Miniſter.

At Hopton, Suffolk, J. Saunders; who was bewildered by the fog, and found dead in a field.

Mrs. Sarah Clark, many years a reſident of Saliſbury. Being called to ſit down to dinner with a party of friends, ſhe fell down and expired without a groan.

In the Creſcent, Bath, Edward Horne, eſq. of Bevis-mount, co. Southampton.

Dec. 2. Found dead, in Hyde-park, Andrew Rogers, a working-jeweller, who reſided in Weſt Smithfield. He had left his home on Sunday morning, Nov. 29, to ſee his ſon, who is at ſchool in the neighbourhood of Hounſlow; and was afterwards at the Pack-horſe, Turnham-green, which he left at ſix o'clock in the evening, ſaying he was going to Knightſbridge. He had been drinking pretty freely, and it is ſuppoſed had fallen down, and periſhed by the inclemency of the weather.

3. At Ipſwich, in an advanced age, Miſs Clara Reeve, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. William Reeve, M. A. many years miniſter of St. Nicholas, in that town, and ſiſter to the late Vice-admiral Reeve. Her firſt publication was a tranſlation, from the Latin, of the fine old Romance, "Barclay's Argenis," which made its appearance in 1772, in four duodecimo volumes, under the title of "The Phœnix; or, The Hiſtory of Polyarchus and Argenis." She next wrote "The Champion of Virtue," a Gothic ſtory, which was publiſhed in 1777, and was re-publiſhed in the following year, under the title it has ever ſince retained, viz. "The old Engliſh Baron." Miſs R. has ſince that time written "The Two Mentors, a Modern Story;" "The Progreſs of Romance, through Times, Countries, and Manners," in a courſe of intereſting and well-written evening converſations; "The Exile; or, Memoirs of the Count de Cronſtadt," the principal incidents of which are borrowed from a novel by M. D'Arnaud; "The School for Widows," a novel; "Plans of Education, with Remarks on the Syſtem of other Writers," in a duodecimo volume; and "Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon, a natural Son of Edward the Black Prince, with Anecdotes of many other eminent Perſons of the Fourteenth Century," in duodecimo volumes. It is hardly neceſſary for us to add, concerning a writer ſo well known as Miſs Reeve, that her works diſcover her to have cultivated uſeful knowledge with conſiderable ſucceſs; and to have applied that knowledge leſs frivolouſly than is frequently the caſe with female Authors.

4. At Dumfries, Enſign Duncan Campbell, of the 72d Foot, a promiſing young man, and much regretted. He was interred with military honours by the Stirlingſhire Militia, attended by Col. Douglas and all the Officers in garriſon, as well as by the Magiſtrates and many other reſpectable inhabitants of Dumfries.

Captain Charles-Adolphus Pyron, of the Bengal Cavalry.

Murdered, Mr. William Parker, farmer, of Swindon, co. Stafford. In conſequence of the Coroner's Inqueſt delivering their verdict againſt William Hawkeſwood, as the ſuſpected murderer, he immediately abſconded, and was traced to Worceſter, whence he proceeded onwards by the Briſtol mail. Two Sheriff's Officers inſtantly purſued him, and ſoon gained information of Mr. Townſhend, of the Buſh Tavern, Briſtol, that a young man, anſwering the deſcription they gave, did arrive by the mail-coach; that the firſt inquiry he made was for a houſe of rendezvous to enter into the Navy; and that he liberally rewarded the man who had taken him there with three guineas out of ten, which he received for his bounty. Mr. Townſhend then accompanied them on-board the tender, and pointed out the young man, who acknowledged that his name was Hawkeſwood, but ſaid, although he had fled on hearing the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, that he knew nothing about the poiſon. He was, however, immediately taken into cuſtody, and conveyed to Stafford Gaol, after undergoing a ſtrict examination; in the courſe of which, he acknowledged giving his maſter his uſual cup of camomile tea, which he was in the habit of drinking every morning, and in which arſenick had been infuſed, but that he did not put it in. It appeared, on the examination before the Coroner, that Mr. Parker, the moment he taſted the tea, complained that it had a very unpleaſant flavour, and did not, in conſequence, drink the whole of it; notwithſtanding which, he was ſoon after taken ill, and began to ſuſpect he was poiſoned; a ſurgeon was immediately ſent for, but Mr. Parker died in about an hour after. On examining the cup, the ſurgeon found the dregs of arſenick at the bottom. Hawkeſwood, being cloſely queſtioned, prevaricated in his anſwer, and at length made his eſcape, and concealed himſelf in his father's houſe, till the Coroner's inqueſt declared him to be the murderer. He was fully committed for trial.

5. Aged 97, Mrs. Adams, of Sherborne.

At New-miller-dam, near Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, Mr. Roberts, jun. of the former place, went into the houſe of Mr. Illingworth, and ſeating himſelf with his gun loaded acroſs his knees, one of the children began to play with it, when by ſome means it went off, and the contents were lodged in the body of a fine boy, about four years old, who died inſtantly.

6. Lieut. Smither, of the Army, who reſided in Bryanſton-ſtreet, near Portman-ſquare. While on his way from his lodgings to the Glouceſter coffee-houſe in Piccadilly, to take a journey into the Weſt of England, by the mail-coach, to ſee his wife and family, who were near Saliſbury, he ſuddenly dropt down dead in Oxford-ſtr.

After an illneſs of only 36 hours, occaſioned by falling through a trap-door, while in the execution of his buſineſs, Mr. John Denton, of Bagnigge-wells Tile-kilns, aged 68 years, the laſt 41 of which were entirely occupied in the faithful diſcharge of his duty to Meſſrs. Weſton, of Pancras, and Mr. Randall, their ſucceſſor.

Aged 60, Mr. George Burbage, upwards of 30 years a proprietor and printer of the Nottingham Journal, and a member of the Senior Council of the Corporation of Nottingham. He had been in buſineſs as a bookſeller and printer nearly 60 years; during which period, it is but juſtice to ſay, that, by his intenſe application and urbanity of manners, he obtained the reſpect of all ranks of ſociety.

7. At Cheltenham, George Parker, eſq. of Park-hall, Staffordſhire, grandſon to the late Lord Chief Baron Parker, and nephew to the Counteſs St. Vincent.

Suddenly, the wife of Mr. M'Niele, of Charles-ſtreet, near the Middleſex hoſpital.

8. At Upcot, near Hatherleigh, Devon, William-Michael Coham, eſq. ſon of the late Rev. Arthur C. archdeacon of Wilts.

At Haſlar hoſpital, Portſmouth, in conſequence of a cold caught at Copenhagen, Lieut. Gregory, of his Majeſty's ſhip Maida.

Mr. John Roſe, of Nechel's-green, Birmingham. While ſnipe-ſhooting, he broke his ram-rod, and returned home for another gun, which proved to be a double-barreled one; he remained in the houſe to charge it, and loaded one of the barrels; but in ramming-down the charge of the ſecond, the piece by ſome accident went off, and killed him on the ſpot.

At Philip's Norton, Somerſet, C. Gibbs, a poor man who got his livelihood by carrying coals, and whoſe death is lamented with genuine ſorrow by the neighbours. Conſtantly occupied in the laborious employment of a collier, and juſt above poverty himſelf, he devoted his labours peculiarly to ſupplying the wants of the poor immediately around him; and this he did with ſuch liberality, feeling, and integrity, that a general ſentiment of regret and eſteem proclaims his name deſerving of record, and his example worthy of imitation. He was ſober in his manners; decent in his apparel; and regular in his attendance at church.

Suddenly, at the Windſor Theatre, Mr. Lockey, one of the quarter-maſters of the Royal Horſe-guards Blue. He went with a party, in perfect health, into the boxes; near the finiſh of the farce, he was ſuddenly ſeized with a fit, and continued in a convulſive ſtate for near an hour, and then expired. He poſſeſſed great abilities, and was much beloved and reſpected by the Officers and the whole Regiment. He was alſo on the point of marriage with an amiable young lady of Windſor, of conſiderable fortune. His remains were interred with military honours; the Band of the Regiment attended, and played the Dead March in Saul. Col. Dorrien and the Officers followed in the proceſſion.

9. A labouring man, of the name of Chriſtie, a native of Switzerland, in the employ of Mr. Barrell, of Stockwell, Surrey, hung himſelf in his maſter's ſtables. He was remarkable for his penurioufneſs; 150l. in gold and Bank-notes were found ſewed up in his tattered cloaths.

In his 78th year, the Rev. Francis Mapletoft, 37 years rector of Aynho, co. Northampton, in the gift of W. R. Cartwright, eſq. M. P. for that county. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge; B. A. 1752, M. A. 1755; and ſucceeded the learned Mr. Waſſe.

A poor man, named Roberts, driver of a hackney-coach, was found dead in Bird-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, having, to all appearance, periſhed by cold.

Found frozen to death, on Tewkeſbury-ham, Mr. Jas. Lewis, hoſier, of Tewkeſbury.

A young man, named Laing, who was the ſupport of an aged mother, periſhed in the ſnow, on his way from Edinburgh to Anſtruther. He was found ſtanding erect.

10. In his 19th year, William Lewis, jun. cutler and ironmonger, of Briſtol.

Mrs. Woollen, of Sheffield-park, hatturner. She had juſt finiſhed reading a letter, which contained an account of the loſs of a ſhip, on-board of which all the crew periſhed, excepting her own ſon and another boy, when, being ſuddenly overcome with joy and apprehenſion, ſhe fell upon the floor, and inſtantly expired.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 78, Mr. Godfrey Outram.

John Black, a farmer's ſervant, of Navenby, co. Lincoln. Owing to the ſlippery ſtate of the road, he fell down between the horſes drawing a waggon loaded with coal, of which he was the driver, and, the wheels going over him, was killed on the ſpot.

At Powdergate, near Stanmore, Mr. James Richman Davis, an artiſt of conſiderable

derable property, who reſided near the turnpike at Paddington. He had been to a houſe near Watford, in a ſingle-horſe chaiſe, accompanied by his niece, a girl 16 years old; and on their return in the afternoon, it being duſk, and the ditches filled with ſnow on a level with the road, Mr. D. drove out of the horſe-track to the off-ſide of the road, and the off-wheel got into a ditch ſix feet deep. The girl was precipitated into the hedge unhurt; but the fall of the chaiſe was ſo ſudden, that the driver was thrown into the ditch with the vehicle upon him. He remained half an hour in this ſituation, and was killed by the fall.

At the Dock, at Rotherhithe, William Arnold, a brick-maker in the employ of the Grand Surrey Canal Company, who was drowned in a baſon belonging to the Company. It appeared, that on his ſeeing a perſon come with two officers to arreſt him for a debt of 2*l*. he left his buſineſs, jumped off the wharf into the baſon, which is near 60 feet deep, ſwam along-ſide a ſhip moored there, and mounted her deck. One of the officers followed, and was alſo aſcending; when the unfortunate man jumped over the other ſide, and almoſt inſtantly ſunk. He was ſuppoſed to have been ſeized with a ſudden fit of the cramp. The Coroner, Mr. Jemmett, and the Jury, took great pains to inveſtigate the caſe, as to whether the officers were in any way the cauſe of his death. The reſult was, that there was no imputation on the officers' conduct.

Mr. James Bealey, the ſon of a lady of that name, who reſides in Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare. While taking a ride near Colnbrook, his horſe took fright, as ſuppoſed, at the jingling of ſome ſheep-bells, and, making a plunge on to the foot-path, ſlipped up with the greateſt violence, and rolled over. Mr. B. clung to the ſaddle, and was ſo dreadfully hurt that he lived but a ſhort time, having bruiſed his head.

At Bath, the Hon. William Monſon, uncle to the preſent Lord Monſon, and one of the much-reſpected Repreſentatives in Parliament for the city of Lincoln. No panegyrick that can be written or pronounced will ſo faithfully or ſo well portray what he was, and the eſtimation in which he was held at Lincoln, as the ſincere regret which ſucceeded the communication of his death. He was Colonel of the 76th Regiment of Foot; and ſerved ſeveral years in the Eaſt Indies, where he repeatedly fought and bled in the ſervice of his King and Country.

At his houſe, at Cold Blow, near Dublin, aged 66, the Rev. Thomas Lyſter, D. D. He was a Curate in the City of Dublin 44 years, in the pariſhes of St. Werburgh and St. Peter; and acted as Secretary to the Dublin Society for 35 years, with the ſtricteſt integrity and aſſiduity. This gentleman was married to Miſs Ould, only daughter of Sir Fielding Ould, M. D. who was knighted by the father of the preſent Duke of Bedford, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Lyſter's ſituation as Secretary made him known to all the Nobility and landed intereſt of Ireland. Many were the livings beſtowed on AMIABLE perſons during 35 years; yet this worthy unaſſuming man died a curate at the age of 66.

11. At Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, aged 76, Mr. Joſeph Baraby.

At her ſon's houſe, in Cambridge, aged 74, Mrs. Ind, a widow lady, mother of Edward I. eſq. alderman of that borough.

Rev. Daniel Pape, vicar of Penn, co. Stafford, and author of "A compendious Engliſh Grammar, with a Key, by which Experience has proved that a Boy with a tolerable Capacity may, in a few Months, be taught to ſpeak or write the Engliſh Language correctly, though totally unacquainted with the Latin or Greek Languages, 1807."

After a long illneſs, aged 46, Matthew Talbot, of the White Hart, Bridgford, co. Stafford. Some time previous to his death he was ſeized with a lethargic complaint, commonly called a trance, in which he continued for ſeveral days, as if in a profound ſleep. He then awoke for a ſhort time, in a moſt impatient ſtate of hunger; and, having ſatisfied the cravings of Nature, gradually ſunk into the ſame drowſy and inſenſible ſtate, from which nothing could rouſe him; in which he continued a whole week, when he awoke only to meet the ſleep of death.

At Newington, Mr. Ralph Sedgwick, a merchant, who died in a fit of coughing in a hackney-coach. He had been ſpending the day with a party of friends at his daughter's, who reſides in Finſbury-ſquare, and retired at ten o'clock. On the arrival of the coach at his door, he was found a corpſe. It was manifeſt, from the teſtimony of the coachman, that he had burſt a blood-veſſel while coughing.

At Doncaſter, aged 57, Henry Moyes, of Edinburgh, M. D. He was delivering a courſe of lectures there on Natural Philoſophy; but being ſeized with a complaint in the ſtomach, a ſhort indiſpoſition deprived the world of this learned and truly-valuable man; who, though blind, had made great acquiſitions in medical and natural ſcience in general.

In Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row, aged 46, Mrs. Brooks, widow of James-Stuart B. eſq. formerly of the ſame place.

About 8 o'clock this evening, a boat, in going through London bridge, was whirled round ſeveral times by the ſtrong current,

rent, when one of the watermen, named James Fletcher, who reſided at Hungerford market, unfortunately fell overboard, and was drowned.

At Collercoats, near North Shields, aged 115, John Ramſay, mariner. He ſerved in the capacity of cabin-boy on-board one of the ſhips in Sir George Rooke's ſquadron, at the taking of Gibraltar, in 1704. He retained his faculties in full perfection till within a few days of his death; nor did his great age in the ſmalleſt degree damp his lively ſpirits, or ſhade his blithe countenance; and his ſociety was eagerly courted by the young and the gay of the neighbourhood, whom he never failed to gratify with a merry ſong or good old ſtory.

12. At Marlborough, after a few days illneſs, Lieut.-col. James Boys, inſpecting field-officer of the diſtrict.

At Avon, near Chippenham, Mr. Hugh Beames, a reſpectable farmer, and partner in the Chippenham Bank.

At the Mitre inn at Chatham, of a fever, Mr. George, late a midſhipman on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, and ſon of the Hon. Baron George, Lord Chief Juſtice of Ireland.

At Ryall, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, —— Wright, nearly 70 years of age; who was cruſhed to death in a ſtone-pit, an angle of a huge and hard maſs of earth having cleft him almoſt in two, from the ſkull downward.

Aged 78, the Rev. Edward Willan, 52 years vicar of the Holy Trinity, King's Court, in the city of York, and perpetual curate of Fulford.

At Kilfauns caſtle, in Scotland, aged 52, William Lord Gray. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his only brother, the Hon. Francis Gray, poſtmaſter-general for Scotland.

13. Poiſoned, by a pill adminiſtered to him by his mother, the infant ſon of Joſeph Holdham, a drummer in the 77th Regiment of Foot, quartered in Lincoln. It appeared that the father had obtained from the military hoſpital an opiate for his wife; and miſunderſtanding the directions of the ſerjeant who delivered it to him, he directed her to give it to the child, who had been inoculated for the ſmall-pox. The mother complied, and the conſequence was ſpeedily fatal.

Aged 80, Mrs. Wildman, a reſpectable maiden lady, of Cambridge.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Northall, bookſeller, of Stockport. He had been at chapel in the forenoon, came home, ate a hearty dinner, and ſeemed quite cheerful; but, in about an hour after, he was ſeized with a numbneſs in one of his feet, which immediately proceeded up one ſide, and took away the uſe thereof. In a few minutes he was deprived of the uſe of the other alſo, together with his ſenſes. He remained in this deplorable ſtate, totally inſenſible and unable to ſpeak, till about five o'clock, when he expired in the arms of Mr. Dawſon, his partner in trade, to the irreparable loſs of a numerous and deeply-afflicted family. Mr. N. was a truly upright man, endowed with boundleſs urbanity of heart, and univerſally reſpected.

In Bird ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, an elderly female, named Stone; who for 40 years had kept a ſchool in the ſame houſe in Bird-ſtreet. While ſitting in the front room of the ſecond floor, her cloaths by ſome accident caught fire; ſhe gave no alarm; but ſome neighbours ſmelling the fire, went into her room, and diſcovered her in a ſhocking ſtate. She ſurvived, in excruciating agony, until four o'clock the next morning, and then expired.

14. After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Thomas-Lovejoy Rich, ſurgeon, Broadmead, Briſtol.

15. At Caiſtor, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Sutton, relict of the late Mr. Thomas S. farmer, of Cabourn.

At Blyton, near Gainſborough, aged 38, Mrs. Winn, wife of Mr. W. miller. She had 14 children; not one of whom lived to be a day old, except the laſt, which is about 2 months old, and likely to do well.

At Earl Shilton, co. Leiceſter, Mr. John King, attorney at law.

16. In Bloomſbury-ſquare, Mrs. Moyſey, wife of Abel M. eſq.

Near Briſtol, Joſeph-Thomas Waugh, B. A. profeſſor of Rhetorick at Greſham college, London, and eldeſt ſon of the late Joſeph W. eſq. merchant, of Dowgate-hill, London.

17. At her ſeat at Kirklington, Notts, Mrs. Whetham, relict of the late John W. eſq. and aunt to the Ducheſs of Newcaſtle.

After a ſhort illneſs, aged 40, Mr. Samuel Paddiſon, of Lincoln, attorney.

At Gainſborough, in the prime of life, Mr. John Travis, joiner.—Alſo, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Brown.

In his 66th year, the Rev. Rob. Jones, rector of Peppard, Oxon, near Reading, Berks, in the gift of Jeſus College, Oxford.

At Shaw-hill, near Chorley, Mrs. Legh, wife of Richard L. eſq. high ſheriff of the county of Somerſet.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Henry-Phipps Randall, of the houſe of Bradſhaw, Randall, and Neve, Aldgate.

18. At Pentonville, Mrs. Vicary, relict of Mr. V. late of Hampſtead.

At her cottage in the Iſle of Wight, Lady Frances Tollemache, ſiſter to the Earl of Dyſart, and aunt to the Ducheſs of St. Alban's, and to Sir William Manners, bart. Lady Louiſa Manners attended her Ladyſhip during the greater part of her illneſs. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Helmingham, Suffolk.

In Dublin, after a few days illneſs, aged 88, Sir Francis Hutchinſon, bart. who had ſpent a long life in doing good. Poſſeſſed of a very large fortune, and having no family but a wife as benevolent as himſelf, he was the patron and promoter of every charity in Ireland, the friend of the oppreſſed, and ſteady guardian of the poor.

19. This day a fatal duel took place on Halbrow iſland, at the entrance of Cork harbour, in Ireland, between Lieutenants Phillimore and Medlicott, of his Majeſty's ſhip Polyphemus; the former of whom was mortally wounded by the firſt fire of the latter, which he never returned. He ſurvived till half paſt 10 the following morning, when he expired on-board the Polyphemus, in the 23d year of his age. He was the youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Joſeph P. of Oddeſton, co. Leiceſter.

The wife of Serjeant Young, of the Royal Artillery. Walking with her huſband from Dover to St. Margaret's, where a part of the Artillery are ſtationed, the night being very dark, ſhe fell over the cliff, and was killed on the ſpot.

Aged 21, Mr. William G. Motte, of Baliol college, Oxford.

At Melton Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Jean Gibb, relict of Mr. George G. merchant, of Balmerino, daughter of J. Carnegie, eſq. of Balmachie, and mother of Mr. G. ſurgeon, of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

Mr. G. Walters, pariſh-clerk of St. James's, Briſtol.

At Dulwich, Surrey, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Coleman, one of the oldeſt inhabitants of that place.

20. Rev. E. Langford, rector of Gayton, &c. and chaplain to Lord Boſton.

At Langley, Bucks, Mrs. De Salis, wife of Jerome De S. eſq.

In Portman barracks, after an illneſs of three days, Capt. George Deare, of the 3d Regiment of Guards.

In St. Simon's, Norwich, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Mack, who lived ſeveral years in the ſervice of the late W. Tilyard, eſq. of Poringland; during which time ſhe conſtantly travelled the number of 2920 miles annually; which, in ten years, amounted to 29,220 miles, the houſe being full four miles from Norwich; and her maſter, who it is well known was a remarkably eccentric character, never failed ſending her every day (Sunday not excepted) for ſuch things as his whimſical and capricious fancy ſtood in need of.

Mrs. Bowen, wife of John B. eſq. of the Priory-houſe, Cardigan.

Mrs. Sarah Harcourt, widow of the late Mr. Wm. H. of Twycroſs, co. Leiceſter.

At Horncaſtle, Lincolnſh. Mrs. Madely, wife of the Rev. C. M. vicar thereof.

21. At Huntingdon, in her 57th year, Mrs. Perkins.

In his 78th year, John Salmon, eſq. of Wells, co. Somerſet, father of Mrs. S. of Old Market-ſtreet, Briſtol.

In Clifford-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, Joſeph Slack, eſq. ſolicitor, ſon of George S. eſq. of King-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

Mr. William Hutchins, of Giltſpur-ſtreet, Weſt Smithfield.

22. At the vicarage-houſe at Hull, in his 92d year, Mr. Thomas Bromby, grandfather of the Vicar of the Holy Trinity church in Hull.

At his ſeat at South-hill, co. Somerſet, after little illneſs, Col. John Strode, late commander of the Bath Volunteer Infantry.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Alderman Towndrow, an eminent hoſier in the Newark.

Aged 114, Mary George, of the pariſh of St. Paul, Briſtol, great-great-grand-mother to a very numerous family.

In Grafton-ſtreet, Miſs Stronge, daughter of the late Sir James S. bart.

This evening, about ſeven o'clock, the Saliſbury coach, on its way to town, from the heavy fog, came in contact with the battlements of the firſt bridge near Belfont. By the ſhock, the coach and horſes were precipitated over the arch, a height of eight feet, into a ſhallow ſtream of water, about four feet deep; by which accident a gentleman, of the name of John Lockyer Wainwright, who was on the roof of the coach, was killed on the ſpot, by the carriage and horſes falling on him. The two leading horſes were drowned by the weight of the wheel-horſes and carriage on them. Had it not been for a chaiſe paſſing by at the time, in which were ſome naval officers coming to London, this unfortunate affair would have been more diſtreſſing, as five ladies, who were inſide the coach (which was nearly filled with water) would have been ſuffocated, but were, through the indefatigable exertions of the officers, with the guard and coachman, reſcued from their perilous ſituation; and the officers inſtantly reſigned their chaiſe for the uſe of the unfortunate travellers. The guard, on a ſingle horſe, with a lanthorn, conveyed Mrs. Wainwright (the lady of the unfortunate gentleman) and another lady to the George Inn, Belfont, while the remaining paſſengers were brought to the ſame place in the chaiſe which had been ſo humanely reſigned to them. On Mrs. Wainwright being pulled out of the coach, ſhe called for her huſband; when the guard, having extricated Mr. W. from his ſituation, and finding him dead, informed her that he was gone to fetch a carriage to convey her to Belfont; but that if ſhe did not like to wait, he would conduct her on one of the horſes after him to Belfont. The agony of the lady when the corpſe of her huſband was brought to the Inn is eaſier felt than deſcribed.

ſcribed. The unfortunate Mr. Wainwright was formerly a Captain in the Army, and lately retired, with his lady, to the Weſt of England. Having occaſion to come to London, they travelled in poſt-chaiſes till they came to Saliſbury, where they took inſide places in the coach for town, and an outſide one for a female ſervant that accompanied them. About four o'clock in the afternoon Mr. W. remarked to his wife, that it was too cold for the poor girl to be on the roof, and that he would, with the leave of the paſſengers, exchange places with her for the remainder of the journey. He had not been on the roof more than two hours when the unfortunate accident happened. The deceaſed has left a brother in the Army; and was the ſon of the Rev. Mr. Wainwright, who reſides near Kells, in the county of Meath, and is incumbent of a living of conſiderable value in that dioceſe. Mrs. Wainwright was the widow Pearce, whoſe ſtep-daughter, when under age, married Mr. Lockyer, the deceaſed's uncle, whoſe cauſe for marrying a ward of Chancery is freſh in the recollection of the publick.

23. Of an aſthma, Mrs. Nunn, wife of Mr. James N. bookſeller, in Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At her houſe in London, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Fouace, ſiſter to the late Ducheſs of Ancaſter, and daughter of Major Layard.

Aged 69, Mrs. M. Pierce, of Prince's-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare; and, on the 26th, Mr. Goodwin, of Union-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, aged 35, her ſon.

In her 55th year, Mary, 27 years wife of John Fentiman, eſq. of Kennington.

Mr. Gibſon, of the Green Dragon inn at Leiceſter.

24. At Holywell, Flintſhire, aged 32, Annabella, wife of Capt. John Edwards, late of the Antient Britiſh Light Dragoons.

At Birthorpe, near Folkingham, aged 75, Mrs. Dawſon.

At Theakſtone, near Bedale, aged 72, John Williams, eſq.

At the Hot wells, Clifton, in the prime of life, John Johnſon, eſq. of Great Torrington, Devon, and captain in the Royal Weſtminſter Regiment of Militia.

Mrs. Hopkins, of Milton-hall, Berks.

At her daughter's houſe, Brough, Iſabella Green, relict of the late Francis G. of Mary-la-Bonne New Road.

This morning a child of Mr. Button, muſic-ſeller, of St. Paul's Church-yard, between 3 and 4 years old, being left by a ſervant in the room, where a lighted candle was placed on the hearth, cloſe to the grate, approached ſo near as to ſet its cloaths on fire. The father and mother of the infant being firſt alarmed by the cries of the little ſufferer, haſtened to its aſſiſtance, and extinguiſhed the flames by rolling it in a carpet. Unfortunately, the child's eyes were totally deſtroyed; it was otherwiſe dreadfully diſfigured; and, after languiſhing about 12 hours, expired.

At Paris, Madame La Fayette, daughter of the Duke D'Ayen, ſon of the Marſhal De Noailles, and wife of General ci-devant Marquis De La F.

25. At his ſeat at Belton, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, in his 64th year, Brownlow Lord Brownlow. He was the only ſon of the late Sir John Cuſt, bart. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; in remuneration of whoſe ſervices in that high office he was advanced to the Peerage in 1776. He was twice married: firſt, to Miſs Drury, daughter and coheireſs of Sir Thomas D. of Overſtone, co. Northampton, and ſiſter to the late Counteſs of Buckinghamſhire; and ſecondly to Miſs Bankes, only daughter of Sir Henry B. of Wimbledon, by whom he has left a numerous iſſue. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, the Hon. John Cuſt, M. P. for the borough of Clithero.

Aged 98, the Rev. Joſhua-Middleton Clowes, M.A. rector of Walkington, near Beverley, co. York.

At Cambridge, aged 90, Mr. Deighton, father of Mr. D. bookſeller there.

At Little Hatch, on the Acton road, co. Middleſex, K. R. Vanduke, eſq.; whoſe death was occaſioned by falling over the banniſter of a ſtair-caſe. He was recently a merchant, reſiding in Broad-ſtreet, and had lately taken up his reſidence in the neighbourhood of Putney, in Surrey. He went to viſit his ſiſter, at Little Hatch aforeſaid, accompanied by his ſon and daughter; and, on being about to retire, at nine o'clock in the evening, he tripped over ſome baize at the door of the drawing-room, fell over the banniſter, and died in a ſhort time of the injury he received.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 70, Michael Hodgſon, eſq. of Muſwell-hill, near Hornſey, Middleſex.

At Iſlington, in her 18th year, Catherine, youngeſt daughter of the late Charles Hammond, eſq. of Milk-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

Miſs Louiſa Mallcott, daughter of Mr. John M. maſon, of Newgate-ſtreet.

At Linlithgow, Scotland, Norval Smith, who has been driver with Mr. Mackay, on the Stirling coach, upwards of 15 years, and had accumulated money and property to the amount of 1500l.; which ſhews what one in that ſituation may do, if very careful. He had never been known to be a day unwell, or unfit for his daily employment, till within three weeks of his death.

26. In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, Emma, Counteſs-dowager of Mount-Edgecumbe, relict of the third Lord and firſt Earl, and mother of the preſent Earl. Her Ladyſhip was Miſs Gilbert, only daughter and heir of

of Dr. John Gilbert, who was Archbiſhop of York. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Mount-Edgecumbe.

By nearly ſevering his head from his body with a razor, —— Allcott, eſq. an officer in the Army, and a gentleman of great reſpectability, who reſided at the houſe of Mrs. M'Coulley, in Oxford-ſtreet, where he committed the ſhocking act.

In his 70th year, the Rev. Millington-Maſſey Jackſon, 35 years vicar of Warminſter, and rector of Kingſton-Deverill, both co. Wilts.

27. At his houſe near Birmingham, in his 80th year, Sampſon Lloyd, banker. He was married, in 1762, to Rachel daughter of Samuel Barnes, of Clapton, near London, who ſurvives him; and by whom he had 17 children, 10 of whom alſo ſurvive him; 5 died in his life-time, having been married, and all leaving iſſue; 1 died at 11 years old, and 1 died an infant. The number of his grandchildren now living is 29. Few men have paſſed through life more beloved and reſpected by his family and acquaintance, or with more integrity and honour. His manners were poliſhed; and the cheerful turn of his converſation, which was enlivened by intereſting anecdotes, rendered his company particularly pleaſing. Though much attached to Chriſtianity, and the religious principles of the Society of Friends, to which he belonged, his religion had caſt no gloom over his countenance, but tended to produce a placid compoſure, and to counteract natural irritability. In early life his engaging manners and ſocial diſpoſition introduced him into gay circles; but in theſe he moved with more circumſpection than moſt young men did whoſe company was ſo much ſought after, and who pleaſed ſo much by elegance of perſon and addreſs. When he was about 30 years of age he thought it his religious duty to bid adieu to the faſhions of the world, and to act in conformity to the Chriſtian principles of the Religious Society to which he belonged (though contrary to his natural diſpoſition); and in this line of conduct he perſevered to the end of his long and honourable life, beloved and eſteemed by all around him. He had been favoured to paſs through life with but very little illneſs; but, for the laſt five years, he was incapable of uſing much exerciſe. His end was tranquil and reſigned, and brought to the recollection of the writer of this the Scripture text, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Aged about 16, Miſs White, daughter of Mr. W. of Market-ſtreet, St. James's. While reading in the drawing-room, a few days before, her cloaths caught fire, and ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt as to occaſion her death this day.

Aged 74, William Weſt, eſq. of Pullen's-row, Iſlington.

At Hanwell, Middleſex, in her 88th year, Mrs. Hannington, formerly one of the matrons of Eton college.

At Cookham, Berks, Mrs. Elizabeth Plumer, ſiſter of William P. eſq. late M.P. for the county of Berks.

At Windſor caſtle, in a very advanced age, the Rev. John Lockman, D.D. F.A.S. canon of Windſor, and maſter of St. Croſs in Hampſhire. He was of Balliol college, Oxford; M.A. 1718, B. and D.D. 1760.

In Vine-lane, Newcaſtle, aged 86, Mrs. Barbara Richardſon, wife of Mr. John R. attorney, and aunt to the Lord Chancellor.

28. In his 64th year, Daniel Bureau, eſq. merchant, of Wallbrook, and one of the directors of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company.

Mr. Walter Williams, of the Hawkers and Pedlars Office, Somerſet-houſe, many years an officer of the Court of Chancery.

Georgiana-Chriſtina, wife of Mr. Wm. Hoſkin, of Jewry-ſtreet, Crutched-friers.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Warden, wife of George W. eſq.

At Loweſtoft, Suffolk, aged 44, Mr. Richard Powles, of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

Henry Watchorn, eſq. ſenior alderman of Leiceſter; of which borough he twice ſerved the office of mayor, 1780 and 1788.

This morning, a fine child, about four years old, daughter of Mrs. Reed, of Eye, being left with her infant brother in the houſe, while her mother went on an errand into the village, was burnt to death, in conſequence of its cloaths catching fire; as was alſo Joſeph Carr, aged 4 years, ſon of William C. ſerving in the Navy, who was left by his mother, under ſimilar circumſtances, at Lewes, and who was born blind, but could run about the ſtreets like other boys, and poſſeſſed ſuch a thorough knowledge of his play-mates that he could readily diſtinguiſh one from another.

At his houſe in Carlton-place, Glaſgow, John Pattiſon, eſq. merchant.

29. After a lingering illneſs, Mr. John Hunt, of Southwark.

At his houſe in the Minories, aged 76, William Wilſon, eſq.

30. At the Rev. Mr. Trollope's, Chriſt's Hoſpital, aged 37, the Rev. Thomas Marler, late chaplain to the Britiſh Factory at Oporto. He bore his ſevere indiſpoſition with true Chriſtian reſignation; and his remains were depoſited in the South cloiſter of Chriſt's Hoſpital.

In her 91ſt year, Mrs. Anne Caſſamajor, daughter of the late Lewis C. eſq. a merchant of Briſtol.

Mr. John-Sandford Keene, formerly a ſilverſmith of Briſtol.

31. At her reſidence in Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, aged 64, Mrs. Hannah Maberly;

berly; a lady whoſe loſs will be ſeverely felt by a large circle of relations and friends.

Mrs. Abbott, relict of William A. eſq. late of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury.

Aged 74, John Veyſey, eſq. of Brampford-Speke, in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Devon; leaving his property to 34 nephews and nieces.

At the New Hummums, in Covent-garden, J. K. Wenth, eſq. a Weſt-India gentleman, who, in a fit of derangement, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor.

In Bow-ſtreet, aged 60, Mr. Tho. Carpmeal, one of the oldeſt officers belonging to the Public Office; having been appointed in 1769 by Sir John Fielding, to whom he was recommended by Mr. Clark, an officer of the higheſt reſpectability, belonging to Bow-ſtreet, who likewiſe held a ſituation in the Mint, in conſequence of his having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in accompanying Mr. Clark and Mr. Jealous to apprehend three highwaymen, at a houſe in Hemlock-court, Carey-ſtreet, for a highway robbery on Finchley common, when he not only behaved very courageouſly, but ſhewed good management. After his appointment he became one of the moſt active officers belonging to the office; ſo much ſo, that he was ſent by Government and various Public Offices and Bodies to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; likewiſe to different parts of the Continent, to apprehend perſons charged with crimes; in all of which he was very ſucceſsful. About 20 years ſince, he was ſent to apprehend three men in France for a forgery upon the Bank of England to a very conſiderable amount. By his induſtry he traced out the men, and applied to the Police of France to have them given up, which was refuſed; however, it was agreed that Carpmeal ſhould have a fair chance of apprehending them after they were off French ground; and ſome of the French Police Officers took them in a cart to the extremity of the French territory, and turned them looſe upon the ſand beach upon the coaſt of Holland; they took to their heels, Carpmeal and his aſſiſtants purſued them, ſecured two, and brought them to England; they were tried, found guilty, and executed. He continued his activity in his office till within theſe laſt five or ſix years, during which time he has had very bad health. He has left a widow, and a daughter by a former wife. Rivett and Pearkes are his executors. His remains were interred, with much funeral pomp, at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, attended by a numerous train of his Brother-officers.

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 16, 1806, to December 15, 1807.

Chriſtened { Males 9812 / Females 9601 }	In all, 19416	Buried { Males 9296 / Females 9038 }	In all, 18334	Increaſed in Burials 396	
Died under 2 Years 5443	20 and 30 - 1160	60 and 70 - 1507	100 - 0	104 - 0	
Between 2 and 5 2010	30 and 40 - 1883	70 and 80 - 1158	101 - 1	105 - 0	
5 and 10 737	40 and 50 - 1677	80 and 90 - 462	102 - 1	110 - 0	
10 and 20 581	50 and 60 - 1665	90 and 100 - 49	103 - 0	115 - 0	

DISEASES.					
Abortive, Stillborn	481	Dropſy	790	Mortification	210
Abſceſs	50	Evil	4	Palſy	106
Aged	1424	Feverſ of all Kinds	1033	Palpitation of the Heart	1
Ague	1	Fiſtula	8	Pleuriſy	32
Apoplexy & ſudden	242	Flux	8	Purples	1
Aſthma & Phthiſic	523	French Pox	26	Quinſy	4
Bedridden	2	Gout	32	Rheumatiſm	3
Bile	3	Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	10	Riſing of the Lights	1
Bleeding	22	Grief	10	Small Pox	1297
Burſten & Rupture	13	Headmouldſhot, Horſeſhochead, and Water in the Head	209	Sore Throat	4
Cancer	83	Jaundice	29	Sores and Ulcers	12
Canker	2	Jaw Locked	5	St. Anthony's Fire	3
Chicken Pox	3	Impoſthume	2	Spaſm	12
Childbed	164	Inflammation	632	St. Vitus's Dance	1
Colds	10	Lethargy	3	Stoppage in the Stomach	14
Colick, Gripes, &c.	14	Livergrown	19	Swelling	3
Conſumption	4961	Lunatic	135	Teeth	322
Convulſions	3994	Meaſles	452	Thruſh	43
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	439	Miſcarriage	8	Tumour	1
Croup	57			Vomiting and Looſeneſs	3
Diabetes	1			Worms	5
				CASUALTIES.	
				Bit by Mad Dogs	2
				Broken Limbs	2
				Bruiſed	1
				Burnt	36
				Drowned	111
				Exceſſive Drinking	9
				Executed *	5
				Found Dead	13
				Fractured	1
				Frighted	4
				Killed by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	101
				Killed themſelves	45
				Murdered	2
				Poiſoned	1
				Scalded	8
				Suffocated	11
				Total	358

* There have been Executed in the City of London and County of Surrey 13; of which Number (5 only) have been reported to be Buried (as ſuch) within the Bills of Mortality.

INDEX of NAMES in Vol. LXXVII. Part II.

A.
ABBOT 880, 1240
Abbs 982
Abercorn, Marq. 737
Abercrombie 1053
Abercromby 683
Abingdon, Earl 886
Aboyne, Earl of 681
Achmuty 864
Acraman 787
Acred 781
Acott 869
Acton 1105
Adair 867
Adam 761
Adams 887, 892, 980, 1178, 1233
Adamson 867, 891, 1054
Addington 666, 856
Addison 1084, 1180
Affleck 661, 1056
Agar 1227
Agassiz 985
Ainsley 685
Ainslie 680
Ainsworth 738, 1078
Albany, Duch. of 640
Albemarle, Duke of 724
Albrecht 1075
Alcock 894
Alden 785
Alderley 1179
Aldrich 1229
Aldridge 1174
Aldham 684
Aldis 893, 915
Aldsworth 1109
Alcott 1239
Allen 785, 790, 802, 977, 989
Allenby 789
Alleyn 1119
Allingham 779
Almoney 1072
Alton 1231
Amcotts 984
Amphlett 976, 1056
Amos 690, 779
Amys 983
Ancaster, Duch. of 1238
Ancram 975
Anderson 633, 778, 1055, 1180
Andrews 618, 779, 905, 1054, 1079, 1227
Angerstein 890
Anglesey, Earl of 785
Annesley 785, 787
——— Earl 812
Ansley 881, 1072
Anson 784, 1055, 1075
Anstey 998
Antes 647
Apreece 988
Apsey 1232
Apthorp 662
Arbuthnot, 877
——— Viscountess 778
Archdall 728
Arden, Lord 957
Arkwright 886
Armstrong 891
Arnold 781, 1076, 1235
Arran, Earl of 629, 787
Arthur 669
Asgill 889, 1084
Askew 740
Ashbrooke 632
——— Viscountess 778
Ashburnham 691
Ashby 846
Ashe 975
Ashfield 1180
Ashhurst 1081, 1084
Ashley 662, 665
Ashton 686, 911
Ashtown, Lord 779
Asperne 779
Aspland 904
Astle 644
Astley 988, 989, 998, 1075
Astleys 981
Atcheson 990
Atkins 1170
Atkinson 1172
Atterbury 1000
Attwood 1170
Atwood 690
Atty 1171
Avonmore, Viscount 777
Auber 892
Auchmuty 670
Auckland, Lord 1172
Aufrere 661
Ausleck 1168
Austen 780
Austin 885, 1177
Ayliffe 635
Aylosse 636
Aynsworth 907

B.
BABINGTON 857
Bach 1074
Bacher 1076
Bacon 985, 1179 1191, 1229
Bagford 738
Bagge 789
Bagster 789
Bagwell 822, 1228
Bailey 681, 961
Bains 967
Baird 872, 888
Baker 661, 1082
Balcarras, Earl 822
Balders 886
Baldwin 681
Baldwyn 1105
Balfour 822, 1176
Ball 982, 1178
Ballantine 686
Ballard 1171, 1225
Ballendine 1174
Band 981
Bangor, Bp. 661
Bankes 666, 764, 959
Banks 665, 708, 980, 1238
Bannister 981, 1231
Baraby 1235
Barber 1180
Barbier 676
Barclay 970, 1084, 1178
Bardolph, Lord 636
Barham 683
Baring 666
Barker 662, ib. 686, 983, 984, 1014, 1086, 1171
Barkly 680
Barnard 689
Barneby 1105
Barnes 655, 692, 725, 1055, 1056, ibid. 1168, 1206, 1239
Barnfield 833
Baron 1056
Barrell 1234
Barrett 1233
Barrie 666
Barrington 661, 788, ib. 902, 1226
——— Bp. 639
Barrow 1010
Barton 976, 1056
Barry 777, 867, 1232
Basham 1180
Baskerfield 790
Baskett 1054, 1229
Basnett 1056
Bassett 1081
Bastard 846
Bat 1083
Batchelor 980
Bate 1081
Bateman 1083, 1084
Bath, Marq. of 1084
——— and Wells, Bp. of 801
Bathurst 621, 664, 681, 763, 855, 1054
——— Bp. 639
——— Countess 1180
Batten 681
Battesby 1175
Battle 1232
Baxter 720
Bayley 661, 891
Baylis 1081
Baynes 1073
Bayntun 866, 869
Bazell 1076
Beadon, Bp. 639
Beales 1175
Bealey 1235
Beames 1236
Beamish 1179
Beatson 1192
Beauclerk 622
Beaufort, Duke of 625
Beausoy 1181
Beaulieu, Earl 1081
Beckingham 785
Beckley 982
Beckwith 778, 874, 986
Bedford 983, 1172
——— Duke of 857, 1072
Bedingfield 681
Begbie 685
Belchamber 978
Bell 886, 1076, 1080, 1177
Belloe 1205
Beltham 629, 800, 823, 904
Bence 662
Benford 781
Bengough 1078
Benn 1121
Bennet 891
Bennett 1172
Benningsen 673, 683
Bensley 1072
Benson 1231
Bentham 1099
Bentinck 1073
Beresford 888, 891, 1076
——— Lord 1054
Berkeley 627, 685, 728, 771, 902, 1166
Bernonville 907
Berry 978
Bertram 1175
Berwick, Duke of 1132
Bethorough, Lord 1227
Bethel 802
Bethell 1229
Bettisworth 887, 1085
Bevan 1178, 1226
Beven 1232
Bicknell 1177
Bickett 890
Biddulph. 666, 1073
Bidwell 680
Bigby 1229
Biggs 662
Billson 872, 1678
Bingham 777, 1174
Binns 982
Birch 661, 740, 776, 896, 951, 1119

INDEX of NAMES in Vol. LXXVII. Part II.

Bird 1181, 1225
Birdwood 1229
Birmingham 819
Birrell 985
Birt 1074
Bish 977
Bishop 661
Bishopp, Lady 988
Black 1054, 1234
Blackbourn 686
Blackburn 662, 889
Blackshaw 1074
Blagrove 1231
Blake 779, 867, 906, 1077
Blanchard 637, 1016
Bland 971, 1075, 1231
Blaquiere 874
Blaxland 1054
Blenkinsop 790, 1054
Blennerhassett 1232
Blewett 1177
Bligh 891, 1079
Blight 869
Bliss 1171
Blome 1101
Blomefield 1054, 1145
Bloomfield 656
Blore 800, 1000
Blount 802, 1009
Blunn 969
Board 908
Boccace 835
Bodens 1231
Bodicoate 908
Bodie 1074
Boevey 1074
Boffe 785
Bold 968
Bolton 789
—— Duke of 679
—— Lord 785, 1053
Bonar 1171
Bond 683, 1228
Bonham 783
Banner 681
Bonney 662
Booth 784, 894
Boothby 883
Bootle 1171
Boreham 970, 1179
Boreman 808, 901
Boringdon, Lord 958
Borron 1074
Borrowes 679
Bortis 787
Boston, L 1237
Boswell 1033
Bott 887
Bovet 779
Boutillers 882
Boughton 681
Boultbee 778
Bourke 822, 864
Bourmaster 1180
Bourne 665, 764, 857 976, 987, 1053, 1055, 1228
Boutale 780
Bouverie 868, 959
Bowdler 976, 1171
Bowen 661, 986, 1179, 1228, 1237
Bowerman 1175
Bowes 632, 635, 728, 1174, 1175
Bowker 891, 1178
Bowles 891, 1074, 1148
Bowman 1181
Bowser 986
Bowyer 655, 738, 1178, 1179
Box 1231
Boyce 661, 867, 1084
Boyde 886
Boydell 655, 976, 1180
Boyle 661
Boys 1074, 1236
Brace 901
Bradbury 1141
Bradfield 1076
Bradford 867, 1076
Bradley 685, 860 983
Bradshaw 787, 790, 1236
Braine 781
Braithwaite 880, 1078
Bramston 1054
Brand 662, 1231
Brandenburg 889
Brandford 787
Brandon 990
Bransby 688
Brasbridge 972
Brawn 867
Bray 1120
Breaks 981
Bocknock 1102
Bree 1169
Breedon 975
Breeks 1056
Briffit 1232
Bremen 1179
Bremmem 980
Brent 1074
Brereton 689
Bretuil 1076
Briant 1074
Bricknell 902
Bridekirk 1177
Bridges 689, 1056
Brighouse 979
Bright 1082, 1177
Brisbane 1181, 1228
Brisco 886
Bristol, Bp. of 661, 1053
—— Earl of 806
Britten 980
Britton 638, 911
Broad 681
Broadhurst 649
Broadley 890
Brocas 1232
Brock 1081
Brocksop 892
Brodrick 1223
Brogden 666
Bromby 983, 1237
Brome 985
Bronger 1104
Brooke 661, 1054, 1080, 1178
Brooker 906
Brookes 1235
Bookman 867
Broß 1170
Brothers 902
Brough 1176
Broughton 680, 886, 1171
Brown 686, 781, 796, 837, 890, 961, 980, 982, 1055, 1167, 1228, 1232, 1236
Browne 664, 666, 763, 779, 787, 886, 981, 1171, 1174, 1178
Brownlow, Lord 1238
Brownly 1181
Bruce 647, 1232
Brudenell 1114
Brumpton 780
Brundrett 766
Brunswick, Duchess of 678
Brunton 1172
Brydges 989, 1129
Brydone 972
Buccleugh, Countess 980
Buchan 644
Buchanan 774, 867, 975, 1057, 1074, 1080
Buc'hor 887
Buckeridge 1055
Buckingham, Duke of 632, 644
Buckinghamsh. Countess 1238
Buckle 1181
Buckler 808
Buckner, Bp. 639, 1004
Buckworth 662
Budd 867
Bull 780, 784
Buller 662, 867, 986, 1055, 1225
Bullivant 689
Bullock 985
Bulwer 659
Banbury 685
Bunce 907
Bunster 1232
Buonaparte 888, 890, 1094
Burbage 1234
Burbidge 895
Burdett 677
Burdon 778, 1232
Bureau 1239
Burges 986, 1083, 1177
Burgess, Bp. 639
Burke 786, 996, 1033, 1171
Burkitt 620, 661
Burlington, Ld. 630
Burman 1172
Burn 1172
Burnaby 1055
Burne 1074
Burnett 886, 1176
Buringham 981
Burne 865
Burney 681
Burrard 871, 1054
Burrell 681, 866, 867, 888, 977, 1228
Burrows 981, 1074
Bury 867
Bush 687, 788, 961
Bushby 662
Bushel 787
Butcher 1075
Bute, Ma. of 774
Butler 627, 688, 976, 1046, 1055
Button 1238
Buxton 867
Byrch 701
Byron 779
C.
CABOT 788
Cadman 788, 987
Cadogan 867
Cairnes 1074
Calcraft 855
Caldwell 683
Call 1171
Callanan 685
Callaway 782
Callender 1181
Calma 605
Caltharn 808
Calthrope 681
Calvert 666, 764, 1085
Cameron 871
Campbell 874, 886, 974, 984, 987, 1171, 1174, 1231, 1233
—— Lady F. 783
Canning 664, 763, 856, 957, 958, 959
Cantelupe 911
Canterbury, Ab. 959
Capel 975
Capon 690
Carbery, Lord 683, 778
Cardoux 867
Carew 665, 666, 705, 958
Carey 781, 782
Carleton 661, 917, 1015, 1054
Carlin

Carlier 605
Carliſle, Cs 1130
—— Earl 1133, 1217
Carly 888
Carmichael 680
Carnegie 1074, 1237
Caroline, Queen 823
Carpenter 779, 1175
Carpmeal 1240
Carr 644, 780, 972, 1170, 1239
Carrick, Earl of 627, 1205
Carryl 883
Carter 624, 691, 788, 823, 831, 888, 1055, 1079
Carthew 1055
Cartwright 737, 778, 916, 1080, 1234
Carver 685
Cary 1175
Caſley 1142
Caſo 676
Caſſamajor 1239
Caſtabalia, Bp. of 715
Caſtell 1175
Caſtle-Stewart, Earl of 629
——— Lord 902
Caſtlereagh, Ld. 665, 853, 855, 857, 871, 957
Caſwell 685
Cat 655
Cathcart, Ld. 860, 861, 863, 871, 875, 1054
Cats 1099
Cattle 985
Cave 808, 823, 1186, 1196
Cavendiſh 666, 681, 787, 822, 990, 1228
———, Lord 857
Caulfield 787
Cæſar 1017
Chace 1176
Chalkeley 971
Chalkhill 739
Challoner 867
Chalmer 1073
Chalmers 1053
Chaloner 644
Chamberlain 691
Champagne 679
Champion 1186
Champneys 666, 1081
Chandler 990
Chandleſs 1086
Chapman 632, 685, 890, 1080, 1086
Charles II. 787
Charlet 1142
Charlett 1004
Charlewood 779
Charlſworth 1171
Charlton 780
Charteris 985
Chaſſenton 1016
Chatham, Earl 1053
Cheron 1076
Cheſter 1055
Cheſterfield, Earl of 279
Chiappina 989
Child 1178
Childe 779
Chilwell 1102
Chinnery 1073
Chiſholm 867
Chiſhulls 1000
Chivers 690
Cholmley 1105
Cholmondeley 819
——— Earl 790
Cholwich 681
Chriſtie 670, 780, 971, 1176, 1234
Chriſtmas 1232
Church 978, 1055
Churchill 1080
Churton 622, 714
Clack 1228
Clancarty, Cts. 976
——— Earl of 661
Clanchatton 822
Clanmorris, Ld. 777, 1174
Clanricarde 1075
——— Cts. 975
Clapham 1056, 1175, 1229
Clare 1231
—— Earl of 625, 891
Clarges 682
Clark 687, 782, 983, 1014, 1174, 1233, 1240
Clarke 725, 788, 979
Clayton 789
Cleaver, Bp. 639, 1004
Clements 830, 971
Clephane 975
Clermont, Lady 1168
Clifford 990, 1116
Clifton 662
Clinkard 799
Clithero 1181
Clogher, Bp. 956, 1004
Clonmell, Earl 822
Clowes 1238
Cludde 779
Coane 867
Coates 621
Cobbin 881
Cochrane 860, 1225
———, Lord 857
Cockaine 728
Cockayne 788
Cockburn 692, 779
Codrington 626
Coghlan 822, 1171
Cohan 1234
Colmer 1056
Cole 889, 1233
Coleman 724, 1056, 1232, 1237
Coles 786, 1081
Collet 1074
Collick 1178
Collier 872, 1053, 1055
Collin 895
Collingwood, Ld. 670, 960, 1064, 1179, 1180
Collins 982, 1178
Colman 784
Colthurſt 1104
Combe 661, 666, 738, 836
Comber 808, 829
Comfort 982
Compton 627, 728
Comyns 1075
Conant 1204
Congreve 864
Conolly 680
Conqueſt 888
Conſidine 867
Conway 975
Conyers 706
Cooke 643, 644, 681, 684, 737, 1074, 1084, 1148
Cookſon 662, 1232
Cooper 650, 688, 787, 970, 1051, 1054, 1078, 1103, 1191
Coote 823, 1231
Cope 661, 971, 1181
Corbet 869
Corbett 785, 888, 976
Corbould 1228
Corbyn 891
Cork, Bp. 1054
Cornbury, Lord 708
Corniſh 690, 1228
Cornwall 908
———, Bp. 639, 1004
Cornwallis 1055
———Bp. 639
Corſton 1175
Cort 789
Cotes 989, 1228
Cotter 887
Cottle 895
Cotton 631, 662, 779, 867, 874, 883, 886, 902
Cove 776
Coventry 753
Couchman 895
Court 891, 978
Courtenay 893
Courtney 779
Couſmaker 822
Cowans 1172
Coward 985, 1229
Cowdall 857
Cowlham 1178
Cowper 631, 979
Cox 681, 802, 867, 887, 975, 986
Coxe 823, 882
Crabb 981
Craddock 738, 1069
Cradock 967
Craig 1053
Crane 790
Cranſtown 1081
Cranſtoun, Lord 886
Craven, Earl 1172, 1179
Crauford 664, 854, 864, 886, 889
Crawford 1177
——— Earl of 661
Crawley 774, 775
Cremorne, Viſc. 822, 893
Creſpigny 1080
Creſwell 662, ib.
Cretet 875
Crickett 1171
Crickitt 1074
Cripps 855
Criſp 889, 908, 1101, 1104
Criſpe 981
Crittenden 1082
Crobally 788
Croft 689, 981, 1074
Croſton 684
Croker 763
Crombie 613
Crook 975
Croſbie 822, 1043
Croſby 776, 788
Croſhold 892
Croſs 680, 789, 1084
Croſsley 786, 889
Crouch 887
Crowch 979
Crowe 781, 805, 867, 901
Crowther 1228
Cullen, Lord 762
——— Viſcount 728
Culpen 1175
Cumberland 1171
Cumbrin 1072
Cumming 988
Cummings 886
Cunningham 680
Curran 777
Currey 1172
Currie 779, 900
Curry 678
Curtis 886, 1073, 1085, 1180
Curtois 980
Curwen 764
Cuſhing 713
Cuſt 668, 1238
Cuthberſton 685
Cutler 915

D.
DADE 661
Dalby 1055
Dale 790
Dales 1180
Dalhouſie, Counteſs 975
Dallaway 1099
Dalling 1102
Dilly 660
Dalrymple 886, 1053, 1231
Dalton 1171, 1231
Dampier 887, 1074
——Bp. 639
Daniell 681, 1231
Dannett 1074
Danton 988
Danvers 1181
Darby 779
Darcy 871
D'Arcy 982, 1171
Darlington 686
——— Counteſs of 679
Darnborough 688
Darnley, Earl 1079
Dartmouth, Earl of 661
Darwell 635
Daſhwood 662
Daubeny 1075
Dauling 1102
D'Auvergne 864
Davidſon 1227
Davie 986
Davies 683, 725, 1056, 1082
Davis 661, 782, 783, 788, 892, 1084, 1169, 1234
Daviſon 783, 981
Davors 833
Davy 1102, 1168, 1228
Dawes 683
Daws 681
Dawſon 692, 822, 893, 902, 998, 1236, 1238
Day 1108
D'Ayen, Duke 1228
Deane 780
Deans 1074
Deare 1227
Decken 862
DeDunſtanville, Lord 958
Dee 835
Deegen 964
Deerhurſt, Viſc. 886
Deering 985
Defenſans 690
De Grey 1229
Deighton 1238
Dekker 834
Delagarde 1102
Delamain 967
Delancy 668, 681
Delmont 890, 974
Delo 968
Deloraine, Earl 980
Delver 606, 607
Denne 1171
Dennis 1076
Denniſon 887
DeNoailles 1238
Denſhire 1073
Dent 1170
Denton 688, 1234
Denward 786, 887
Denys 1055
Derby 1001
Des Barres 867
Deſborough 975
De Salis 1086, 1237
Devereux 644
Devey 1082
Devis 655
Devonſhire, Duchels of 787, 1206
Dewey 1231
Dibdin 848
Dicey 1079, 1084
Dick 659
Dickenſon 687
Dickinſon 779, 1076
Dickſon 886
Digby 644, 822
—— Lord 803
Dilkes 766
Dillon 960
Dineley 625
Dingley 935
Dimock 690
Diſney 1206
Dix 1056
Dixon 788, 863, 872
Dobbyn 1177
Dod 662, 715, 1054
Doddridge 1004
Dodds 1167
Dodgſon 987
Dods 662
Dodſon 688
Dodſworth 661
Domville 687, 887
Donald 985
Donaldſon 1079
Donne 1056, 1074, 1171
Donovan 818
Dorcheſter, Lord 987
Dorrien 1234
Dorſet 1222
—— Duke of 883
Do'teville 1076
Douce 1001
Douglas 661, 662, 773, 867, 889, 1073, 1074
——— Biſhop, 1056
Douglaſs 788
Dove 915
Dover 889
Dovers 998
Dowdeſwell 1053
Down 1004
——— Bp. 888
Downe 779, 975
Downes 982
Downing 1231
D'Oyley 976
Drake 779, 831, 1073, 1231
Drewe 662
Drogheda, M. 1228
Drokenſide 801
Dromore, Bp. of 659
Droz 976
Drummond 785, 975, 976, 977, 1181
——— Abp. 1082
Drury 961, 1055, 1238
Dryden 643
Ducarel 1172
Duckworth 877
Duddingſton 1074
Duff 687, 691, 976, 1053, 1171
Duffin 893
Duigenan 703, 815, 976, 1031
Dumfries, Marq. of 775
Dumoulin 963
Dunbar 681, 1084
Dunch 684
Duncombe 1074
Dundas 681, 882, 1075
Dunmore, Ctſs. 1117
Dunn 669, 867
Dunne 1055
Dunſtell 1168
Duperoy 1180
Duport 901
Du Pre 975
Duquery 1084
Durell 1086
Durham, Bp. of 706, 788
During 872
Durnford 784
Durno 785
Duval 1078
Dye 906
Dyke 1074
Dyſart E 1236
Dyſon 739

E.
EADE 977
Eades 1073
Eames 986
Earning 905, 906, 907
Eaſtabrooke 681
Eaſtcourt 661
Eccles 1176
Eccleſton 977
Eddowes 1081
Eddiſon 680
Eden 990, 1172
Edgſon 787
Edmonds 783
Edgar 662
Edgell 1056
Edgeworth 638, 683
Edmonſton 662
Edmonſtone 688
Edmundſon 1176
Edridge 1178
Edwards 788, 895, 1074, 1084, 1086, 1171, 1238
Edwin 639
Egerton 887, 985, 990
Egmont, E 989
Ekins 863
Elcho, Lord 641
Eld 1074
Elder 807
Ele 1015
Ellenborough, 983
——— Ld. 648
——— Lady 778
Eliot 1053, 1228
Elliot 763, 975
Elliott 969
Ellis 661, 789, 1032, 1043, 1082, 1129
Elliſon 666
Elliſton 661
Elizabeth, Q. 1024
Elmes 1231
Elwin 880, 1103
Emeris 611
Emmett 887
Enfield 653, 911
Epps 648
Erle 891
Erpingham 644
Errington 975
Erſkine 1166
——— Lord 665, 1054
Eſkrigg 661
Eſpin 611
Eſſex, Earl of 623, 644, 901
Etches 1079
Etough 1120
Evans 891, 971, 976, 1055, 1079, 1179, 1227
Evatt 1178
Eveleigh 1084
Evenis 1172
Everard 890
Everatt 1179
Eversfhed 1231
Euſter 776
Euſton, Ld 855
Ewart 1074
Ewbank 1178
Eyre, Lord 1231
Exeter, Bp. of 661, 1053
——— Marquis, 1055

F.
FABRE 875
Fairfield 990
Fairman 779
Falkland, Viſc. 864
Fallon 867
Falſtaff 643
Farmer 737, 935
Farr 1174
Farquhar 681
Farvell 662

Fauconberg, E. of 688
Faulder 1177
Faulkner 976, 982
Favell 1238
Fearnside 786
Ferguſon 708
Fell 1056
— Biſhop 633
Fellowes 942
Fenhill 980
Fentiman 1238
Fenton 979, 1178
Fenwick 1084
Fergüſon 867, 1056
Fermor 621, 706
Ferrers, Lady de 895
Feſſenden 646
Fewings 986
Field 691, 979, 1056
Fielde 778
Fielding 1078, 1240
Fields 686
Finch 782
Finlaiſon 961
Finner 783
Fither 661, 662, 688, 785, 789, 895, 1053, 1228, 1229, 1232
—— Bp. 639
Fithwick 1174
Fitzgerald 646, 867, 893, 999, 1079, 1226
——— Lady 901
Fitzgibbon 891
Fitzpatrick 775, 999
Fitz-Thomas 1054
Flaxman 706
Fleming 887, 980
Flemlin 907
Fletcher 788, 886, 1015, 1236
Flinders 986
Flint 662, 1181
Flower 786, 1176
Foley 1053, 1226
—— Lady 975
Folkeſtone, Ld 958
Fontaney 875
Fonteoelle 649
Forbes 661, 670, 975
——— Lady 976
Force 787
Ford 988
Fordham 1180
Foreſt 716
Forreſt 716, 889
Foreſter 1120
Forreſter 1180
Forſter 662, 686, 788, 1004
Forteſcue 681
Forth 661
Forward 1056
Fothbrooke 988
Foſſe 985
Foſter 686, ib. 689, 750, 765, 867, 1053, 1056, 1228
Fothergill 687
Founce 1238
Fowler 780, 822, 1179
Fox 780, 787, 888, 999, 1034, 1117, 1175
Foyſter 976
Francis 784, 1177
Frank 1081
Frankfort, Lord 1231
Frankiſh 783
Frankland 957, 1170
Franklin 1076
Franks 890
Fraſer 667, 864, 983, 1044, 1054, 1074
Frazer 787
Free 985, 1073
Freeling 798
Freeman 662, 690, 782, 1056, 1109, 1229
Freers 1078
Frere 661, 691
Frey 670
Friend 989
Froſt 691
Fullarton 1172
Fuller 685, 980, 1175
Furlonge 975
Fydel 822

G.

GAINSBOROUGH, E. of 683, 778
Gainsford 1085
Gaitſkell 678
Gage 886
Galabin 680
Gale 686, 1181, 1190
Galitzin, Princeſs 889
Gallia 670
Galloway 1171
Gambier 863, 871, 872, 873
——— Lord 1054, 1063
Gardiner 686, 779, 822
Gardner 688
——— Ld 766
Garlick 893
Garnar 1081
Garnerin 935
Garnier 1054, 1182, 1229
Garrick 1080, 1202
Gaſcoigne 835, 1171
Gaſelee 886
Geſſner 720
Gataere 886
Gauntley 1081
Gautier 686
Gawdy 727
Gawler 777
Gay 718, 783, 892, 1081
Geddes 1074
Gent 988
Geohegan 785
George 1236, 1237
Gerard 803
Gerthon 877
Gervaiſe 685
Gibb 1237
Gibbs 832, 891, 893, 983, 1234
Gibbon 976
Gibbons 681
Gibſon 669, 888, 975, 976, 1078, 1238
Giddy 857
Gilbank 789, 1055
Gilbert 1081, 1086, 1171, 1238
Gilchriſt 681
Gilfillan 983
Gilleſpie 822
Gillet 776
Gilpin 691, 838, 1055
Grantham, Lady 778
Gin 1076
Giraud 787
Glahn 877
Glandore, Earl 812
Gleadhill 889
Gleadowe 891
Glenbervie, Ld 1228
Glouceſter, D. of 678
——— Duch. 819, 885
Glover 907, 1056
Glyn 1223
Glynne 975
Goddard 961
Godley 1075
Godolphin 908
——— Lord 1081
Goldfinch 975
Goldie 1073
Golding 662, 783, 1074
Golightly 890, 1228
Goldſbury 1175
Goldſmid 1170
Gombert 790
Gooch 661
Goodchild 700
Goodenough 1084
Goodfellow 788
Goodwin 662, 689, 1082, 1238
Gordon 662, ib. 686, 729, 867, 1070, 1084, 1171
——— Lady 1086
Gorcham 687
Gofling 680
Gottling 606
Gough 1043, 1129
Gouguelberg 670
Gould 966, 1053
Gower 867, 868
——— Earl 774
Gozna 682
Graham 893, 989, 1074
Granard, E. 976
Granby, Marq. 787
Granger 808, 1167
Grant 764, 891, 1231
Grantham, Lady 778
Grattan 664, 666, 855, 856, 960
Graves 662, 782, 975, 1056
Gray 887, 1079
—— Lord 1136
Graydon 867
Greathead 631
Greatheed 979
Greaves 687
Green 648, 802, 976, 977, 982, 1055, 1104, 1174, 1176, 1238
Greene 834
Greenhill 779, 893
Greenway 690
Greenwell 867
Greenwood 680, 788, 971
Gregg 867
Gregory 670, 983, 1226, 1234
Greig 984
Grennalgh 1231
Greville 753
Grey 682, 977
—— Earl 1085, 1170, 1228
——of Ruthin, Lord 976
—— Lady 887
—— Abp. 831
Gribelin 607
Grieves 686
Griffin 679, 789
Griffith 1171
Grimes 680
Grimſton 779
Grive 981
Groſe 644
Groſett 1078
Grove 636, 1055, 1141,
Grover 893
Groves 971, 979
Groule 666
Guilford 780
Guillet 780
Guinian 1151
Guiſe 779
Gummage 1225
Gunning 662, 891, 975
Gurney 1055
Gutch 1004, 1193
Guthrie 780, 979
Guyon 689
Gwydir, Ld. 977
Gwilt 1181
Gwyn 1075

Gwynne 891
Gye 723

H.

HADLEY 1172
Hagerty 980
Hardane 1053
Haldimand 1171
Hale 890, 975, 1192
Halfhide 783
Halfpenny 831
Halket 1053
Hall 609, 663, 784, 860, 867, 887, 894, 977, 1175
Hallam 650
Hall 907
Halley 972
Halliday 789, 975, 1053
Hallowell 667
Hallows 1120
Hallyburton 681
Halsey 685, 1074
Hamilton 681, 867, 880, 978, 979, 1014, 1177
——— Ld A. 666
Hammond 790, 985
Hamond 989, 1238
Hamper 905, 1001
Hampson 888, 1232
Hampton 996
Hamshar 790
Hanbury 1114, 1176
Hand 891, 894
Handley 1078
Hannam 1173
Hannington 1239
Hansard 895
Harberton, Visc. 822
Harbin 662
Harborough, E. of 1181
Harcourt 1237
Harding 785
Hardress ibid.
Hardwick 980
Hardwicke, E. of 886, 1148
Hardy 680, 1102, 1104
Hardyman 662
Hare 688, 1229
Hargrave 983
Hargraves 1076
Harries 1231
Harris 887, 890, 983, ib. 971
——— Visc. 1053
Harrison 623, 662, 691, 789, 891, 1056, 1074, ibid. 1084, 1120, 1172
Hart 899, 975, 980
Hartley 893
Harvey 765, 786, 834, 879, 1084, 1172
Hase 1054, 1086, 1170
Hasted 785
Hastings 648, 652, 863, 872, 1084
Hathaway 976
Hatton 1114
Hawarden, Visc. 892
Hawkes 984, 1168
Hawkesbury, L. 857, 958, 959
Hawkestwood 1233
Hawkewsorth 689, 1196
Hawkey 1225
Hawkins 627, 638, 765, 779, 785, 822, 825, 895, 967 1054, 1077
——— Bp. 685, 1004
Hawks 1175
Hawksmore 621
Haviland 986
Hay, Lady, 886
Haydocks 686
Haydon 1177
Hayes 692, 886, 991, 996
Hayley 632, 716
Hayman 1181
Hayward 907
Hazard 981, 1174, 1175
Heald 779
Healey 686
Healy 1175
Hearne 838, 1141
Hearnes 1079
Heath 834, 980, 1055, 1103
Heathcote 886
Heaviside 1072
Heawood 787
Heazle 890
Hebden 1174
Heberden 1075
Heblethwayte 1228
Heeren 1096
Heir 1168
Heldon 1231
Helvington 975
Hemsworth 668
Henderson 1076, 1172
Heney 776
Henley 892, 1015
Henn 1086
Henshall 1176
Hensley 886
Henslowe 1189
Henson 778, 983
Heppenstall 976
Herbert 848, 892
Herchwell 690
Hereford, Bp. 1004
——— Visc. 1171
Heron 870
Herrick 869
Herry 1171
Hertford, Marchioness 1086
Hervey 655, 725
Hett 1175
Hewson 890, 1172
Hey 1174
Heydon 1109
Heygate 982, ib.
Heysham 632
Heywood 863, 1152
Hibbert 1082
Hickes 737
Hickman 686
Hicks 1233
Higginson 986
Hill 635, 662, 778, 867, 984, 1054, 1075, 1228
Hillersden 689, 1177
Hills 976
Hinchcliffe 685
Hind 705
Hingeston 1054
Hinxman 895
Hippisley 788
Hoare 625, 779, 797, 1230
Hobhouse 680, 957
Hodge 980
Hodges 1056
Hodgkinson 891
Hodgson 788, 986, 1238
Hodsoll 688
Hodson 1171, 1179
Hogarth 1055, 1080, 1133
Hogbin 787
Hoghton 1081
Holbeche 784
Holcombe 780
Holden 1081
Holdham 1236
Holdsworth 681, 1053
Holford 1117
Holland 661, 789 1054
——— Lord 857, 1034
Holliday 977, 1079
Hollingsworth 983
Holmden 1104
Holmes 976, 977, 988
Holsworthy 978
Holt 911
Homer 661
Hony 1229
Honyman 1152
Hood 1053, ib. 1171
Hook 1056
Hooke 803
Hooker 885, 1142
Hooper 782, 978, 979
Hope 665, 886, 888, 891, 1080
Hopkins 662, 681, 1238
Hornbuckle 1055
Hornby 662
Horne 1233
——— Bp. 848
Horner 778
Hornsby 1055, 1074
Horrocks 887
Horseman 662
Horsley 622
——— Bp. 1193
Hort 983
Horton 983
Hoskin 1219
Hoskins 982
Hougham 786
Houlton 980
Houseman 1175
Howard 681, 1082, 1185
——— Baroness 789
——— Lady C. 1171
Howe, Ld. 1174
Howes 662
Howick, Visc. 663, 763, 887, 1085
Howth, Earl of 822
Hubbard 611
Huddleston 1176
Hudson 895
——— Lady 975
Hughes 661, 662, 779, 977, 982, 1171, 1181
Huguet 1076
Humberstone 1179
Hume 892, 1228
Hummerstone 971
Humphreys 771
Humphries 1108
Hunloke 901, 977
Hunnybun 789
Hunt 1054, 1056, 1083, 1239
Hunter 1053, 1054, ibid. 1071, 1178
Huntingford, Bp 639
Hurd, Bp. 639, 1004
Hurst 684, 1233
Huskisson 765
Huss 716
Hussey 895, 1081
Hutchins 1237
Hutchinson 787, 935, 1056, 1084, 1229, 1237
Hutton 684, 819, 851
Hyde 661, 886

I.

ILIFFE 989
Illingworth 1055, 1234
Incledon 1174
Ind 1235
Ingilby 984
Ingleficld 980
Innes 777, 779, 1075

Ireland 1015
Ironmonger 867
Irvine 681
Irwin 870
—— Vifc'teſs 1086
Iſham 662
Ives 1174

J.

JACKSON 661, 687, 785, 875, 976, 1056, 1239
Jacquet 690
James 686, 700, 778, 781, 892, 900, 979, 981, 983, 988, 995, 998, 1228
Jane 1228
Janſon 645
Jaques 686
Jarrold 645
Jarſburg 874
Jealous 1240
Jeans 1077
Jebb 686
Jeffery 766
Jefferſon 646, 686
Jefferyes 787
Jeffrey 880
Jeken 1082
Jenkins 887
Jenkinſon 779, 867
Jenner 824, 899, 957
Jennings 662, 872
Jephcott 682
Jepſon 981
Jerningham 778, 988
Jerome 716
Jerſey, E. 1104
Jervis 904
Jeſſe 681, 1074
Jewell 1055
Jeykill 1231
Jodderel 668
Joddrel 666
Johnes 1219
Johns 976
Johnſon 631, 643, 684, 690, 702, 716, 786, 867, 886, 890, 975, 989, 999, 1033, 1080, 1171, 1231, 1238
Johnſtone 764, 765, 782, 1074
Jones 640, 662, 666, 681, 686, 688, 778, 782, 784, 786, 848, 857, 884, 891, 892, 893, 895, ibid. 1053, 1073, 1082, 1179, 1236
Jope 662
Jordan 881, 1075, 1231
Joſeph, Archduke, 687
Joyce 868, 870
Judd 886, 972
Julian 987, 1229

K.

KARSLAKE 1075
Kay 691, 778, 885, 976, 988
Keats 1053
Keene 957, 1239
Kelk 1104
Kell 1080
Kelly 661, 789
Kelſon 722
Kemeys 684
Kemp 655, 737, 1180
Kendall 821
Kenna 649
Kennaway 886
Kennedy 1054, 1174
Kennett, Bp. 625
Kenrick 662
Kenſington 984
Kent, Earl of 810
Keppel 885, 899
——, Lord 983
Ker 777, 779
Kerby 688, 1056
Kett 1229
Key 1174
Keyt 621
Kidd 1047
Killala, Bp. 976
Killikelly 1226
Kilmaine, Lord 727
Kilvington 981
Kinder 685, 688
King 680, 779, 867, 1236
——, Lady 1171
Kingſbury 1231
Kingſcote 1073
Kingſford 887, 1074
Kingſton 862, 867, 889
Kingtone 1075
Kinmoul, E. 1181
Kinſale, Lady 1232
Kirby 636
Kirk 688, 986
Kirkpatrick 976
Kitching 681
Knight 681, 881, 908, 980, 1101, 1104
Knightley 681
Knott 895
Knowles 980, 1168
Knowlys 779
Knox 778, 811, 975, 1056, 1074
Knyvett 691
Kolbel, Baron de 974

L

Labalmondiere 680
Labdon 971
Labrey 982
Lacey 1056
Lack 1079
Ladbroke 688
La Fayette 1238
Laing 1234
Lake 1151
—— Lord 1053, 1054
—— Vif. 1228
Lallier 1179
Lamb 1055
—— Lady 778
Lambard 1103
Lambe 894
Lambertine 974
Lampſon 984
Land 786
Landers 867
Lane 661, 683, 689, 808, 895, 988, 1079, 1084
Langford 786, 892, 1237
Langham 1084
Langhorne 848
Langſlow 1181
Langton 909, 1054
Langworth 606
Lanken 877
Lanſdown, Marquis of 643, 766, 1076
Lardner 1014
Latrobe 647
Lavender 980
Lavington 902, 974
——— Lord 889
Lauderdale, Lord 857
Laurence 607, 685, 810, 818, 822, 825, 935, 957, 1096, 1207
Launcelot 1177
Law 648, 681, 892
Lawrence 662, 902, 1082, 1175
Lawſon 782, 975, 1054
Layard 975, 1238
Le Brun 893
Lecarriere 681
Le Chevalier 1177
Lechmere 1053
Ledeguwe 670
Le Deſpencer, Lady 778
Ledru 1076
Ledwich 974
Lee 701, 822, 893, 1055
Leeds, Duchefs 975, 895
—— D. of 1081
Lees 1231
Lefevre 665, 857
Legh 1236
Leiceſter 666
——— Earl of 644
Leigh 779, 968
—— Lady 887
Leighton 886
Leith 976
Leland 808
Lely 633
Lemair 982
Leman 1079
LeMarchant 603, 702, 715, 815
Lemon 1074
Lempſter, Lord 706
Lens 1054
Leſlie 670, 975
Leſly 661
Lethbridge 764
Letſom 655
Lever 911
Leveſt 981
Lewin 1171
Lewis 789, 902, 986, 1056, 1086, 1103, 1178, 1234
Levy 782
Ley 1066
Leyceſter 681
Lichfield, Lady 886
Lifford, Viſcount 822
Lifford, Lord 976
Lillington 981
Lilly 1077
Limerick, Lord 857
——— Bp. of 1174
Lincoln, Bp. of 752, 982, 990
Lindholm 963
Lindley 1078, 1229
Lindſay 822, 895
Ling 971
Linlers 870
Linnott 608
Linzee 975
Lippe, Count la, 895
Liſter 680, 1074
Little 961
Litton 702
Lloyd 662, 684, 685, 691, 788, 977, 1082, 1203, 1239
Lockhart 855, 857, 888, 960
Lockey 1234
Lockman 1239
Lockton 894, 1219
Lockyer 1238
Lodge 728, 833
Lodington 668
Loft 1078
Loftus 778, 958, 1053
—— Lady 975
Lomax 686, 1175
London, Bp. of 657
Long 790, 950, 1076, 1226, 1231
Longe 662
Longfield 681
Longmire 978
Longſtaff 662
Longueville 625
Longworth 780
Lonſdale 690
———— E. of 679
Looker 688
Lorraine 1228
Lord 1056
Loſh 1230
Lothian, Marquis of 681
Love 670, 867
Loveſtede 907
Lovett 1177
Lowe 682, 976
—— XV. 882
Louth, Earl 891
Lowry 1229
Lowten 766
Lowth, Bp. 796
Loyd 608

Lucar 1227
Lucas 976, 1168
Luck 906
Lucy 632
Ludlow 689
Luke 688
Lumley 780, 864, 868
Lumsdaine 1053
Lupton 1056
Luſh 779
Luſhington 959
Luttrell 1168
Luxmoore, Bp. 639, 1193
Luynes 683
Lydall 1193
Lynne 1180
Lyon 778
Lyons 863, 871, 880
Lyſons 885, 1119
Lyſter 1235
Lyttelton 857
——— Lord 1041
Lytton 632

M.

MABERLY 1239
M'Alliſter 669
M'Carthy 961
M'Cormick 889
M'Creery 1181
M'Culloch 867
M'Donald 667
M'Dougall 1074
M'Gillicuddy 1232
M'Gregor 670, 867
M'Kae 670
M'Kenſie 961
M'Kenzie 1078, 1225
M'Lean 1226
M'Leod 668, 867, 958
M'Lereth 1231
M'Millan 784
M'Neile 1234
M'Pherſon 867
M'Queen 967
Macarmick 986
Macartney, Ld. 631, 1010
Maccaughey 1168
Macdonald 1056
Macdonell 1079
Macfarlan 895
Macgregor 886, 967
Mac-Intoſh 729
Mack 1237
Mackaneſs 1238
Mackay 669, 1238
Mackenzie 681, 778, 894, 976, 1230
Mackett 981
Mackie 867, 1073
Mackinnon 1132
Macklin 1086
Mackreth 1080
Maclean 888
Maclellan 1053
Macleod 892, 1074
Macnamara 886
Maconochie 867
Macpharlane 780
Macpherſon 822
Madan 891
——— Bp. 639
Madely 1237
Magens 958
Mahon 865, 1180
Majendie 1081
——— Bp. 639
Mains 689
Maitland 778
Mainwaring 1171
Mair 681, 1078
Malcolm 620, 860, 960
Malmeſbury, E. 1053
Malkin 682
Mallcott 1238
Mallory 635
Malone 609, 926
Maltby 982, 1075
Manaton 689
Manby 1063
Mandell 1231
Mankin 988
Mann 692, 976, 1056, 1074
——— Bp. 1004
Manners 1171, 1236
Mannin 1082
Manning 905, 906, 957, 1074, 1104, ibid. 1181
Manningham 1074, 1171
Manſel 778
Manſell 1171, 1227
Manſfield, Ctſs. of 680
Manton 785
Mapletoft 616, 1004, 1234
Markham 765, 1228
——— Bp. 639
——— Abp. 1004, 1082
Marlborough, Duke of 1132, 1168
Marler 1239
Marley 635
——— Bp. 1004
Marriott 887, 987, 1056, 1085
Marſden 779, 1053
Marſh 681, 1054, 1232
Marſhall 811, 889, 1174
Marſham 892
——— Viſcounteſs 778
Marter 889
Martin 665, 688, 787, 981, 1074, 1082, 1191
Martyn 662, 688
Mary, Q. 1024
Maſon 678, 1015, 1175
Maſſu 1181
Maſſy 778
Matchet 713
Matheiſon 670
Mathew 778
Mathias 1229
Matthias 887
Maud 783
Maude 892
Mauduit 1084
Maule 779, 822, 1177
Maxwell 681, 975, 980, 1053, 1231
——— Bp. 1004
May 681, 983
Mayer 1078
Maypowder 690
Mayo 789
——— Earl 822
Mead 737, 740, 802, 818, 902, 999
Meade 659
Mears 631, 891
Mearyard 1175
Medcalfe 1179
Medlicott 1237
Meeke 983
Meene 1041
Meilan 1082
Melliſh 1053
Melton 819
Melville, L. 957
Mercer 892
Meredith 967
Merian 887
Merry 650
Merzeau 1172
Metcalf 1150
Meulen 1056
Mexborough, Earl 886, 1034
Meyhohm 888
Meynell 635, 686, 1086
Michelſon 985
Micklethwait 1119
Midlane 1171
Middlefield 684
Middleton 893, 975, 1084
——— Viſc. 893
Milburn 1085
Mildmay 665
Millard 1229
Miller 784, 867, 894, 1232
Millers 1055, 1228
Millward 1210
Miln 979
Milne 790, 1151, 1231
Milner 603, 702, 715, 799, 815, 826, 929, 1010, 1025, 1107, 1151, 1197
Milnes 661, 763
Milton 1076
——— Lord 763, 856, 958
——— Lady 680
Mingay 1081
Minſhull 785, 1179
Mirehouſe 978
Miſſenden 905, 906, 1101, 1104
Miſne 686
Mitchley 686
Mitchel 788
Mitchell 691, 784, 1229
Mitchener 688
Mitford 1192
Moggridge 972
Moher 670
Moir 981
Moira, Earl 976
Monckton 980
Monerieffe 686
Money 680, 1076
Moneypenny 1177
Monk, Viſc. 892
Monkton 1181
Monmouth, Duke of 980
Monſon 1235
——— Ld. 1074
Montague 763, 984, 1041, 1114, 1152, 1181
Montgomery 680, 778, 895
Montraith, Earl 1076
More 982
Morres 662
Moody 783, 989
Moore 617, 691, 788, 867, 879, 886, 975, 981, 984, 1056, 1156, 1171, 1174, 1180, 1223
——— Lord H. 1228
Morgan 681, 976
Morgann 643
Morland 1085
Morley 975
Morres 1231
Morris 661, 847, 895, 975, 985, 986, 1074, 1179, 1231
Morſhead 1229
Mortimer 779
Moſeley 789, 911, 951
Moſer 1014
Moſley 779
Muſe, Bp. 639
Moſtyn 632
Mot 617
Motte 1237
Mottley 1079
Mount-Edgecumbe, Counteſs 1238
Mountjoy, Viſcount 812
Mountmorris, Earl 787
——— Ld. 1231

Moyaſe 873
Moyes 1235
Moyſey 1236
Muhlenburg 1172
Muhler 670
Mules 662
Mulgrave, Earl of 632, 728
——— Lord 1053
Muller 670
Mulſo 1040
Munday 681
Mundy 680, 691, 786, 960, 961
Munoz 1163
Murphy 1080
Murray 751, 779, 864, 868, 872, 891, 895, 990
Muſgrave 787, 891
Muſſel 935
Mutter 1056
Mutlowe 1179
Myddilton 907
Myers 1054
——— Lady 691
Myton 1055, 1121

N.

NAPIER 874
—— Ld. 661
Napleton 691
Napper 1231
Nares 1047
Naſh 701, 785, 809, 892, 1015
Naſhe 610
Neal 1014
Neale 989
Neate 789, 984
Neave 681
Needham 1168, 1179
Neill 1171
Nelſon 892
—— Ld. 900
Neve 1236
Nevile 823
Nevill 975
Neville 621, 976, 1075, 1076
New 778
Newark, Viſc. 663
Newborough, Lord 989
Newby 1074
Newcaſtle, D. of 681
Newcomb 886
Newcome 621
Newcomen 890
Newdigate 633, 652, 1004
Newell 610
Newhouſe 874
Newland 1054, 1086, 1170
Newling 1055
Newman 779, 906
Newport 856
Newton 688, 790, 895, 972, 986, 1182
Nichols 778, 823, 848, 923, 1043, 1053
Nicholls 867, 999
Nicholſon 682, 892, 1172
Nickle 867
Nicolay 886
Nightingale 690
Nixon 1171, 1221
Noble 867
Noel 1056, 1086
Norbury 691
Norcliffe, Lady 692
Norfolk, Duke of 636, 1024, 1084
Norford 983, 1054, 1229
Norris 788
North 680, 886
—— Bp. 639
Northage 1177
Northall 1238
Northampton, Earl of 895
Northcote 1174
Northeſk, Ctſs. of 680
Northumberland, E. of 635
Nott 662
Nottingham, E. 1129
Nowell 889
Nugent 777, 1171
Nunn 1238

O.

OAKLEY 1081
Oakeley 1228
O'Beirne 741
O'Brien 867, 893
O'Callaghan 681
Ochiltree, Lord 629
Odell 681
Odiarne 905
Ogilvy 1175
Ogle 891, 1022, 1178, 1231
O'Grady 975
O'Hara 867
O'Keefe 669
Olden 1225
Oldershaw 826
Oldfield 894
O'Leary 685
Oliphant 1075
Oliver 661, 822, ib. 890, 1167
O'Neil 1102
Onion 686
Onorati, Cardinal 983
Onſlow 661, 1081
Orchard 681
Ord 887, 910
Orde 785
—— Lady 892
Orford, E. 1129
Orleans, Duke of 882
Orme 611
Ormond, Earl of 627, 976
Orton 1004
Orwade 728
Oſbaldeſton 976
Oſborne 635, 984
Oſman 685
Oſſalſton, Lady 778
Oſwald 669
Oſwell 779
Otway 1053
Ould 1235
Outram 1234
Owen 666, 683
Owenſon 1232
Oxford, Bp. of 651
Ozhoken 874

P.

PACK 670, 867, 868
Packer 1172
Paddiſon 1236
Padman 980
Page 611, 691, 980, 990, 1054, 1074
Pagette 888
Pagett 778, 877
Pagett 891
Pakenham 1178
Palfreyman 781
Palmer 869, 881, 887, 893, 999, 1055, 1114, 1151
Pape 1235
Pardoe 893
Pariſot 1171
Park 741, 1129, 1148
Parke 887
Parker 661, 679, 764, 1055, 1171, 1233, 1234
Parkes 610, 1179
Parkhurſt 833
Parkill 790
Parkins 980
Parkinſon 818
Parkyns 691
Parminſter 1179
Parrot 1180
Parſons 725
Paſley 1231
Paſqu'n 650
Paſton 688
Paton 977
Patrick 1086
Patterſon 683, 1179
Pattiſon 681, 1239
Patton 1167
Paul 880
Paull 1075
Pawlett 785
Paxton 885
Payne 749, 867, 889, 974
Peyntet 1101
Peach 1197
Peacock 717
Pearce 662, 690, 1173, 1238
Pearkes 1240
Pearſon 774, 775, 808, 1056
Peaſe 731
Peate 886
Pechell 1084
Pegge 1080
Peichell 678
Pelham 661, 778, 1053
——— Bp. 639, 1004
Pellatt 1078
Pellew 666, 1172
Pemberton 702
Pembroke, Earl 883, 964, 1218
Pender 1053
Pengelly 961
Penn 1121, 1181
Pennington 823
Penroſe 1219
Penthouſe 689
Peppen 982
Pepuſch 718
Pepys 655, 661
Perceval 665, 764, 765, 957, 1053, 1054, 1218
——— Lady 989
Percival 780, 1178
Perkins 681, 995, 1237
Pern 1180
Perregaux 785, 974
Perring 990, 1073
Perry 894
Peters 681, 911, 1172
Petitot 1076
Pettman 751
Petty, Lord H. 665, 856, 857, 958, 959
Peymaun 872
Peyron 877
Pfeffel 985
Phaire 785
Phellipſon 971
Phillet 669
Phillimore 1237
Phillips 681, 691, 1056, 1075, 1172, 1222
Phipps 779, 857
Pickwicks 1077
Pickwood 692, 1054
Pierce 690, 985, 1227, 1238
Pierrepont 661
Pigot 763, 886, 958, 1231
Pigott 680, 861, 1179
Pike 669, 1239
Pile 688
Pilkington 622, 1054
Pilkinton 685
Pincks 974
Pinckney 1232
Pindar 668
Pink 1172
Pinkney,

Pinkney 680
Pinnock 1170
Pitman 985, 1053, 1056
Pitt 665, 707, 883, 988, 1015
Place 662, 893
Plantz 848
Plaſtin 1133
Pliny 755
Plumer 1139
Plumley 1104
Plummer 1082
Plumptree 987
Plunket 892
Plunkett 886, 1073
Plunquette 1082
Pocklington 786
Pococke 621
Podmore 987
Pole 701, 765, 788, 864, 960, 1053, 1064
Pollard 886
Pollington, Viſc. 886
Pollock 1171
Polſon 1228
Pomeroy 822, 1181
Ponſonby 778
Poole 721, 980, 1082, 1222
Poore 1177
Pope 643, 1232,
Popham 871, 975
Port 788
Portalis 979
Porteus 657
——— Bp. 639, 1004
Porter 880
Portland, D. of 706, 1053, 1228
Portſmouth, E. of 980
Pott 1085
Potter 676, 905, 907, 980, 1104
Potts 684, 691
Poulter 1231
Powell 681, 789, 886, 1117, 1179
Power 641, 780, 1226
Powis 976, 1114
Powles 1239
Powlet 662
Pow t 1053
Po l y 662
Pownal 649
Poynder 887
Pratt 988
Preedy 1082, 1169
Preſbury 1171
Preſton 661, 662, 681, 891, 975, 977, 1056
Pretyman 990, 1086
Prevoſt 868
Price 685, 971, 977, 1074, 1081, ib.
Prickett 680
Pridden 1044
Priddey 1079
Prieſtley 622, 749, 1077
Prince 985
Pringle 893
Prinſep 1171
Pritchard 891, 960
Pritchford 1229
Proby, Ld. 942
Proctor 1055
Proſe 986
Pryce 981
Pryor 786
Pfeilitzer, Baron, 779
Puart 1055
P. get 872
P.gh 788
Pughe 976
Purcell 778
Purleweat 780
Purrier 680
Purvis 960
Puxty 908
Puyſegur 1076
Pye 661, 922
Pym 775, 1079
Pyne 788
Pyner 779
Pynſent 988
Pyron 1233

Q

QORMORAN 1226
Quanborough 684
Quartermaine 981
Quartley 662
Quin 780
Quy 1207

R.

RADCLIFFE 1229
Raine 787, 1084, 1229
Raitt 960, 1171
Ralph 895
Ramage 1172
Ramſay 680, 975, 1236
Ramſbottom 911
Ramſey 907
Rancliffe, Lord 976
Randall 943, 1234, 1236
Randolph 648
———, Bp. 639, 1004
Raper 681
Raphoe, Bp. of 685, 902, 1054
Raſhleigh 662, 681, 891
Ravenhill 985
Ravenſcroft 626
Rawleigh 804
Rawlinſon 808, 1008
Rawſon 1176
Rawſtorne 1055
Raymond 681
Read 779, 790, 867, 1175
Reade 1171
Reads 1168
Ready 777
Reay 725, 1053
Redeſdale, Lord 959, 1117
Redivol 606
Reed 892, 1129, 1171, 1239
Rees 662, 721
Reeve 788, 1233
Reeves 702, 815, 1026
Reid 615
Reinack 668
Rennaud 986, 1056
Rew 982
Reynal 790
Reynolds 846, 886, 988, 1033, 1082
——— Bp 752
Rice 685
Rich 1236
Richards 1181
Richardſon 789, 889, 984, 1042, 1043, 1074, 1172, 1239
Richelieu, D. 882
Richie 682
Richmond, D. of 1053, 1190
Rickett 689
Ricketts 1074, 1079
Riddell 622
Ridley 886, 1085
——— Bp. 706
Riley 1056
Rippon 1170
Rivers 892, 905, 1053
Rivett 689, 778, 1240
Robberds 1177
Robbins 785, 887
Roberts 661, 684, 895, 976, 983, 1054, 1117, 1229, 1234
Robertſon 867, 936
Robeſpiere 890
Robinſon 667, 686, 789, 895, 955, 980, 987, 1075, 1181
Robſon 893, 985, 1044, 1176
Rocke 1177
Rocket 1054
Rockingham, M. 894
Roden, E. of 892
Rodwell 691
Rœden 862
Rogers 662, 692, 774, 976, 1079, 1226, 1232, 1233
Rolland 1078
Rolph 1227
Romaine 1078
Romney 1079
——— E. 943
Rookſby 890
Room 788
Roome 1231
Roos, Lord 629
Roſcoe 701, 998
Roſe 665, 684, 765, 867, 891, 893, 1177, 1231, 1234
Roſs 626, 886, 977, 1074
Roſſington 1171
Roſſlyn, Ld. 863
Roſſmore, Lady 890
Rowcroft 619
Rowe 678, 873, 921, 977
Rowland 916
Rowley 866, 868, 1064
Roworth 1227
Royle 1081
Royſton 901, 984
Rudge 687
Rudoff 872
Ruggle 626
Rumney 1066
Rumſey 682
Runwa 690
Ruſhworth 890, 1231
Ruſſell 976, 864, 1065
Ruſſia, Emp. of 673, 875
Ruſt 985
Rutherford 666
Ruthven 888
Rutland, Ducheſs of 680
——— Duke of 629, 636, 785, 787, 971, 1033
Rutledge 867
Ryder 666, 681, 981, 1228
Rykiner 670
Rymer 643
Ryrie 670

S.

SADLIER 1010
Safford 1108
Saffery 662
St. Alban's, Ducheſs of 1236
St. Aſaph, Bp. 1003
——— Viſc. 691
St. Clair 783
St. John, of Bletſoe 681
St. Laurence 1084
St. More 980
St. Riveul, Viſc. 799
St. Vincent, Counteſs 1234
Saliſbury 961, 1075
——— Bp. of 661, 1053
Salmon 843, 1237
Saluſbury 779
Sampayo 887
Sampſon 969, 1075
Sams 662
Sandby 1054, 1055
Sanderſon 684, 686
Sargent 1082
Staterthwaite

Satterthwaite 1056
Savage 635,908, 1110
Saville 893
——Lady 1074
Savory 1056
Savoy, Prince Charles 680
Saulez 653
Saunderson 893
Saunders 972, 1233
Sawyer 1053
Saxby 907
Sayer 788
Scadding 721
Scarborough, E. 893
Scarlett 779
Scarth 787
Scawen 1180
Schomberg 682
——— D. of 725
Scot 867, 980
Scott 640, 681, 784, 822, 881, 887, 968, 1072, 1168
Scroop, Ld. 1024
Scrope, Ld. 1119
Scully 984
Seabrooke 1176
Sealy 891
Sebright 959
Sedgwick 1235
Selkirk, E. 958, ib. 1171
Selwyn 684
Senaak 688
Sergeant 685
Sergeaunt 890
Seton 783, 976, 1231
Seward 643, 1074, 1179
Sewell 684, 891
Seyliard 1101
Seymour 778
——— Lord F. 779
Shadwell 987
Shaen 779, 1079
Shaftoe 1079
Shanks 989
Shannon, Countess of 886
Shairp 975
Shakspeare 609, 643
Shard 691
Sharp 666, 701, 1076
Sharpe 1056, 1172
Shaw 666, 800, 977, 1173
Sheffield 780
Shelden 610
Sheldon, Abp 633
Shelford 1056
Shenstone 809
Shephard 849, 955, 1054, 1224
Shepheard 868
Shepherd 729, 822, 1056, 1172
Sheppard 1078, 1085
Sherard 1181
Sheridan 765, 957, 958, 959, 1228
Sherlocke 691
Sherriff 784
Sherwen 1074
Shield 1054
Shilling 969
Shillito 894
Shipley 661
Shirley 610
Shore 646
Short 690, 823, 887
Shortland 682
Shove 989
Shrewsbury, Earl, 944
Shum 778
Shute 784
Shuttleworth 1172
Sicilies, Princess of the 680
Siddons 1076
Sidmouth, Lord 765, 958
Sidney 918
Simeon 1172, 1173
Simmons 1180
Simons 661, 662, ibid.
Simpson 683, 961, 1171, 1176, 1179, 1231
Sims 1170
Sinclair 1202
Skinner 888, 1074, 1171
Skrymsher 1105
Slack 1055, 1237
Slade 1080
Slaughter 892, 976
Slee 776
Sleech 689
Sleath 998
Sligo, Marq. 1171
Sloane 662
Slope 779
Smalridge 701
Smallwell 612
Smelt 772
Smith 628, 647, 661, 662, 681, 685, 705, 763, 764, 774, 778, 784, 788, 789, 821, 857, 867, 871, 887, 891, 967, 976, 984, 985, 987, 989, 1053, 1054, 1056, 1073, 1079, 1085, 1156, ibid. 1168, 1172, 1177, 1222, 1225, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1238
Smither 1234
Smithers 781
Smyth 975, 1174
Smythe 1074, 1175
Smythies 662
Snee 789
Snell 1174, 1229
Snook 1079
Snow 778
Soane 880
Solly 887, 1181
Somerset, Duke of 779
——— Earl of 644
Sonnenburg 670
Sotheby 1082
Soulby 684
Southampton, Lady 691
Southcote 902
Southey 850, 895, 1181
Southouse 808
Southwell 716, 728
——— Lord 1105
——— V. 627
Sowerby 1048
Spalding 1172
Sparks 631
Spearing 985
Spence 789
Spencer 690, 935, 984
——— Earl 765, 1174, 1205
——— Lord C. 706
Spiers 778
Spiller 1171
Spode 682
Spooner 779, 1055
Spottiswoode 1116
Sprot 1075
Sproule 1215
Spry 662, 976
Spurdens 1054
Squarry 867
Stace 907, 984, 1015
Stacey 684
Stacy 907
Stafford, Marquis of 774
Staines 894, 1054
Stansfell 1154
Stanley 778, 780, 855, 958, 990, 999, 1171, 1179, 1231
Stanhope 681, 1054
——— Lord 959
Stanwix 988
Staples 976
Starke 1070
Starkey 891, 1056
Starkie 1081, 1169
Stedman 692
Steele 689, 1231
Steers 976
Stevens 922, 1002
Steinman 1172
Stephens 737, 1174, 1182
Stephenson 662, 1179
Sterland 1174.
Stetter 670
Stevens 680, 684, 788, 824, 1054, 1056, 1171, 1178
Steward 790
Stewart 629, 667, 779, 874, 886, 975, 1055, 1078
Stiles 960
Stillman 689
Stinson 891
Stinton 1182
Stirling 868
Stock 690, 976, 980
Stockdale 887, 1074
Stoddart 1075
Stoe 887
Stokes 960, 1030, 1226
Stone 686, 911, 1236
Stooke 887
Stopford 886
Storm 1171
Storer 1180
Story 681
Stoyle 755
Strangford, Vis. 1074, 1156, 1228
Strathmore, Earl of 632, 635, 728
Stray 690
Street 691, 1074, 1101
Stretton 1226
Strickland 1054
Strode 632, 1237
Strong 860
Stronge 1237
——— Lady 977
Stuart 640, 787, 882, 976, 988, 1053, 1065, 1225
——— Lady 886, 892, 983
Stuarton 883
Stubbin 1229
Stukeley 1190
Sturges 987, 1054, 1056
Sturt 786, 987, 1064, ib.
Style 1104
Styleman 892
Suffolk, Earl of 681
Sullivan 961, 976
Summerford 1072
Sumner 666
Sunderland 780
Suffex, Earl 976
Suter 872
Sutton 779, 1065, 1236
——— Bp. 639
Swain 867
Swan 776
Swanzy 967
Sweden, Queen of 680
Sweet 786
Swithin 675
Sydenham 887
Syer 1055
Sydney 644
——— -Lord 1081
Sym 1075
Symes 976
Symmons 643
Symons 775

Symon-

Symonstone 1169
Sympson 1055
Sympter 874
Syndercombe 684, 1175

T.

TABERNA 670
Tailby 1014
Tait 1232
Talbot 869, 887, 1235
Talliet 783
Tancred 723
Tankerville 891
Tanner 1004
——— Bp. 621
Tappen 682
Tappenden 969, 1172
Tapsfield 1175
Tarleton 779, 788, 857, 1230
Tatem 780
Tatton 977
Taylor 680, 691, 788, 887, 892, 971, 1055, 1073, 1102, 1172, 1173, 1176
——— Bp. 604
Teale 685
Tebbs, Lady 784
Tebbutt 989
Teelman 1094
Teignmouth, Lord 646
Temple 887
——— Ld. 957
Tennant 975, 988
Terrick 908
Terrill 971
Terry 780
Tewley 887
Thellusson 689
Thiselton 1172
Thistlethwaite 1228
Thomas 662, 686, 887, 891, 893, 918, 1055, 1085, 1231
Thomason 835
Thomson 867, 960, 1085
Thompson 662, 789, 866, 867, 869, 895, 1085, 1174, 1176
Thorley 885
Thorne 976
Thornhill 661, 1054
Thornley 682, 1072
Thornton 647, 666, 678, 1079, 1228
Thoroton 1053
Thorp 1229
Thorpe 906, 1054
Thrale 779
Threadgold 1175
Thresher 1041
Throckmorton 715
Thurlow 1170
——— Lord 1033, 1054
Thurot 1174
Tichborne 905
Tickell 683, 1229
Tidy 786
Tiffen 818
Tilly 669
Tilyard 1237
Tobin 1181
Todd 1055
Toke 780
Tollemache, Lady 1236
Tollet 784
Tomkins 823, 846, 999, 1004, 1014
Tomline, Bp. 639
Tomlinson 686, 873, 960, 1175, 1182
Tompson 780
Tonge 1078
Tooke 779
Topping 678
Torrens 867
Tottenham 976
Tottie 701
Toulmin 999, 1014
Towndrow 1237
Townley 740
Townsend 678, 681
Townshend 784
——— Marquis 894, 974, 988, 1053, 1228
Townson 622, 707
Towry 983
Towton 1178
Toynton 1179
Tracey 889, 1180
Trant 1055, 1056
Travers 681, 867, 868
Travis 1236
Travy 892
Trelawny 779
Trench 779, 1074, 1171
Trevillian 783
Trevor 1176
Trigg 983
Trinder 999
Trobe 796
Trollope 1239
Trout 1104
Trotter 670, 866, 867, 888
——— Lady 886
Troyte 1174
Tuam, Abp. 891
Tucker 1075, 1174
Tuckfield 1175
Tucks 670
Tulk 975
Tumpkin 1171
Tunstall 1229
Turner 662, 681, 691, 784, 867, 894, 1035, 1104
Turnor 886
Turreau 968
Turton 766, 857, 958
Twining 975
Twiss 886
Twisden 705
Twysden 1228
Tyler 690, 779, 1074
Tyndale 895
Tynmore 670
Tyrwhitt 1072
Tysoe 1233
Tyssen 1171

V.

VAILLANT 661
Valentia, Visc. 787, 848
Vallancy 974
Vanduke 1238
Van Mildert 1055
Vansittart 1152
Vardon 988
Vassall 968
Vavasour 1234
Vaughan 778, 887, 888, 1175, 1178
Vegesack 806
Venables 975
Vernon 867, 1228
——— Bp. 639
Veryard 608
Vessie 660
Veysey 1140
Vicary 1236
Vickers 782, 1232
Vilant 1053
Villa, Baron de 787
Villiers 644, 649
Vincent 661, 686, 981
——— Lord 764
Vinning 1231
Vipond 650
Vogelsang 668
Voller 890
Vowell 893

U.

UDNY 1181
Upton 681
Ure 632

W.

WAAL 867
Wadd 1074
Waddams 1075
Waldegrave, Earl 1119
Waddilove 978
Wadham 881
Wainman 890, 1228
Wainwright 1237
Wait 789
Waite 887
Wakefield 952, 1128
Walcot 1105
Waldron 642
Walker 662, 669, 670, 680, 685, 690, 786, ib. 788, 875, 885, 976, 978, 981, 1054, 1085, 1168, 1170, 1193, 1229
Walkinshaw 640, 822
Wall 971
Wallop 980
Walpole 790, 819, 823, 885, 1129
Walrad 679
Walsh 890
Walters 1237
Walton 833
Wandesford 808
Warburton 686, 1177
Warcup 780
Ward 641, 765, 789, 857, 956, 971, 972, 982, 989, 1096, 1180
Warden 1172, 1239
Wardleworth 984
Warner 789, 970, 1056, 1181
Waron 984
Warrander 854
Warren 650, 661, 891, 892
Warton 706, 883, 900
Warwick 979
Washington 1084
Wasilgur, Count 979
Wasse 889
Wastell 1228
Watchorn 1239
Waterford, Marquis 891, 1054
——— Marchioness 1074
Waterpark, Baroness 787
Watkins 680, 782, 1171
Watson 680, 691, 787, 872, 981, 983, 987, 1009, 1054
——— Bp. 639
Watt 1079
Watts 610, 701, 823, 999, 1014, 1044, 1181
Waugh 1236
Way 1226
Wayte 1177
Weale 890, 979
Webb 662, 779, 979, 985, 1181
Webber 1174
Webster 779, 786
Weddell 976

Wedderburn 1171
Weever 808
Weideman 1015
Welbeck 678
Weld 647
Welderen, Count de 679
Weldon 689
Welladvice 1182
Wells 645, 681, 779, 977, 1230
Wellesley 664, 764, 871, 874
—— Marquis of 681
Wellington 986
Welsden 976
Weasley 686
Weath 1240
West 757, 887, 990, 1102, 1104, 1239
Westby 1054
Westerman 669
Westmeath, Earl 787
Westmorland, Earl of 635
Weston 607, 608, 788, 810, 886, 887, 1085, 1234
Wetherell 1172
Whaley 783
Whalley 1078
Wharton 808
Wheate 684, 690
Wheatley 729, 1170
Wheeler 782
Whethum 1236
Whieldon 1174
Whish 662
Whiston 902
Whitaker 634
Whitbread 645, 763, 764, ib. 856, 957, 959, 971, 1085, 1086, 1170
Whitby 1072
Whitcombe 785
White 608, 643, 661, 691, 720, 781, 797, 850, 867, 888, 893, 967, 1054, 1055, 1171, 1181, 1239
Whitefield 1117
Whitehead 1056
Whitehurst 893
Whitelocke 864, 867, 889
Whitfeld 895
Whitmore 1054
Whitshed 961
Whittington 687
Whittel 867
Whittingham 661, 867
Whittingstall 684
Whittington 783
Whittle 867
Whitwell 679, 1079
Whitworth 691
Wichcote 1171
Wight 1103
Wightwick 895
Wigley 683, 778, 1056
Wignal 650
Wigston 886
Wilberforce 763, 857, 886
Wilcocks 661, 1228
Wilde 1077
Wilder 981
Wildman 1236
Wilkes 1080, 1084, 1227
Wilkins 680, 779, 895
Wilkinson 669, 790, 892, 1055, 1056, 1171
Wilkinshaw 640, 882
Willan 1175, 1236
Willard 1104
Willaume 1056
Willes 661, 691
Willett 892, 1179
Willgress 670
Williams 650, 685, 690, 779, 780, 855, 873, 958, 976, 988, 1055, ibid. 1073, 1078, 1082, 1093, 1174, 1228, 1231, 1238, 1239
Williamson 649, 867, 1055, 1171, ibid. 1084
Willis 621, 886, 901, 1180
Wilmer 788
Willoby 1082
Willoughby de Broke, Lord 706
Wilmot 1055, ibid.
Wilson 661, 680, 683, 707, ib. 782, ib. 786, 789, 891, ib. 894, 968, 976, ib. ib. 979, 1054, 1055, 1078, 1179, 1239
Wiltshire 867
Wincheſter 707, ibid.
Windham 664, 792, 752, 765, ib. 853, 855, 856, 857, 957, 958
Windus 989
Wingfield 867, 1227
Wingrave 1173
Winfield 986
Winkfield 891
Winn 1236
Winnington 688
Winſor 1227
Winſtanley 1181
Winter 644
Winterton, Lady 1230
Wintle 1054
Wiſe 1171, 1228
Wiſh 685
Witheridge 888
Withrington 1182
Witlers 895
Wodehouſe 1056
Wolfe 905, 1079
Wolff 976
Wollaſton 661
Wombwell 891
Wood 692, 789, 855, 857, 970, 1004, 1054, 1179, 1229
Woodburn 893
Woodcock 1054, 1079
Woodd 890
Woodfall 661
Woodford 864, 873, 985, 1229
Woodman 1056
Woodroffe 1073
Woodward 977, 1175
Woolgar 889
Woolf 661
Woollen 1234
Woolmer 688
Woolſton 812
Wootton 1177
Worthington 889
Worſley 1178
Woulds 685
Wragg 1232
Wragge 1080
Wrangham 848
Wren 729, 1123
—— Bp. 610
Wrenford 688
Wright 687, 688, 783, 784, 787, 984, 989, 1054, 1076, 1081, 1105, 1119, 1168, 1169, 1181, 1229, 1236
Wrighten 649
Wrotteſley 778, ibid.
Wyat 1101
Wyatt 686
Wye 1082
Wyely 894
Wylde 886
Wymbith 971
Wynn 989
Wynne 1082
Wynter 1175

Y.

YATES 678
Yelverton 777
Yeo 875, 1156
Yeomans 1219
Yetts 1225
York 886, 1074
—— Cardinal 785
—— Abp. 1228
—— Duke of 1072
—— Ducheſs of 610
Yorke 687, 854, 957, 1148
—— Bp. 639, 1004
Young 686, 688, 1181, 1225, 1237

Z.

ZOUCH 1193
Zouche 833

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1807. Part II.

A.

ABERDEEN, inscription near 913. coins found there 1071. benefaction to that University 1073

Accidents, a lady killed by a fall 675. an apprentice drowned 678. Mr. Stacy killed by a fall from a horse, two young men drowned at Peterborough 684. Mr. Rice burnt in a lime-kiln 685. Mr. Sanderson killed by leaping from a horse 686. Mr. Luke killed by running against a low post 688. Mr. Mains burnt by a composition for cleaning furniture taking fire, Mr. Weldon shot 689. Mr. Carter drowned at Gumley, 691. three men overset in a pleasure-boat in the Humber 773. Miss Deane drowned, two men suffocated in a vat 780. Mr. Brown drowned in Windermere lake 781. Mr. Wilson killed by a kick from a horse 782. Lady Campbell burnt, Mr. Maud drowned 783. two persons killed by damp in a coal-pit, Mr. Anson drowned, Sarah Parker burnt 784. parish clerk of Market Deeping drowned 785. a father and child killed by the explosion of a cannon 786. a child killed by a fall out of a window 789. three young gentlemen drowned at Manchester 790. a servant girl shot 879. six men blown up at a powder-mill at Faversham 880, 968. Mr. Gibbs killed by a broken shin 893. Eighteen persons killed at Sadler's Wells 971. a man killed by the fall of a rock, a child killed by an ox 978. two children poisoned by mistake, a child burnt 979. three men killed by descending into a foul well, the keeper of Ramsgate Pier light-house drowned 980. Mr. Moore drowned at Derby 981. a man killed by a fall from a tree, Wm. Roberts, esq. killed by a fall from a cliff 983. Portsmouth coachman killed 1072. Mr. Maltby shot, a farmer drowned, a woman crushed by a cart, Mr. Paull's son drowned, a soldier shot, 1075. Mr. Sheppard suffocated in a ditch, Mr. Gibson drowned, drowned, Mrs. Grosset burnt 1078. Mrs. Chapman burnt 1080. Rev. Mr. Gilbert shot 1081. Capt. Boyce killed by falling down an area 1084. two children burnt 1168. Mr. Stephens killed by a fall from a coach 1174. a child killed by a game-cock 1175. a woman killed by the fall of a mill 1179. three persons drowned by breaking of the ice 1179. a child scalded, a child burnt 1226. a woman frozen, Capt. Bunster killed by a fall into a quarry, a child burnt, a child poisoned 1232. Mr. Weston killed by a fall through a trap-door, Mr. Rose shot 1234. a watchman drowned at London Bridge 1235. a child burnt, K. R. Vanduke, Esq. killed by a fall over a banister 1238

Address, by the London clergy to the King 677. of the Corporation of London to the Duchess of Brunswick 775

Admiralty, thank the officers, &c. for bringing home the Danish Fleet 1063

Aerial nocturnal Voyages 935, 1016

Agricultural Society, meetings of 1167

Albany, Countess, acc. of 640

Albrighton, sign of the Cat at 1192

Alexandria evacuated 1065

Alps, Hannibal's passage over the 634

America, probability of a war with 968. her relations with England 1066. partition of, proposed 1070. prosecution of Col. Burr 1166

American frigate attacked 771. proclamation 771

Annamabo invested 967

Antimony counteracted, &c. a remedy for fevers 699

Apothecaries Shops, inspectors of, recommended 710

Appleby, co. *Leic.* inscription at 913

Architecture, English-Gothic principles of 821

Architectural Innovation, No. CX. 623. No. CXI. 733. No. CXII. 799. No. CXIII. 927. No. CXIV. 1019. No. CXV. 1114. No. CXVI. 1213

Architectural proceedings 1187

Arles, Bp. predictions by him 616

Arnheim, description of 996

Ash, mountain, pears borne on one 1015

Asturias, Prince of, letter of, to his father, exculpated 1163

Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, first stone laid 678

Atterbury, Bp. particulars respecting 1216

Avesmore, Lord, acc. of 777

Aurora-Borealis accounted for 1206

Ayliffe, Mrt. 635

B.

BACON, Sir *N.* query of 1191

Balloon, nocturnal voyages in a, by Garnerin 935, 1016

Baptisms by Methodists, &c. 729

Barrow, Mr. objections to his work 1010

Barnes, Mr. on swallows 1206

Barracks, management of, vested in commissioners 1216

Batavia, noted for violent diseases 995

Bath and Wells, Dr. Hooper, Bp. of, account of 1197

Battle, powder-mills at, blown up 879

—— of Stamford-bridge 1106

Beauty, on, 918

Bedford, acc. of its gaol 1186

Beggars Opera, modern music of it condemned 718. strictures on 1214

Belsham, Mr. on the Mosaic Institute 627. answer to him 823

Benn, Ald. epitaph of, 1121

Bentley, Dr. discovery of Books with his notes 1047

Bernard, *Richard*, account of, wanted 1204

Birmingham, proposed enlargement

ment of the Catholic chapel at 1197
Birbi, liſt of 680, 778, 885, 975, 1073, 1170, 1230
Biſhops, Engliſh, liſt of 639
Blore, Mr. works of 1000
—— *Edward*, his drawings 1113
Bucklebam, church of 1105
Books, on the recovery of tarniſhed 1191
Boreas frigate loſt 1168
Boſſall, coins found there 1105
Boſton, high tide at 969
Bounty, on national 824
Bowſtrophedon fonts 1000
Bowes, Lord Chancellor 635
Brazils, Royal family of Portugal emigrate to the 1456
Brighthmet bill, urns found near it 1097
Bricks, diſcovery of greatquantities of 1009
Briſtol, its walls deſcribed by Pope 802. an account of its gaols, &c. 1108. epitaph in Redcliffe chu. 1206
Britain, reſources of 1093
Britiſh Property ſeized at Oporto 1163. in Ruſſia 1165
Broſeley, burning ſpring at 1015
Browne's, Mr. propoſed pillar for Ld. Nelſon 713
Brune, Gen. his converſation with the King of Sweden 858
Brunſwick, Ducheſs of, lands in England 678. Corporation of London addreſs her 775
Brydges, Rev. *Edward Timewall*, memoirs of 989. See *Chandos*.
Buchanan, Dr. his account of Chriſtians in India 1057
Buckingham, Duke of 632
Buenos-Ayres, Engliſh defeated at 864. treaty at 867
Bulletins, French, No. LXXIX &c. 670, 766
Bunaparte, predictions reſpecting him 617. ſpeech of 770. journey of 1160. his threats againſt Portugal 1065. his vengeance on two Pruſſian officers 1068
Burr, Col. his proſecution 1166
Burdett, Sir Francis, chaired 677

C.

CAMBRIDGE, Downing college at 830
Candles, price of, 695, 791, 794, 881, 991, 1087, 1183
Canker-Briar 622
Canning, Mr. ſpeech of 856
Canterbury cathedral, remarks on 1205. muſlins, invention of 781
Capitulation at Buenos-Ayres 867. Copenhagen 872
Carrick, Earldom of, query reſpecting 627
Carter, Mrs. poems of 823
Caſtlereagh, Ld. ſpeech of 853
Caſhre, co. *Norf.* deſcribed 913. tradition there 915
Cathedral, againſt new pavements in 630
Catholic chapels, on the erection of 1197
Catt, Sir *J.* acc. of 1099
Cave, *Joſeph* and *Edward*, epitaph of 1196
Cauſe between the Eaſt India Co. and Capt. Goſtling 606
Cerne abbey, coin found at 916
Chain, ſilver, found at Inverneſs 1214
Chandos Barony 989, 1091
Chalton, fire at 774
Characters, on the abſurdity of blazoning undeſerved 726
Charcoal, its preſerving quality 1128
Charity-Schools, drawing propoſed to be taught in 911
Charles I. Order worn by him given to the Princeof Wales 1169
Charlton, Lieut, killed in a duel 780
Charnock, *J.* memoirs of 883
Chatſworth, quantity of rain at 637
Cheeſe-wring Rocks 1023
Cherriſey church, Surrey 705
Cherubim, on the repreſentation of 1100
Cheſs played by two ſeparate committees 605
Cheſter, removal of its citadel 1024
Chichcſter, quantity of rain at 637. the ſuppoſed Regnum of Antoninus 1190
Chiltern-Coton, ſchool, &c. built there 707
China, Chriſtianity introduced there 967
Chryſal, account of the author of 631
Chriſtianity introduced into China 967. forcible converſion of the native troops in India to, maliciouſly reported 1069
Chriſtians, newly diſcovered in India 1057
Church, improprieties in a 635
Church Notes at Eye, Suffolk 915
Churton's memoirs of Sir Roger Newdigate 705
Civil Promotions 1054, 1228
Clare, *Richard*, Earl of, puts to death his ſon for cowardice 625. tradition reſpecting his ſon *ib.*
Clarke Rev. Dr. lines by 1096
Clements, Mrs. firſt maker of Durham muſtard 830
Clergy, inactivity of the 712. diſcouraged by ſpies and informers 1017
Coals, price of, 695, 791, 794, 881, 991, 1087, 1183
Coccium, ſuppoſed ſite of 1097
Cochrane, Lord, ſpeech of 763, 764
Coins diſcovered at Deeping 774. found in Norfolk 915. at Cerne Abbey 916. found at Aberdeen and Zealby 1071. and at Boſſall 1105
Cold Bath Fields Priſon. See *Middleſex gaol*.
Colours, arrangement, &c. of 1048
Comber, Dr. 808. on his death 901
—— Mr. againſt dueling 829
Comet, account of 972, 1032. its progreſs 1072
Commerce, orders reſpecting neutral 1064. on Britiſh 1112
Commercial Code of France 962
—— orders in Council 1151
Committees, cheſs played by 605
Commons, liſt of the Houſe of 758
Common-Prayer, rubric of altered 1193
Conſpiracy among the 28th regiment 676. againſt the king of Spain 1066
Converſation between the King of Sweden and Gen. Brune 858
Copenhagen, intelligence from 769. Britiſh army land near it 860. ſurrendered to the Engliſh 871. thanks to officers, &c. for bringing home the Daniſh fleet from 1063. value of the ſtores taken there 1068. damage at 1165
Copper-works of Britain increaſed 1093
Corfu, delivered up to the Ruſſians 963
Corn, price of 695, 791, 794, 881, 991, 1087, 1183
—— on the ſowing of mildewed ſeed 723

Cotton, Dr. 631
Counsel, on their being employed at examinations before Justices 1023
Country News 676, 879, 1167, 1226
Cowper, the Poet, anecdote of 631. on his version of the Henriade 716
Cow-Pock, Dr. Jenner further enumerated for its discovery 837
Culinary hint 1128
Curiosities in London 1207
Curse of Sherbourne 805

D.

DALTON, quantity of rain at 637
Danes, proclamation to them by the English 860. fleet of, surrendered by the English 271. thanks to the officers for bringing away their fleet 1063
Danish Proclamation 875
Dawzie, portof, blockaded 666
Darlington, Countess of, acc. of 679
Deaf and Dumb, first stone of their Asylum laid 678
Dean, John, his portrait at the India House 606
Deans of Ireland 822
Deaths, list of 682, 780, 887, 977, 1075, 1172, 1230
Debenham, epitaph at 727
Declaration against Russia 1152. of the Emperor of Russia 1159
Denmark, King of England's declaration touching 878. proceedings of the English there 962, 965
——— Prince of, returns to the English a sloop presented by them 1166
——— unpopular *ibid.*
Derbyshire, Blore's History of? 800
Deserters, English, demanded 771. one executed 968
Design, valued by Taste 912
Devonshire gems 1205
Disease, origin of 700
Diseases cured by music 1005
Dispensations 1056, 1229
Dissenters, on licensing 818
Dist, quantity of rain at 637
Divet and Laxatus, parable of 1094
Domesday of Ralph de Diceto 1008
Domestic Occurrences 677, 775, 881, 971, 1072, 1168, 1227
Domingo, St. trade thither increased 1070
Doniert, King of Cornwall 717
Douce, Mr. remarks on Mr. Pye's Comments on Shakspeare 921
Drawing proposed to be taught in Charity-schools 911
Dublin, storm at 675
Duelling 631. act for its prevention proposed 829
Dulwich College, Heraldic errors at 1119
Dumferline, fall of its steeple 879
Durham, Hutchinson's History of 935
Durham Mustard, its origin 830
Dutch address their King 1161

E.

EARTHQUAKE at Lisbon 675. at Nieuwied 964
Ecclesiastical Preferments 661, 1054, 1228
Edgeworth, Dr. epitaph on 638
Edinburgh, quantity of rain near 637
Education, on public 716
Egerton, hon. *F. H.* his chess parties 605
Elizabeth, Queen, on her dress 702
Elsham, a Roman Station 914
Ely cathedral, benefaction to choir 611
English shut out from Portugal 1067
Epigram, Latin, translated 999
Epitaph at Stratford upon Avon 609. on Dr. Edgeworth 638. on Dr. Scott 640. at Harwich 724. of Charles Gowdy 727. at Reading 799. in Hackney church-yard 823. at Brazenose College Oxford 825. in Westerham church 905. for Lieut. Delmont 974. at Hendon 999. in Bockleton church 1105. in Westerham church 1101. in Hertfordshire 1120. at Mintye, co. Glouceſter 1121. on a living author 1133. of Sir William Fenn 1206
Ethelburga, St. church of, London 638
Evangelical Preachers, hint as to their qualification 719
Evil, a lesser, in comparison of a greater, a positive good 604
Exeter cathedral 821
Exhibitions founded by Mr. Tancred 724
Experience, on the neglect of 1124
Eye, Suff. church-notes at 915

F.

FAVERSHAM, powder-mill at, blown up 880. acc. of the explosion of 968
Fell, Bishop, letters of 633
Fevers, Col. Riddell on 699, 899, 997. advice to patients in a fever 933. of Batavia, violent, effect of Dr. James's powder for a 905. Fever remedy 825. on Mr. Perkins's treatment of 900
Filial Obedience 800
Finance, committee of 665. state of 1207
Finchale priory 1201
Fire, method to escape from 821. at Chipping by Buckland, and at Stevenage 676, at Chalton 774. at Chatham *ibid.* at Hoxton, at Lambeth water-works 775. in Fleet-street 776. in Upper Belgrave-street, in Kenton-street. at a chapel in Holloway 881. at Whitbread's brewery, and at Whitechapel 971. in Fleet-street 972. at Trowse 1071. weaving factory at Sherbourne 1072. a cotton manufactory at Stockport, in Fountains-buildings City-road, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, 1072. at Attercliffe, at Hill-top, brewery at Tottenham, in Berkeley-square, a school at Tottenham 1168. at Liverpool 1226. at Deptford 1227
Fire-offices, their calculations 821
Fish, on the resuscitation of 1117. how kept from tainting 1128
Flax, on the raising of 1093
Flies affected by the sun 626
Flour, price of 695, 794, 881, 991, 1087, 1183
Flushing, port of, ceded to France 1162
Flying, invention of 964
Foothill, sale at 880
Foreign Occurrences 670, 766, 875, 962, 1065, 1160
Forncett, phænomenon near 830
Forton barracks, fire at 676
Fossils, Donovan's museum of 818
Fox, Mr. character of 1220
France, predictions respecting it 616, make peace with Russia

Russia 672. commercial code of 962. requires America to declare against England 1066. The Seven Islands ceded to 1068. its philippic against England 1160. port of Flushing ceded to 1162
French, character of the 608. enter Leghorn 963

G.

GARDENING, recreation of 810
Garnerin's account of his aerial voyages 935, 1016
Gazette intelligence 666, 766, 860, 960, 1062, 1151, 1225
Gazette Promotions 664, 1053, 1228
Genius, men of, inattention to prudence 998
Gentleman's Magazine strictures on 620, 808
Geographer of Ravenna and his work 1002
George's, St. Hanover-square, on the church of 832
Germany, letters from 795, 902, 996
Gillespie, family of 832
Glasgow University, Dr. Hunter's museum deposited there 1071
Gloucester, Duchess of, acc. of 790. remarks on her 819. her funeral 885
God save the King, supposed author of the Song of 781
Godric, St. legend of 1201
Gold mines in Russia, produce of 1068
Gosford, Earl of, his case 699
Gravestones, on their removal, &c. 818. on turning them 999
Gregson, Mr. on the History of Liverpool, &c. 911
Grey, Earl, funeral of 1170
Guildhall, London, architectural survey of 1114, 1212

H.

HACKNEY, epitaph at 823. decoration, &c. at the church 1100
Hales-Owen, sculpture at 809
Hanover, French oppressions there 1066
Hanoverians, proposed emigration of some 1164
Hares, fecundity of 1192
Harrison, Dr. on his medical Reform 623. Report of his Medical Reform 708
Harwich, account of 724
Hawkins, Mr. letter of 638
Hay, price of 695, 791, 794, 881, 991, 1087, 1183
Head-ache, cure for it 1202
Health, labour and abstinence conducive to 916. on its preservation 1202
Hebrew learning, on its utility 719
Heiress to a Mother, arms of, how borne 1205
Heligoland island taken 864
Hendon, epitaph at 999
Heraldic queries answered 728. heraldic errors 824, 1119. heraldic augmentation 1228. heraldic observations 627
Heraldry 1205
Hexham, church of 1097
Hogarth's Modern Orpheus 1015
Holiday for King William's landing 1022
Holland, letters from 795, 902. 996. British property seized there 963
Holland House, Kingsga e 1116
Holt, co. Leic. spa there 823. manor of 831
Homer, critique on Pope's translation of 831
Hops, price of 695, 791, 794, 881, 991, 1087, 1183
Horace, illustrations of 617, 719, 806, 934, 1010, 1100
Horncastle, quantity of rain at 637
Horticultural hints 606. horticultural authors 607
Hough, Bp. epitaph on 701
Howard, Mr. bust of, at Shrewsbury 917
Howick, Visc. speech of 663
Hunter, Dr. his Museum deposited at Glasgow 1071
Hurlers 1022
Hutton, Mr. account of 1073
Hydrophobia 635. uncertain case of 977. case of 1175

I and J.

JAMES, Dr. effect of his Fever Powder 995. Col. Riddell's preparation superior to his powder 998
Idleness, essay on 812
Jenner, Dr. on his frank conduct 824. further remunerated by Parliament 857
Ignoramus, Mr. Hawkins's edition of 626
Ilchester gaol, acc. of 721
Index Indicatorius 655, 752, 848, 952, 1048, 1145
India-house, portrait of John Dean there 606
India, Christians newly discovered there 1057. malicious report of forcibly converting the native troops to Christianity 1069. inland commerce to it proposed 1112
Indiaman attacked by French privateers 1071
Industry, house of, at Shrewsbury 918
Inflammation relieved 899
Informers, not novel 1017
Inscription on an urn 809. on the coffin of the Duchess of Gloucester 885. Appleby, co. Leic. and Aberdeen 913. at Ringwood 1001. Roman 1009. on Mr. Davis 1169. at Versoy 1213
Inverness, silver chain found near 1214
Inundations in the North of England, &c. 880. in Norfolk, &c. 969
Johnson, Mr. author of Chrysal 631
Ireland, Deans of, list of 822
——— bill to prevent insurrection in 855
Iron Mine discovered in Hindostan 773
Iron-bridge 1015
Iron-works of Britain increased 1093
Islington described 1047

K.

KENDAL, quantity of rain at 637
King's Speech to the Parliament 775
Kingston upon Hull, quantity of rain near 637
Kirby, Mr. John, anecdote of 636
Knighthood 717. helmets of knighthood how to be borne in arms 824

L.

LABOUR conducive to health 916
Lady-birds, their utility 736
Lambeth, South, fire at 775
Lancaster, quantity of rain at 637
Lancashire, collections for its history 911. song 1022
Levington, Lord, acc. of 974
Laurence, Dr. his conversation with Mr. Le Mesurier 603. statement of his speech 702, 815. answer to him by Mr. Le Mesurier and his reply 825, 929, 932. farewell to Mr. Le Mesurier 1027.

1027. on Stobæus, &c. 1095
Laurence, Rev. *John*, account anecdotes of 608, 700. his family 935. his Recreation of Gardening 810
Law, imperfections in the 1025
Leaden counters 712
Leasowes, urn at 809
Le Clerc, Bibliotheque, selections from 1094
Leghorn, entered by the French 963
Leicester, St. Martin's church at 818. storm at 1227
Leicestershire, History of 831
Le Masurier, his conversation with Dr. Laurence 603. on the oaths of the Romish church 714. answers to Dr. Laurence and his reply 825, 926, 932. farewell to Dr. Laurence 1025
Letters from Holland and Germany 795, 902, 996. to a British Foreign Minister embezzled 1166
Lettsom, Dr. letters on Prisons 721, 916, 1107, 1185
Leveret sloop lost 1071
Lewis the translator of Statius, account of 902, 998
Lightning, damage by 676, 773
Lincoln, quantity of rain at 637. on the removal of the spires of the cathedral 736, 968, 1126, 1205. Bell called Great Tom of Lincoln 1008
Linens, foreign, may be imitated in England 1094
Lisbon, earthquake at 675. British leave it 964. manifesto published at 1163. port of, blockade of resumed 1156
Literary Intelligence 952
Literary discovery 1047
Lyttelton, Lord 1201
Lytton family 632
Liverpool, collections for its History 911. drawing proposed to be taught in its charity-schools 911
London, quantity of rain at 637 clergy of, address the king 677. high tide at 969. curiosities in 1207. Sheriff of, appeal and letter from him 1210. workhouse 1216
——— Hospital, report of its committee 619
Londinium Redivivum 622
Louth, benefaction to it 611
Ludlow, *Edm.* inscription on 1213
Lunar observations 1206
Luther, monument to him postponed 1164
Luton, electioneering at 774
Lysons, Mr. on his intended History of English Counties 1119

M.

MACARTNEY, Lord, his duel with Mr. Sadlier 1010
M'Cormick, Mr. account of 973
Magdalen Hospital 1116
Mammoth, bones of discovered 1070
Manchester, storm at 773
Manlius, on old English 638
Manufacturers, encouragement to 1093
Mapletoft, Dean, memoirs of 610, 1004
Marley, Sir John, acc. of his defendants wanted 635
Marriage Act 1004, 1193
Marriages, list of 680, 779, 886, 975, 1074, 1171, 1230
Martello Towers suggested 857

Mary Queen of Scots, on her portrait 612
Mead, Dr. query respecting 818
Meat, price of 695, 791, 794, 881, 991, 1087, 1183
Medal, curious 1009
Medical Reform 622, 708
Meridian Line found by the Pole star 607
Meteorological Diaries 602, 637, 698, 898, 994, 1090
Methodism, on the increase of 711
Methodist Baptisms 729
Mickle, Mr. Review of Sims's Life of 1201
Middlesex, County Gaol of, Report from a Committee of Magistrates respecting it 1210
Miles dimidius 1016
Miller, Paymaster Serjeant 784, 1126
Military System, speeches on the 853, 855
Militia, bill respecting it 957, 958
Milner, Dr. his remarks on a supposed miraculous cure at Winifred's well 720, 797
Mintys, co. Glouc. epitaph at 1121
Miracle at Winifred's well 720, 797. at Cana 1215
Mirandola, his adherents imprisoned 1167
Miscellaneous Remarks 902
Moderation recommended 715
Money, on its manufacture 613
Monumental Flattery censured
Moral Reflection 1214
Moravians, their character 795
Moreton North, fire at 676
Mortality, bill of 694, 895, 990, 1086, 1182, 1240. general bill of 1240 bill of at Philadelphia and New York 1188
Moser, Mr. on employing Counsel at examinations before justices 1023
Moses, Mr. Bellham on the Institute of 627
Motto explained 729
Murder at Hoddesdon 970. of Mr. Simeon 1173. of Mr. Parker by poison 1233
Music, on its power to cure diseases 1095. modern music of the Beggar's Opera condemned 718

N.

NAMES, singular 712
National Debt 1113
Naval Captures, a French convoy 666. a Dutch frigate *ib.* French and Spanish privateers 860. of the Danish fleet 872. a Spanish privateer 875. several French and Spanish privateers 960, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1151, 1152, 1225
Neild, Mr. on Ilchester gaol 721. on Shrewsbury gaol 916. on Bristol gaol 1108. on Bedford gaol 1186
Nelson, Lord, pillar proposed to his honour 713
Nettles used as food 1012
Newark, Viscount, speech of 663
Newdigate, Sir Roger, memoirs of 633, 705
Newland, *Abraham*, acc. of 1086. his funeral 1170
New-York, deaths at 1128
Nicholls, Dr. account of 999
Nieuwied, earthquake at 964
Nimeguen, description of 997
Norfolk, Roman station in 913
Northamptonshire drawings by Mr. Blore 1114
Northfleet, intended dock-yard there 881
Norwich, storm at 774. tradition respecting 915
Nottingham, quantity of rain at 637

O.

OATMEAL, price of 695, 791, 794, 881, 991, 1087, 1183
Oath, definition of an 702
Oaths of the Romish Church 714
Obiltree Barony, extinct by alienation 902
Officers, field and flag, their precedence 904
Oporto, British property seized at 1163
Opthalmia, produced by design 676
Orwade, Dr. on the abuse of Heraldry 728
Overton Longueville, account of a tomb there 625
Oxford University, benefactions to 706. epitaph at Brazenose College 825

P.

PARABLE of Dives and Lazarus, reflections on 1094
Parkinson, Mr. on mineral remains of the old world 818
Parliament, proceedings in 663, 762, 853, 957. prorogued 774, 1152
Parry, Rev. *W.* acc. of 1191
Pavements, against the new, in cathedrals 620. tesselated, found at Wellow 969
Peace between France and Russia 672
Peacock at home 998
Pears produced from a mountain-ash 1015
Pedantic Proscriptions 1206
Pedmore, church of 1105
Pedestrian Feat 970
Peerage, English, increase of 639. Irish, omissions in it 1192
Penn, *Wm.* epitaph of 1121. acc. of his family 1206
Perkins, Mr. on treatment of fevers 900
Petty, Lord *Henry* 764
Phenomenon in Norfolk 830
Philadelphia, deaths at 1128
Physicians, College of, in Ireland, their Report on Medical Reform 708
Pillar proposed in honour of Lord Nelson 713
Pitt, Mr. his death regretted 707. character of 1219
Plate, river of 631
Pomfret statues, &c. 706
Poor injured by the increase of public houses 902
Pope, Mr. description of Bristol and Sherbourne 802. his villa at Twickenham 1185
Portugal, English shut out from 1067. Royal family of, emigrate to the Brazils 1156
Preacher, evangelical, evil of 701
Precedence of field and flag officers 904
Predictions respecting France and England 616
Pretender, acc. of his mistress 640
Prince of the Peace, his subserviency to Buonaparte 1067
Prints, on the recovery of tarnished 1191
Prisoners, on giving Money to when discharged 1185
Prize established at Oxford 707
Proclamation of the Danes 860. by the King of Spain 1066. of the Portuguese against the British 1067
Professional Changes 1128
Prognostications by Moore 1221
Projector, No. LXXII. 612. LXXIII. 729. LXXIV. 812. LXXV. 918. LXXVI. 1005. LXXVII. 1123. LXXVIII 1198
Prophecies illustrated 809. by St. Malachy 636. of the late King of Spain 964
Prussia, King of, his farewell address 767. ports of shut against the English 965
Publicans, bill touching their licences 957
Public-houses, poor injured by their increase 902
Pulpit at St. George's Hanover-square 832
Pye, Mr. his Comments on Shakspeare 922, 1001

Q.

QUAKERISM, on 1214

R.

RAIN, quantity of, at London, &c. 637
Ravenna, Geographer of 1002
Rayne, inscription at 913
Reading, epitaph at 799
Regal Table 1128
Regnum of Antonious 1190
Remarks, miscellaneous 1004
Rhenan, account of 903
Riddell, Col. on his remedy for fever 699, 899, 997. attacked 1208. justification of his practice 1209. on the resuscitation of fish 1117
Ringwood, account of its church, &c. 1000
Roman Altar 1105. Roman station in Norfolk 914
Rome, Church of, on its oaths 714
Rose, Barony of 629. 901
Rosetta, retreat from 669
Roxburgh, Duke of, claim to his estates 777
Rugby, epitaph, Cave 1196
Rupture Society 1072
Russia, amiable character of the Emperor of 619. its army defeated, and makes peace with France 672. treaty with France 768. ports of, shut against the English 966. produce of its gold-mines 1068. declaration of the Emperor of 1159. ukase by 1165
Rutt, Mr. on Gilbert Wakefield's Lexicon, &c. 1014

S.

SADLER's WELLS, 18 lives lost at 971
Sadler, Mr. vindicated 1010
St. Clare, antique stone at 717. antiquities at 1022
St. Paul's cathedral, on its decoration 729. MS. survey of 1008
Salisbury, co. Lancaster, chapel consecrated at 1133
Salisbury coach overset 1237
Schools, on parochial 958
Scotland, Kings of, ring worn by them given to the Prince of Wales 1169
Screaming, regulations for the art of 1017
Scrope of Masham, Lord, deed by his widow 1119
Sea, damages at 1216
Seamen, proclamation 1062
Servians, extermination of 674
Servants, regulation of 923
Seven Islands ceded to the French 1068
Shakspeare, epitaphs on his family 609. Mr. Douce's remarks on Mr. Pye's Comments on 921. on Mr. Pye's Commen s on 1001
Sharp, Mr. account of 1143
Sheep lost in the snow 1167
Sheldon, Abp. letter of 633
Sherbourne castle described 804
Short, Dr. memoirs of 823
Shrewsbury, excellent management of its gaol 917. its house of industry 918
Shropshire, pitch, oil, &c. made from earth 1015
Signs, whimsical 1193
Small Pox, ravages of 1072
Smith versus *Hawkins* 638, 822
Snow, great fall of 1167

Soap,

Soap, price of 695, 791, 794, 881, 991, 1087, 1183
Soddington, antiquities 1009
Somerville, Mr. inscription 809
Southgate, Joanna, dangerous tenets of 701. her disgusting pretensions 711
Spain, King of, prophecy of the 964. conspiracy against him, his proclamation 1066. decree by, exculpating his son 1162
Spies, not novel 1017
Sprowston church, monument in 1118
Stamford-bridge, battle 1106
Staffordshire, Shaw's History of 800, 1000
Stanley, Dr. account of him wanted 999
Statius. See *Lewis*.
Statues at Guildhall, London 1115
Stepney church, heraldic errors therein 824
Stevenage, fire at 676
Stobæus corrected 1095
Stocks, price of 696, 792, 896, 992, 1088, 1184
Storm at Dublin 675. at Hull 676. in Lancashire 773. in Scotland, Norfolk, &c. 774. in the North of England 880
Stonehouse, Mr. his account of Rev. J Lawrence 700
Stratford-upon-Avon, account of its church 609
Straw, price of 695, 791, 794, 881, 891, 1087, 1183
Stroud, co. Glouc. epitaph 974
Sugar, price of 695, 791, 794, 881, 991, 1087, 1183
Suicide, extraordinary case 687
Sun, flies affected by it 626
Superstitious service to Saints 717
Sussex India ship lost 606
Sutton Coldfield, state of 1207
Swallows, on departure 1206
Swearing, against the practice of 716
Sweden, King of, his conversation with Gen. Brune 858. his firmness 1165
Swedish bulletin 877

T.

TALLOW, price of 695, 791, 794, 881, 991, 1087, 1183
Tancred, Christopher, his benefaction, &c. 723
Terrick, family of, account of wanted 908
Thanet, Isle of, high tide at 970. account of Holland-house 1116
Theatrical Register 692, 1229
Thieves, expedient by, to prevent discovery 608
Thoresby, North, benefaction to it 611
Thorn, remedy for scratches thereby 622
Tide, high, at London, &c. 969
Times, reflections on the present 733
Tithes, query respecting 636, 704, 735, 830
Tomkins, Martin, account of 999, 1014
Topographical Queries 638
Tortoise Exercises 818
Tottenham, fire at 1168
——— painted window in the church 1214
Trade interruption of 810. West India trade 958
Tradition respecting Norwich 915
Treaty at Buenos Ayres 867
Trees, fruit, Chinese method of propagating 606
——— apples, disease in *ibid.*
Trinity, Dr. Watts on the 823
Turnips, magnitude of 1126
Turkey, Revolution in 675. anarchy in 966. predictions respecting the Turks 617. their losses, 877. unsettled state of 1069
Twickenham, Pope's house at 1185

V.

VACCINATION, Rev. R. Hill on 615
Veryard, character of the French, from his Travels 608
Virgin, part of the office of the eleven thousand 717

U.

UNDERTAKERS, their ignorance of Heraldry 728
Unitarians, decrease of 904. doubted 1128

W.

WAKEFIELD, G. Lexicon 1014
Walker, Mr. anecdote of 1121
Waltham Abbey and Cross 1020. architectural survey of 929
Wanley, Mr. account of 1142
Ward, family of 1096
Warton, Mr. on his death 901
Weather, advertisement on 966
Weever, MSS. of 808
Welderen, Count, acc. of 679
Welbeck, tesselated pavement found there 969
Westerham, Kent, epitaphs in its church 905, 1101
Westminster, antiquities of 638
——— Abbey, queries respecting 629. innovations in 1188. remarks on 1205. reparation of Henry VII's chapel intended 735. working drawings of it discovered 1189
——— Hall, alterations there 623
——— Palace of, alterations of 733, 799
Whirlwind, a violent 774
Whitstable, high tide at 969
Whixley, benefaction at 723
William, on the landing of King 1022
Windsor, Beaumont Lodge at 632
Winifred's well, miraculous cure at 720, 1107
Wit 1198
Wolsey, memoirs of 1203
Woodspring priory 801
Woolston, Mr. on gardening 810
Words of Course 730
Wren, Sir *Christopher*, paper by him 729

Y.

YORK, demolition of its gates restrained 710. cathedral, present state of 629, 819, 1110. lucubrations, &c. on 831. remarks on 1205
——— Archbishop of, account of his funeral 1083
——— Cardinal of, memoirs of 785, 882. his gift to the Prince of Wales 1169
Yorke, Mr. speech of 854

Z.

ZEALEY, coins found there 1071

INDEX to BOOKS Reviewed in VOL. LXXVII. PART II.

A.

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY 644
Attempts at Poetry 844

B.

BELOE's Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books 737, 833
Blore's Correſpondence with Mr. Sheriff Phillips 1222
Bourne's Gazetteer of the World 1046
Bridel's Drama on the Fifth of November 1047
Bridgman's Paraphraſe of Andronicus Rhodius 937
Burnett's Specimen of Engliſh Proſe Writers 1044
Butler's Exerciſes 845
Byron, Lord, Hours of Idleneſs 1217

C.

CASE of the Bp. of Oxford and the Pariſh of Piddington 651. of Lieut. Hooper 848
Chapone, Poſthumous Works of Mrs. 1040
Clubbe's Latin Verſion of Bloomfield's Poems 1145
Cobbold's Chart of Sacred Hiſtory 952
College's Sermon on Academical Inſtitutions 844
Colquhoun on Indigence 840. 945
Conſiderations on the failure of the Catholic Bill 652
Conſpiracy detected 752
Cooke's Roman Converſation 643
Copper Plate Copies of Hebrew Letters, &c. 952
Coxe's Hiſtory of the Houſe of Auſtria 1138
Crabbe's Grammar 751
——— *George*, Poems 1033
Criſis 951
Crosby's Gazetteer of England and Wales 1143

D.

DAKINS's Faſt Sermon 950
Doylesford, a Poem 652
Dodd's Sermon before the Corporation of London 1145

E.

ENFIELD's Pronouncing Dictionary 653
Epics of the Ton 943, 1219

H.

HALL's Travels in Scotland 1045
Helmes's Treatiſes on Religious Subjects 940

J.

JANSON's Stranger in America 645, 749, 858
Jarrold's Letter to Mr. Whitbread 645

K.

KINGLAKE on the Gout 951

L.

LETTER to Grs. Sharp 1144
Lilly 1222
Ludlam's Eſſays 1144

M.

MALCOLM's Londinium Redivivum, Vol. IV. 1043
Maltby's Letter to the Freeholders of Huntingdonſhire 942
Meath, Bp. of, Sermon at the Magdalen Hoſpital 741
Moore's Almanack 1221
Moral Maxims 951

N.

NOBLE's Biographical Hiſt. of England 1140

O.

OBSERVATIONS on educating Clergy for the Weſt Indies 645
Old Friends in a new Dreſs 751
Onſlow's Viſitation Sermon 844
Owen's Sermon on Uncertainty 950

P.

PARK's Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors 1129
Peacock at Home 846
Pettman's Letter to the Freemen of Sandwich 752
Pilkington's Calendar 948
Planquais's Spaniſh and Engliſh Grammar 1145
Power's Calendar of Flora 641

R.

REPORT of the College of Phyſicians 635
Ring's Rowland for an Oliver 951

S.

SAULEZ's French Inſtructor 653
Sparke's Concio ad Clerum 1145
Starkie's Addreſs to the Inhabitants of Blackburn 1145

T.

TWIN SISTERS, The 836

V.

VIPOND's Sermon on Children 650

W.

WARNING VOICE 943
Welsh's Sermon 645
Whitaker's Sermon on the Conſecration of a Chapel 1133

INDEX to the PLATES in Vol. LXXVII. Part II.

Aberdeen, Inſcription near 913
Appleby, Inſcription at 913
Bockleton Church 1105
Boſſall, Coins found at 1105
Caſtre, Roman Camp at 913
Cerne Abbey, Coin found there 916
Cherſey Church 705
Cockermouth, Inſcription at 1009
Debenham, Seal found 915
Finchale Priory, View of 1193
Hales-Owen, Sculpture at 809
Hexham Church 1097
Leaſowes, Somerville's Urn at 809
Longueville Tomb 625
Manchester, Inſcription 1009
Medal 1009
Meole-Brace, Sepulchral Stone at 809
Nelſon, Lord, propoſed Pillar for 713
Pedmore Church 1105
Ringwood, Church, School, &c. 1001
Stratford-upon-Avon 609
Twickenham, Pope's Houſe at 1185
Weſterham Church 905
Woodſpring Priory, and Friars Hall at 801

INDEX to the POETRY in Vol. LXXVII. Part II.

A.

ADDRESS to the pupils of Mr. V.ſſie 660

B.

BATH, on the decline of its ſchools of Induſtry 1224
Birth day Lines 753
Bloomfield, R. To the Britiſh Channel 1149

C.

CARTER, Mrs. to Viſcounteſs Cremorne 849
Chapman, Mrs. to her memory 851
Charade anſwered 754. for 1801, 954. ſolution to it 1052
Chimney Sweeper 1149
Comet, on its Appearance 1050
Conſecration 657
Crane, Dr. on Vaccination 954
Cray, Roſe of 754
Creed, Mr. to his memory 849

D.

DAY 851
Durham, Biſhop of, Lines to the Memory of Mr. Tirwhitt and Rev. C. M. Cracherode 1147

E.

EARTH, Eulogium on 755
Epigram on Politeneſs 844. Imitation of one of Martial 954 tranſlation of one by the Bp. of Liſieux, with a Tranſlation 999
Epiſtle to a Young Lady 956
Epitaph on Shakſpeare 609. on Rouſſeau 757 on Dr. Beattie 849 on Gen. Wolfe 905. Tranſlation of one to Dr. Coote's daughter 954. on Dr. Croſfield 1000
Eunuch of Terence, Prologue and Epilogue to the 1223
Extempore Lines 755

F.

FITZGERALD's appeal to the Spirit of the Land 656
Ford, Dr. to the Memory of Abp. Markham 1049

G.

GARDEN, its pleaſures 811
Gratius, Shephard's Tranſlation of an Extract from 955

H.

HOME 754
Horace 754, 843, 852
Humane Society, Addreſs to its Medical Aſſiſtants 955
Hutton, Mr. to the Authors of the Monthly Review 757

I.

INGREDIENTS of a happy Life 1224
Inſcriptions at Brandeſton 1147
Inſcription to Captain Cook 1148

L.

LINES ſent with a Perſian Cat 954. from the Etrennes Lyriques 955

M

MAITTAIRE, Mr. Lines by, at Chatſworth 1051
Maids, Mrs. on her Return to Ireland 659

O.

OBERON 753
Ode to Philanthropy 755. to the Wind 953. to Content 1050. on recovery from illneſs 660. On the Birth of a firſt Child 754
Orwade, Dr. on the late Mr. H. Kirke White 849

P.

PEBBLE 1149
Plumer, Mr. on the occaſion of a Vaſe being preſented to him 1223
Protection 849

R.

RABBIT and RAT 1052
Rats, the Mice, and Cat 1148
Roſe 660

S.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY, on its celebration 953
Seward, Miſs, on the fall of the Leaf 1050
Sign P Æ 756
Song, a drinking one 953. the Lancaſhire 1032
Sonnet to an Earwig 756. to Mrs. Weſt 757. to Mr. Robinſon 955. by the Earl of Hardwicke 1148
Stephenſon, Mrs. on her Birth-day 757
——— Rev. *I.* on his Lines to his mother 1051
Summer's Call 756
Summer Evening's Walk 756

T.

TAYLOR's Seaſons in England 953
Tilſit Fair 756
Trafalgar, Lines on the Anniverſary of the battle of 1146
Tranſlation of French Lines 1052

V.

VAUXHALL 656

W.

WOODLEY's, Mr. Addreſs to Dr. Hawes 1051

END OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

Printed by J. Nichols and Son, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet Street.